

JOHNSON'S
DICTIONARY.

NEW EDITION.

1799.

JOHN W. OWEN
DICTIONARY

NEW YORK



A
DICTIONARY
William OF THE *Ainsworth*
ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH
THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,
EXPLAINED IN THEIR DIFFERENT MEANINGS,
AND
AUTHORIZED BY THE NAMES OF THE WRITERS
IN WHOSE WORKS THEY ARE FOUND.

ABSTRACTED FROM THE FOLIO EDITION,
BY THE AUTHOR,
SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The ELEVENTH EDITION, corrected and revised;
With considerable Additions from the Eighth Edition of the Original.

L O N D O N:

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THE

P R E F A C E.

HAVING been long employed in the study and cultivation of the English language, I lately published a Dictionary like those compiled by the academies of Italy and France, for the use of such as aspire to exactness of criticism, or elegance of style.

But it has been since considered that works of that kind are by no means necessary to the greater number of readers, who, seldom intending to write or presuming to judge, turn over books only to amuse their leisure, and to gain degrees of knowledge suitable to lower characters, or necessary to the common business of life: these know not any other use of a dictionary than that of adjusting orthography, and explaining terms of science or words of infrequent occurrence, or remote derivation.

For these purposes many dictionaries have been written by different authors, and with different degrees of skill; but none of them have yet fallen into my hands by which even the lowest expectations could be satisfied. Some of their authors wanted industry, and others literature: some knew not their own defects, and others were too idle to supply them.

For this reason a small dictionary appeared yet to be wanting to common readers; and, as I may without arrogance claim to myself a longer acquaintance with the lexicography of our language than any other writer has had, I shall hope to be considered as having more experience at least than most of my predecessors, and as more likely to accommodate the nation with a vocabulary of daily use. I therefore offer to the Public an Abstract or Epitome of my former Work.

The P R E F A C E.

In comparing this with other dictionaries of the same kind, it will be found to have several advantages.

I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.

II. Many barbarous terms and phrases by which other dictionaries may vitiate the style, are rejected from this.

III. The words are more correctly spelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by observation of the practice of the best authors.

IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more distinctly noted.

V. The senses of each word are more copiously enumerated, and more clearly explained.

VI. Many words occurring in the elder authors, such as Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inserted; so that this book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers.

VII. To the words, and to the different senses of each word, are subjoined from the large dictionary the names of those writers by whom they have been used; so that the reader who knows the different periods of the language, and the time of its authors, may judge of the elegance or prevalence of any word, or meaning of a word; and without recurring to other books, may know what are antiquated, what are unusual, and what are recommended by the best authority.

The words of this Dictionary, as opposed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately spelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically ascertained. Of an Abstract it is not necessary to say more; and I hope it will not be found that truth requires me to say less.

A G R A M M A R

OF THE

E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

GRAMMAR, which is the *art of using words properly*, comprises four parts: Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without inquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shewn this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words. It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Roman.	Italic.	Old English.	Name.
A	<i>A</i>	Ɑ	a
B	<i>B</i>	Ɱ	be
C	<i>C</i>	Ɱ	see
D	<i>D</i>	Ɱ	dee
E	<i>E</i>	Ɱ	e
F	<i>F</i>	Ɱ	eff
G	<i>G</i>	Ɱ	gee
H	<i>H</i>	Ɱ	aitch
I	<i>I</i>	Ɱ	i (or ja.
J	<i>J</i>	Ɱ	j confon.
K	<i>K</i>	Ɱ	ka
L	<i>L</i>	Ɱ	el
M	<i>M</i>	Ɱ	em
N	<i>N</i>	Ɱ	en
O	<i>O</i>	Ɱ	o
P	<i>P</i>	Ɱ	pee
Q	<i>Q</i>	Ɱ	cue
R	<i>R</i>	Ɱ	ar
S	<i>S</i>	Ɱ	ess
T	<i>T</i>	Ɱ	tee
U	<i>U</i>	Ɱ	u (or va
V	<i>V</i>	Ɱ	v confon.
W	<i>W</i>	Ɱ	double u

Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
X	x	X	x
Y	y	Y	y
Z	z	Z	zed, more commonly <i>iz- zard</i> or <i>uzzard</i> , that is, <i>z</i> hard.

[illegible]

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

None of the small consonants have a double form, except *f*, *s*; of which *f* is used in the beginning, and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holly*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *says*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *v*, as *system*, *ὄργανα*; *sympathy*, *συμπάθεια*.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flouring*, *lowliness*.

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, inquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and

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transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow disquisition I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language, and consequently able to pronounce the letters of which I teach the pronunciation; and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account therefore of the primitive and simple letters is useless almost alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

OF VOWELS.

A.

A has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

A slender is found in most words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *salvation*, *generation*.

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e missum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *paix*, and in their *e* masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glafs*.

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we still say, *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustick pronunciation; as *mann* for *man*, *baund*, for *band*.

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grass*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *again*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differ not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Ae is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalized or assimilated, but is no

English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar*, *Encas*.

E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scene*; or short, as in *cellar*, *separate*, *celebrate*, *mén*, *thén*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in *wèx*, *pèrplexity*, *relènt*, *mèdlar*, *rèptile*, *sèrpent*, *cèllar*, *cèssation*, *blèssing*, *fèll*, *fèlling*, *dèbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonants, as *since*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bàn*, *bàne*; *càn*, *càne*; *pìn*, *pìne*; *tùn*, *tùne*; *ròb*, *ròbe*; *pòp*, *pòpe*; *fìr*, *fìre*; *cùr*, *cùre*; *tùb*, *tùbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildness*, *wildnesse*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for in old editions words are sometimes divided thus, *clear-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glòre*, *live*, *give*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *metre*, *lucre*.

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten*, or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *few*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, *a*, *u*, are combined in *beauty*

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and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound long, as *fine*; and short, as *fin*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarkable in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thin*, *thine*.

I is often sounded before *r*, as a short *u*; as *firt*, *first*, *shirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double *ie*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frënd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bône*, *obedient*, *corröding*; or short, as *blöck*, *knöck*, *öblique*, *töll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *æconomy*; but *æ* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *soil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boat*, *boot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowel*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations: as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed; *bowel*, an orbicular body; *bowel*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*, which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *bönnur*, *laböur*, *fävöur*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *bönnur*, *fävöur*.

U.

U is long in *üse*, *confüßion*; or short, as *üs*, *concüßion*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *w* consonant, as *quaff*, *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, *languish*; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guëst*, *guise*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prörogue*, *synagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy*, *destroyer*, *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayet*; *pray*, *prayer*; *say*, *sayet*; *day*, *days*.

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Y being the Saxon vowel *y*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *opportunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *stag, frog*.

Many is pronounced as if it were written *manny*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt, labor, subtle, doubt, lamb, limb, dumb, thumb, climb, comb, womb*.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black, brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *as sincerely, centrick, century, circular, cistern, city, fecity*: before *a, o, and u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curiosity, concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Cb has a sound which is analyzed into *tsb*, as *church, chin, crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta, cerro*.

Cb is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist, job-m, cholera*. *Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*, and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Cb, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sb*, as *machine, chaise*.

C, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *slick, black*, which were originally, *slieke, bloeke*. In such words *C* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock, craft*.

D.

Is uniform in its sound, as *death, diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw, drift*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F though, having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *flask, fly, freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that of *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds, one hard, as in *gay, got, gun*; the other soft, as in *gem, giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, as *ring, sung, song, frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem, generation*, except in *gear, geld, gerse, get, gerugaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing, stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash, sign, foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant, gigantick, gibbet, gibe, giblets, giles, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gyptsy*.

Gb in the beginning of the word has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though, right, sought, spoken tho', rite, suite*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough, trough, fough, tough, enough, slough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *g* has the force of a consonant deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *b, l*, and *r*.

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H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, as *hat*, *horse*.

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hastler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honest*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as *blackhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended*.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jester*, *joyous*, *juice*.

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept*, *king*, *skirt*, *skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *sceptick*, because *sc* is sounded like *s*, as in *scene*.

It is used before *n*, as *knell*, *knelt*, but totally loses its sound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cockle*, *pickle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kille*, *will*, *full*. These words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* first grew silent, and was afterward omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *should*, *psalm*, *talk*, *salmon*, *salcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlay*, *a loaf*, or *bread*; *blayond*, *a lord*; but its pronunciation is now diluted.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table*, *shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *b*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cy*, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quilt*, *inquiry*, *quiver*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in the other languages.

The Saxons used often to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rb is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhus*, *rheum*, *rheumatism*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *fibilation*, *sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except the third person of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *bushes*, *distresses*; the

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pronouns *this, his, ours, yours, us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, surplus*; the close being always either in *se, as house, horse*, or in *is, as grass, dress, bliss, less*; anciently *grasse, dresse*.

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees, eyes*, except *this, thus, us, rebus, surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words, *bosom, desire, wisdom, prison, prisoner, present, present, damsel, casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z* in which *s* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *sua potestatis litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Scatter, sdegno, sdrucchiolo, sfavellare, sgombrare, sgranare, sbake, slumber, swell, snipe, space, splendour, spring, squeeze, streaw, strep, strengtb, stramen, sventura, swell.

S is mute in *isle, island, demesne, viscount*.

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take, temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *f*, as *salvation*, except an *s* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty, mightier*.

Tb has two sounds; the one soft, as, *thus, whether*; the other hard, as *thing, think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then, thence, and there*, with their derivatives and compounds, and in *that, these, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, these, them, though, thus*; and in all words between two vowels, as, *father, whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick, thunder, faith, faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e*

silent must be added, as *breath, breathe; cloth, clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain, vanity*.

From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosky winter*.

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxon better expressed by *hw*, *hw*, as *what, whence, whiting*; in *whore* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *b*.

X.

X begins no English word: it has the sound of *ks*, as *axe, extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a consonant, as *ye, young*. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are supposed to have as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants; thus we say *tu ut; do, odd*; but in *wed, dew*, the two sounds of *w* have no resemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no words originally English; it has the sound, as its name *izzard* or *s hard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with closer compression of

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the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*,
fioze.

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepy*, or *just utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers, who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language, to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terror to innovators.

One of the first who supposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines, according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

At length Erasmus, ðat grēt, injurd nām,
ðe glori of ðhe priēthūð, and ðe zām,
Stemmd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous āg,
And drōv ðos hōli Vandals off ðe stāg.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can, by means of characters now in use, so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost
quite?

Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villainous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.

But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her that from death's door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.
What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore;
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service
flerve.

Unthankful wret, said hē, iz ðis ðe mjēd,
Wih wih her sōvairin mēri ðou dost quīt?
Ði līf rj sāvēd bj her grāsius dēd;
But ðou dost wēn wih villainus dispight.
Tu blot her honor, and her heav'nly light.
Dj, rader dj, ðan so disloialj
Djm of her hīð desert, or sjm so līht.
Fair dēþ it iz tu run mōr jām; ðan dj,
Dj, rader dj, ðan sūar luv disloialj.

But if tu luv disloialty it bj,
Sal I ðan hāt her ðat from dēþz dōr
Mj brougt? ah! far bj sūo rāproč from mj.
Wet kan I lās du ðen her luv sūarw,
Sib I her du rāward kanot rēstōr?
Dj, rader dj, and djig du her sārþ,
Djig her sārþ, and līvig her ādōr.
Ðj līf rj gāv, ðj līf rj dōv dēzərþ;
Dj, rader dj, ðan, sūar from her luv sūarw.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book

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according to his scheme: which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pursehood made of coarse bouldering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set another piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve though it be in the heat of the day.

But pensoëver you hav' occasion to trubble ðeir patiënc, or to cœm among ðem beeing troubled, it is better to stand upon your gard, ðan to trust to ðeir gentleness. For ðe fat' gard of your fac', pið ðey hav' most mind' unto, provid' a pursehood, mad' of coorse bouldering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, pið for mor' saf'ty is to bee lined against ð' eminent parts wit' woollen clot. First cut a peec' about an inc and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reas round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðder; pið beeing sowed in his plac', join unto it two port peeces of the sam' breadt under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then set an oðder peec' about ðe breadt of a pilling against the top of ðe nose. At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may serve ðowg it be in ðe heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees, 1634.*

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

—All the erth
Shall then be paradís, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yer Fádher hwitsh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhyi will bi dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *bonor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *sais* for *says*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

The English language has properly no dialects; the style of writers has no professed diversity in the use of words or of their flexions and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no spacious country, but has less variation in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonic race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, but was properly used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seem to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as, *horse*, *horses*; *I love*, *I loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*, *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the

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plural without an article; as, *these are good books.*

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *b*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *b*; as, *an herb, an honest man*: but otherwise *a*: as, *A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse.* *Shakspeare.*

An or *a* can only be joined with a singular, the correspondent plural is the noun without an article, as, *I want a pen, I want pens*: or with the pronominal adjective *some*, as, *I want some pens.*

THE.

The has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste

Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit, and this world in which we live.* So *He giveth fodder for the cattle, and green herbs for the use of man*: that is, *for those beings that are cattle, and his use that is man.*

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man,

Ere the base laws of servitude began,

When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John, Alexander, Longinus, Aristarchus, Jerusalem, Athens, Rome, London.* God is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as, *blackness, witchcraft, virtue, vice, beauty, ag-*

linefs, love, hatred, anger, goodnature, kindness.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*: This is not *brass*, but *steel*.

Of Nouns SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but, as in most of the other European languages, by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom.	Magister,	a Master, the Master.
Gen.	Magistri,	of a Master, of the Master- or Masters, the Masters.
Dat.	Magistro,	to a Master, to the Master.
Acc.	Magistrum,	a Master, the Master.
Voc.	Magister,	Master, O Master.
Abl.	Magistro,	from a Master, from the [Master.]

Plural.

Nom.	Magistri,	Masters, the Masters.
Gen.	Magistorum,	of Masters, of the Masters.
Dat.	Magistris,	to Masters, to the Masters.
Acc.	Magistros,	Masters, the Masters.
Voc.	Magistri,	Masters, O Masters.
Abl.	Magistris,	from Masters, from the Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master,	Gen. Masters.	Plur. Masters.
Scholar,	Gen. Scholars.	Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *master's, scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as the *soldier's valour*, for the *soldier his valour*: but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*; and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*; *the rabble's insolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise *the foundation's strength*, *the diamond's lustre*, *the winter's severity*: but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and sagacious *Wallis*, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Troja oris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, supposes the possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive cases.

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This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined *smith*, *a smith*; Gen. *smithes*, *of a smith*; Plur. *smithes*, or *smithay smithes*; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a farther confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *knitis*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *fly*, *flies*; *sister*, *sisters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be founded, as, after *cb*, *s*, *fb*, *x*, *z*; after *c* founded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and adjective singular is the same.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *swine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *shoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonic dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calv*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *boof*, *roaf*, *proof*, *relief*, *mischief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *geese* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we say, *Womens excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens wits against the ladies hairs*.

Dr. Willisthinks *the Lords' house* may be said for *the house of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them. They would commonly produce a troublesome ambiguity, as *the Lord's house* may be *the house of Lords*, or *the house of a Lord*. Besides that the mark of elision is improper, for in *the Lords' house* nothing is cut off.

Some English substantives, like those of many other languages, change their termination as they express different sexes; as *prince*, *princess*; *actor*, *actress*; *lion*, *lioness*; *hero*, *heroine*. To these mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitress*, *poetess*, *chautress*, *duchess*, *tigress*, *governess*, *lutes*, *peers*, *ambress*, *trayress*,

and perhaps others. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want; for when we say of a woman that she is a *philosopher*, an *astronomer*, a *builder*, a *weaver*, a *dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an *architect*, a *botanist*, a *student*, because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations but by different names, as a *bull*, a *cow*, a *horse*, a *mare*; *equus*, *equa*; a *cock*, a *hen*; and sometimes by pronouns prefixed, as a *he-goat*, a *she-goat*.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as, a *good woman*, *good women*, *of a good woman*; a *good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as *fair*, *fairer*, *fairest*; *lovely*, *lovelier*, *loveliest*; *sweet*, *sweeter*, *sweetest*; *low*, *lower*, *lowest*; *high*, *higher*, *highest*.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *little*, *less*, *least*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *most*, *many* (for *more*), *more* (for *more*), *most* (for *most*); *late*, *later*, *latest* or *last*.

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most*, as *rather*, *rathermost*; *outer*, *outermost*; *under*, *undermost*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermost*; *fore*, *former*, *foremost*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost*, *bottommost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *most benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair*, *fairer*, or *more fair*; *fairest*, or *most fair*.

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In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Polysyllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *most deplorable*.

Disyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome*, *toilsome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *spleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as *careless*, *harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in some writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by Milton.

She in *shadiest* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Lost.*
And *virtuous*.

What the wills to say or do,
Seems wisest, *virtuous*est, discreetest, best.
Parad. Lost.

So *trifling* by Ray, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any interior or subordinate minister. *Ray on Creation.*
Famous, by Milton.

I shall be named among the *famous*est
Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Agonistes.*
Inventive by Ascham.

Those have the *inventive*est heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Mortal, by Bacon.

The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.

Natural by Wotton.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece.
Wotton's Architecture.

Wretched, by Jonson.

The *wretched*er are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things.
B. Jonson.

Powerful, by Milton.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great king hath *pow'r* fullest
to send

Against us from about his throne. *Parad. Lost.*

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is distinguished below the positive, as *black*, *blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt*, *saltish*, or having a little taste of salt; they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn, or sublime style.

OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals, *we*, *ye*, *they*; *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whosoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *same*, *some*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend*.

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For the practice of ancient writers was to use *be*, and for *its*, *his*.

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The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my, mine, our, ours*; of the second, *thy, thine, you, yours*; of the third, from *he, his, from she, her, and hers*, and in the plural *their, theirs*, for both sexes.

Our, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are our books. These books are ours. Your children excel ours in stature, but ours surpass yours in learning.*

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is ours. These books are ours.*

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*: which though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry: they are used as *ours*, and *yours*, when they are referred to a substantive preceding, as, *thy house is larger than mine*, but *my garden is more spacious than thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *they*; when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever.*

Singular and Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Who.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Whose.</i>
<i>Other oblique cases.</i>	<i>Whom.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Which.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Of which, or whose.</i>
<i>Other oblique cases.</i>	<i>Which.</i>

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man *which*, though I remember no example of, the thing *who*.

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world. Milton.

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two, as *Whether of these is left I know not. Whether shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, whatsoever, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>In all cases,</i>	{ This	These
	{ That	Those
	{ Other	Others
	{ Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent other horses. I have not sent the same horses, but others.*

Another, being only an *other*, has no plural.

Here, there, and where, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hence, herein, hereby, hereafter, herewith, thereof, therein, thereby, thereupon, therewith, whereof, wherein, whereby, whereupon, wherewith*, which signify, of *this*, in *this*, &c. of *that*, in *that*, &c. of *which*, in *which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for*, for *that*, for *which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my own hand, our own house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my own house, that is, not a hired house. This I did with my own hand, that is, without help, or not by proxy.*

Self, is added to possessives, as *myself, yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself, itself, themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself, that is, not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage.*

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Himself, itself, themselves, is supposed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his self, it self, their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*; *Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the active.

Most verbs signifying *action*, may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*; as *I love*, *I am in love*; *I strike*, *I am now striking*.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and simple preterit: the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs, *have, shall, will, let, may, can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterit to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I have, thou hast, he hath or has;*

Plur. *We have, ye have, they have.*

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterit.

Sing. *I had, thou hadst, he had;*

Plur. *We had, ye had, they had.*

Compound Preterit.

Sing. *I have had, thou hast had, he has or hath had;*

Plur. *We have had, ye have had, they have had.*

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I had had, thou hadst had, he had had.*

Plur. *We had had, ye had had, they had had.*

Future.

Sing. *I shall have, thou shalt have, he shall have;*

Plur. *We shall have, ye shall have, they shall have.*

Second Future.

Sing. *I will have, thou wilt have, he will have;*

Plur. *We will have, ye will have, they will have.*

By reading these future tenses may be observed the variation of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Have or have thou, let him have;*

Plur. *Let us have, have or have ye, let them have.*

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. *I have, thou have, he have;*

Plur. *We have, ye have, they have.*

Preterit simple as in the Indicative.

Preterit compound.

Sing. *I have had, thou have had, he have had.*

Plur. *We have had, ye have had, they have had.*

Future.

Sing. *I shall have, as in the Indicative.*

Second Future.

Sing. *I shall have had, thou shalt have had, he shall have had;*

Plur. *We shall have had, ye shall have had, they shall have had.*

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may, can*, in the present; and *might, could, or should*, in the preterit, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. *I may have, thou mayst have, he may have;*

Plur. *We may have, ye may have, they may have.*

Preterit.

Sing. *I might have, thou mightst have, he might have;*

Plur. *We might have, ye might have, they might have.*

Present.

Sing. *I can have, thou canst have, he can have;*

Plur. *We can have, ye can have, they can have.*

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Preterit.

- Sing.* I could have, *thou* couldst have,
he could have;
Plur. We could have, *ye* could have,
they could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterit*.

- Sing.* I should have had, *thou* shouldst have had, *he* should have had;
Plur. We should have had, *ye* should have had, *they* should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

- Present.* To love.
Preterit. To have had.
Participle present. Having.
Participle preterit. Had.

Verb active. To love.

Indicative. Present.

- Sing.* I love, *thou* lovest, *he* loveth or loves;

- Plur.* We love, *ye* love, *they* love.

Preterit simple.

- Sing.* I loved, *thou* lovedst, *he* loved;

- Plur.* We loved, *ye* loved, *they* loved.

Preterperfect compared. I have loved, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

Imperative.

- Sing.* Love or love *thou*, let *him* love;

- Plur.* Let *us* love, love or love *ye*, let *them* love.

Conjunctive. Present.

- Sing.* I love, *thou* love, *he* love;

- Plur.* We love, *ye* love, *they* love.

Preterit simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterit compound. I have loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c.

Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

- Present.* I may or can love, &c.

- Preterit.* I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Double Preterit. I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To love.

Preterit. To have loved.

Participle present. Loving.

Participle past. Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterit, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. Present.

- Sing.* I am, *thou* art, *he* is;

- Plur.* We are or be, *ye* are or be, *they* are or be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterit.

- Sing.* I was, *thou* wast or wert, *he* was;

- Plur.* We were, *ye* were, *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterit compound. I have been, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had been, &c.

Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

- Sing.* Be *thou*; let *him* be;

- Plur.* Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. Present.

- Sing.* I be, *thou* beest, *he* be;

- Plur.* We be, *ye* be, *they* be.

Preterit.

- Sing.* I were, *thou* wert, *he* were;

- Plur.* We were, *ye* were, *they* were.

Preterit compound. I have been, &c.

Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may or can; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be.

Preterit. To have been.

Participle present. Being.

Participle preterit. Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. I was loved, &c.

I have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. If I were loved,

&c. If I shall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved, &c. I might, could, or should be loved, &c. I

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might, could, or should have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved.

Preterit. To have been loved.

Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflexions, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To do.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. *I do, thou dost, he doth;*

Plur. *We do, ye do, they do.*

Preterit.

Sing. *I did, thou didst, he did;*

Plur. *We did, ye did, they did.*

Preterit, &c. *I have done, &c. I had done, &c.*

Future. *I shall or will do, &c.*

Imperative.

Sing. *Do thou, let him do.*

Plur. *Let us do, do ye, let them do.*

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. *I do, thou do, he do;*

Plur. *We do, ye do, they do;*

The rest are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.

Participle present. Doing.

Participle preterit. Done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as, *I do love, I did love*; simply for *I love, or I loved*; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as, *I do love thee, and when I love thee not, Chaos is come again.* *Shaksp.*

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I do not love her; I wished him success, but did not help him.* This, by custom at least, appears more easy than the other form of expressing the same sense by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but love her not.*

The imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but do not hurt him; Praise beauty, but do not dote on it.*

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through

all the persons; as, *Do I live? Dost thou strike me? Do they rebel? Did I complain? Didst thou love her? Did she die?* So likewise in negative interrogations; *Do I not yet grieve? Did she not die?*

Do and *did* are thus used only for the present and simple preterit.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

I am risen, surrexi, Latin; Je me suis levé, French.

I was walked out, exieram: Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, *I am going, eo. I am grieving, doleo. She is dying, illa moritur. The tempest is raging, furit procella. I am pursuing an enemy, hostem insequor.* So the other tenses, as, *We were walking, ἔρυνχαμιν περιπαλόντες, I have been walking, I had been walking, I shall or will be walking.*

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification; as, *The grammar is now printing, grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur. The brass is forging, æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete; *The book is a printing, The brass is a forging,* a being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging*, verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers after *if, though, ere, before, whether, except, unless, whatsoever, whomsoever*, and words of wishing, as, *Doubtless thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not.*

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Jonson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation. Such as has been exemplified: from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed, in our monosyllables, Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from

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them, very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterit, and its participle. Indeed in the scantiness of our conjugations there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity, is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c*, *ch*, *sh*, *f*, *k*, *x*, and after the consonants *s*, *th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m*, *n*, *r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing: rather than *d*; as *plac't*, *snatch't*, *fist't*, *avak't*, *dwel't*, *smel't*, for *plac'd*, *snatch'd*, *fist'd*, *avak'd*, *dwel'd*, *smel'd*; or *placed*, *snatched*, *fished*, *av'ked*, *dwelled*, *smelled*.

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll* or *p*, make their preteritin *t*, even in solemn language; as *crept*, *felt*, *dwelt*, sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as *next*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus *kept*, *slept*, *wropt*, *crept*, *swept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *sleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d*, or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced; as, *read*, *led*, *spread*, *shed*, *shred*, *bid*, *hid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bied*, *sped*, *strid*, *slid*, *rid*; from the verbs, to *read*, to *lead*, to *spread*, to *shed*, to *shred*, to *bide*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *speed*, to *stride*, to *slide*, to *ride*. And thus, *cast*, *hurt*, *cost*, *burst*, *eat*, *beat*, *sweat*, *fit*, *quit*, *smite*, *writ*, *bit*, *hit*, *met*, *shot*; from the verbs, to *cast*, to *hurt*, to *cost*, to *burst*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *sweat*, to *fit*, to *quit*, to *smite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *shoot*. And in like manner, *lent*, *sent*, *rent*, *girt*; from the verbs, to *lend*, to *send*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterit or passive is often formed in *en* instead of *ed*; as, *been*, *taken*, *given*, *slain*, *known*, from the verbs, to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *slay*, to *know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *hidden*, *chidden*, *shoten*, *chosen*, *broken*; but likewise *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *hid*, *chid*, *shot*, *chose*, *broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *shoot*, to *choose*, to *break*, and many such like.

In the same manner, *sown*, *srown*, *heewn*, *mown*, *loaden*, *laden*, as well as *sow'd*, *srow'd*, *hew'd*, *mow'd*, *loaded*, *laded*, from the verbs to *sow*, to *show*, to *hew*, to *move*, to *load* or *lade*.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterit, as, *writ*, *wrote*, *written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is written*, is better than *The book is wrote*. *Wrote* however may be used in poetry; at least, if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterit.

1. *Win*, *spin*, *begin*, *sawin*, *strike*, *stick*, *sing*, *sling*, *sling*, *ring*, *wring*, *spring*, *swing*, *drink*, *sink*, *shrink*, *stink*, *come*, *run*, *find*, *bind*, *grind*, *wind*, both in the preterit imperfect and participle passive, give *won*, *spun*, *began*, *sawin*, *struck*, *stuck*, *sung*, *slung*, *flung*, *rung*, *wrung*, *sprung*, *swung*, *drunk*, *sunk*, *shrunk*, *stunk*, *come*, *run*, *found*, *bound*, *ground*, *wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterit by *n*, as *began*, *sang*, *rang*, *sprang*, *drank*, *came*, *ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken*, *strucken*, *drunken*, *bounden*.

2. *Fight*, *teach*, *reach*, *seek*, *beseech*, *catch*, *buy*, *bring*, *think*, *work*, *make*, *fought*, *taught*, *raught*, *fought*, *besought*, *caught*, *bought*, *brought*, *thought*, *wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *tached, reached, beseeched, caught, worked.*

3. *Take, shake, forsake, awake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, begot, forget, seeke, make* in both preterit and participle *took, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shone, sware, tose, wore, awoke, clove, strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bade, abode, rode, chose, trode, got, begot, forgot, sod.* But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid.* In the preterit some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgot, and* perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, barn, scorn, sworn, torn, worn, avorn, clowen, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden.* And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *awak'd, awak'd, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, seethed.*

4. *Give, bid, sit*, make in the preterit, *gave, bade, sate*; in the participle passive *given, bidden, sitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, slay, see, ly*, make their preterit *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crow, flew, flew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain.* Yet from *see* is made *sled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, the participle is *gone*.

OF DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to inquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this inquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as to love,

love; to fight, a *fight*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterit of the verb, as, to strike, I *struck* or *strook*, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, fighting, fighting, striking.*

The agent, or person acting is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, fighter, striker.*

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as, a house, *to house*; brass, *to braze*; glass, *to glaze*; grass, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fish, *to fish*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, *to hasten*; length, *to lengthen*; strength, *to strengthen*; short, *to shorten*; fast, *to fasten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*: as a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *heartly*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or *in some degree*; as delight, *delightfulsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as, *worthless, witless, beautiful, joyless, careless, helpless.* Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

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Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the participle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unhandsome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unassisting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present to mark a forbearance of action, as *unfiging*, but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertility*, *imperfection*, which if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *uncivil*, *incivility*; *inactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, *to grace*; *to dishonour*, *to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdain*; chance, hap, *mischance*, *mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to misemploy*; to apply, *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification; as *distinguish*, *distinguo*; *detract*, *detraho*; *defame*, *defamo*; *detain*, *detineo*.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly*, added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like signification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with some degree of sweetness*.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolfish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *a pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, *a gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manken*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronymick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *sup*, *sip*, *scoop*, *sop*, *sippet*; where, beside the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, *būnair*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *great*; *little*, pronounced long *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a succession of a smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *ringle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worth the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*; and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities: as white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness*, *unskilfulness*; godhead, *manhood*, *maid-enhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priest-hood*, *likeli-hood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination, *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as

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long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *slowness*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; die, *death*; till, *tillth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mow'ith*; commonly spoken and written later *maith*, after *maith*; steal, *stealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from *to ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *flight*, *fright*, only that custom will not suffer *b* to be twice repeated.

The same form retain *saith*, *spight*, *wreath*, *warth*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *sooth*, *worth*, *light*, *weight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *sey* or *foy*, *spry*, *wry*, *weak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *say*, *work*.

Some ending in *ship*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *headship*, *lordship*.

Thus *worship*, that is *worship*; whence *worshipful*, and *to worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as, *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *whoredom*, *bishoprick*, *bailewick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *usage*.

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat*, a *bat*, a *batoon*, a *battle*, a *beetle*, a *battledoor*, *to batter*, *batter*, a kind of glutinous composition or food, made by beating different bodies into one mass. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batao*. Thus *tack*, *touch*, *tickle*, *sack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From two are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twist*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twisteb*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually imply the *nose*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nez* and the English *nose*; and *nessé*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *nasus*, and transposed that they may the better correspond, *sn* denotes *nasus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout*, *sneeze*, *snore*, *snort*, *sneer*, *snicker*, *snout*, *snivel*, *snite*, *snuff*, *snuffle*, *snaffle*, *snarle*, *snudge*.

There is another *sn* which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinus*, as *snake*, *sneak*, *snail*, *snare*; so likewise *snap* and *snaitch*, *snib*, *snub*.

Bl imply a *blast*; as *blow*, *blast*, *to blast*, *to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blast* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak*, or weather beaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleach*, *bluster*, *blart*, *blister*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *blubberlip't*, *blubber-cheek't*, *bloted*, *blote-ber-rings*, *blast*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is *blossom*, *bloom*; and perhaps *bloud* and *blush*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing signified; and therefore the sounds of the letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *st* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *strenuus*, or *strenuous*; as *strong*, *strength*, *strew*, *strike*, *streak*, *stroke*, *strie*, *strive*, *strife*, *struggle*, *strout*, *strut*, *stretch*, *strait*, *strict*, *straight*, that is, narrow, *distraint*, *stress*, *distress*, *string*, *strap*, *stream*, *streamer*, *strand*, *strip*, *stray*, *straggles*, *strange*, *stride*, *straddle*.

St in like manner imply strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto*; for example, *stand*, *stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff*, *stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop*, *to stuff*, *stifle*, *to stay*, that is, to stop; *a stay*, that is, an obstacle; *stick*, *stut*, *stutter*, *hammer*, *sagger*, *stickles*, *stick*, *stake*, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; *stock*, *stem*, *sting*, *to sting*, *sink*, *stitch*, *stud*, *stuncheon*, *stut*, *stubble*, *to stub* up, *stump*, whence *stumble*, *stalk*, *to stalk*, *step*, *to stamp* with the feet, whence *to stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *stow*, *to stow*, *to bestow*, *steward*, or *steward*, *stead*, *steady*, *steadfast*, *stable*, a *stable*, a *stall*, *stool*, *still*, *stallage*, *stage*, *still*, adjective, and *still* adv. *stale*, *stout*, *sturdy*, *stead*, *stout*, *stallion*, *stiff*, *stark*, *dead*, *to starve* with hunger or cold; *stone*, *steel*, *stern*, *stanch*, *to stanch*, *blood*, *to stare*, *steep*, *steeple*, *stair*, *standard*, a *stated* measure, *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denote something firm and fixed.

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Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw, thrust, throng, throb, through, threat, threaten, thrall, throws*.

Wr imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *wry, to wreath, wrest, wrestle, wring, wrong, wrinch, wrench, wrangle, wrinkle, wrath, wreak, wrack, wretch, wrist, wrap*.

Sw imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as *sway, swag, to sway, swagger, swerve, sweat, sweep, swell, swim, swing, swift, sweet, switch, swing*.

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smooth, smug, smile, smirk, smite*, which signifies the same as to *strike*, but is a softer word; *small, smell, smack, smother, smart, a smart blow* properly signifies such a kind of stroke, as with an originally silent motion implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shewn by *r*.

Cr denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in *cleave, clay, cling, climb, clamber, clammy, clasp, to clasp, to clip, to cliche, cloak, clog, close, to close, a clod, a clot, as a clot of blood, eluted cream, a clutter, a cluster*.

Sp imply a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *spargo* or *separo*: for example, *spread, spring, sprig, sprout, sprinkle, splinter, spill, spit, sputter, spatter*.

Sl denote a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime, slide, slip, slipper, fly, sleight, slit, slow, slack, slight, sling, slap*.

And so likewise *asb*, in *crash, rash, gasb, fash, clasp, lash, flash, plash, trash*, indicate something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *usb*, in *crush, rush, gush, flush, blush, brush, push, push*, imply something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion not instantaneous; but gradual, by the continued sound *sb*.

Thus in *sling, sting, ding, swing, cling, sing, wring, sting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremour, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *rink, wink, sink, elink, blink, think*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, sprinkle, twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtle by reason of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, spangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as also in *mumble, grumble, jumble*. But at the same time the close *u* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants *mb*, denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble, feamble, scramble, wamble, amble*; but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble* the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *sp* denotes dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *spring*,

kle, unless *in* may imply the subtilty of the diffused guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeek, squeak, squeal, squall, brawl, wrout, yant, spaul, screek, shriek, shrill, sharp, shrivel, wrinkle, crack, crash, clasp, gnash, plash, crush, bust, biffek, fiff, wibst, soft, jar, hurl, curl, whirl, buzz, bustle, spindle, dwindle, twine, twist*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified; and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompositions, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as, *grace, face, elegant, elegance, resemble*.

Some verbs which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend, expend, expendo; conduce, conduco; despise, despicio; approve, approbo; conceive, concipio*.

From the supines, *supplicate, supplico; demonstrate, demonstro; dispose, dispono; expatiate, expatior; suppress, supprimo; exempt, eximo*.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate descendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as, *conceive, approve, expose, exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, bukler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French *jarden, jartier, bouclier, avancer, crier, plaider*; though, indeed, even of these part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as *wine, vinum; wind, ventus; went, veni; way, via; wall, vallum; wallow, volvo; wool, vellus; will, volo; worm, vermis; worth, virtus; wasp,*

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vespa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, domo, *δαίμων*; *yoke*, jugum, ζυγός; *over*, upper, super, ὑπέρ; *am*, sum, εἰμι; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonic is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words not only from the Greek, especially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonic. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonic languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax*, *achs*, *mit*, *ford*, *psurd*, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *oar*, *grave*, *graff*, to *grave*, to *scrape*, *whole*, from ἀξίν, μίλα, σπορμιος, Σουατήρ, μέγας, μινύα, μύνα, ἔπος, γράφω, ὅλος. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins?

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in *expendo*, *spend*; *exemplum*, *sample*; *excipio*, *scape*; *extraneus*, *strange*; *extractum*, *stretch'd*; *excrucio*, to *screeuw*; *exscorio*, to *scour*; *excorio*, to *scourge*; *excortico*, to *scratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as also, *emendo*, to *mend*: *episcopus*, *bishop*, in Danish *bisp*: *epistola*, *pistle*; *hospitale*, *spittle*; *Hispania*, *Spain*; *historia*, *story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Sander*; *Elisabetha*, *Betty*: *apis*, *bee*; *aper*, *bar*; *p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored into the middle; but for the old *bar* or *pare*, we now say *bear*; as for *lang*, *long*, for

bain, *bane*; for *stane*, *stone*, *apugna*, *brawn*, *p*, being changed into *b* and *u* transposed, as in *a per*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in *pignus*, *pawn*; *lege*, *law*; ἀλοπή, *fox*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in *pellis*, *a fell*; *pullus*, *a foal*; *pater*, *father*; *pavor*, *fear*; *polio*, *file*; *pleo*, *impleo*, *fill*, *full*; *piscis*, *fish*; and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; *apex*, *a piece*; *peak*, *pike*; *zophorus*, *freeze*; *mustum*, *stun*; *defensio*, *fence*; *dispensator*, *spencer*; *asculto*, *escouter*, Fr. *seout*; *exscalpo*, *scrape*; restoring *s* instead of *r*, and hence *serap*, *scrabble*; *serawl*; *exculpo*, *scoop*; *exterritus*, *start*; *extonitus*, *attonitus*, *stonn'd*: *stomachus*, *marw*; *offendo*, *fned*; *obstipo*, *stop*; *audere*, *dare*; *cavere*, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *beware*, *wary*, *warm*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* consonant formerly sounded like our *w*, and the modern sound of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the sound of *φ*, and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek *φ* or *ph*: *ulcus*, *ulcere*, *ulcer*, *fore*, and hence, *sorry*, *sorrow*, *sorrowful*; *ingenium*, *engine*, *gin*; *scalenus*, *leaning*, unless you would rather derive it from κλῆω, whence *incline*; *infundibulum*, *funnel*: *gagates*, *jett*, *projectum*, to *jett forth*, *a jetty*; *cucullus*, *a cowll*.

There are syncopes somewhat harder; from *tempore*, *time*; from *nomine*, *name*, *domina*, *dame*; as the French *bonne*, *femme*, *nom*, from *homine*, *femina*, *homine*. Thus *pagina*, *page*; *καθήριον*, *pot*; *κυνήλας*, *cup*; *cantharus*, *can*; *tentorium*, *tent*; *precor*, *pray*; *præda*, *prey*; *specio*, *speculor*, *spy*; *plico*, *ply*; *implico*, *imply*; *replico*, *reply*; *complico*, *comply*; *sedes episcopalis*, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as, *amita*, *aunt*; *spiritus*, *spright*; *debitum*, *debt*; *dubito*, *doubt*; *comes*, *comitis*, *count*; *clericus*, *clerk*; *quietus*, *quit*, *quite*; *acquieto*, to *acquit*; *separo*, to *spar*; *stabilis*, *stable*; *stabulum*, *stable*; *pallacium*, *palace*, *place*; *rabula*, *rail*, *rawl*, *braul*, *brawl*, *rable*, *brable*; *quæsitio*, *quest*.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable, rotundus, *round*; *fragilis*, *frail*; *securus*, *sure*; *regula*, *rule*; *tegula*, *tile*; *subtilis*, *subtle*; *nomen*, *noun*; *decanus*, *dean*; *computo*, *count*; *subitaneus*, *sudden*, *soon*; *superare*, to *soar*; *periculum*, *peril*; *mirabile*, *marvel*; as *magnus*, *main*; *dignor*, *deign*; *tingo*, *stain*; *tinctum*, *taint*; *pingo*, *paint*; *prædari*, *reach*.

The contraction may seem harder, where many of them meet, as *κυριακή*, *kyrk*, *church*; *presbyter*, *priest*; *sacristanus*, *sexton*; *frango*, *fregi*, *break*, *breach*; *fagus*, *cuya*, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a *kin*; *frigesco*, *freeze*, *frigesco*, *frish*, *sc* into *sh*, as above in *bishop*, *fish*, so in *scapha*, *skiff*, *ship*, and *refrigesco*, *refrish*; but *viresco*, *frish*; *phlebotamus*, *steam*; *bovina*, *beef*; *vitulina*, *veal*; *seutifer*, *squire*, *pœnitentia*, *pe-*

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nance; *sanctuarium*, *sanctuary*; *senry*; *questio*, *chase*; *perquisitio*, *purchase*; *anguilla*, *eel*; *insula*, *isle*, *ile*, *island*; *insuletta*, *islet*, *ilet*, *eygot*, and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owfsney*, *Ruley*, *Bley*; *examinare*, *to scan*; namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the useful manner, the remainder *amin*, which the Saxons, who did not use *x*, writ *csamen*, or *scamen*, is contracted into *scan*; as from *dominus*, *don*; *nomine*, *noun*; *abominio*, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen*, they turned into *sciame*; for which we say *swarme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; the *saurs*, *shore*; *sedile*, *stool*; *istis*, *wet*; *sudo*, *sweat*; *gaudium*, *gay*; *jocus*, *joys*; *succus*, *juice*; *catena*, *chain*; *caligula*, *calga*, *chaufe*, *chauffe*. Fr. *hose*; *extinguo*, *flanch*, *squench*, *quench*, *stint*; *foras*, *forth*; *species*, *spice*; *recito*, *read*; *adjuvo*, *aid*; *alun*, *alum*, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; *floccus*, *lock*; *excerpo*, *scrape*, *scrabble*, *scrawl*; *extravagus*, *stray*, *fraggie*; *collectum*, *clot*, *cluteb*; *colligo*, *coil*; *recollo*, *recoil*; *severo*, *swear*; *stridulus*, *strill*; *procurator*, *proxy*; *pulsio*, *to push*; *calamus*, *a quill*; *impetere*, *to impeach*; *augeo*, *auxi*, *wax*; and *vanesco*, *vanui*, *wane*; *syllabate*, *to spell*; *puteus*, *pit*; *gramm*, *corn*; *comprimo*, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at last appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, *Alexander*, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; *Elizabetha*, *Elizabeth*, *Elisabeth*, *Betty*, *Bess*; *Margareta*, *Margaret*, *Marger*, *Meg*, *Peg*; *Maria*, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawkes*; *Mathæus*, *Mattha*, *Matthew*; *Martha*, *Mat*, *Pat*; *Gulielmus*, *Wilhelmus*, *Giralamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus *cariophyllus*, *flor*; *geraniolo*, Ital. *giriace*, *gilofer*, Fr. *gilli*, *flower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as it derived from the month *July*; *petroselinum*, *parsley*; *portulaca*, *purslain*; *cydonium*, *quince*; *cydoniatum*, *quid-deny*; *persicum*, *peach*; *eruca*, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; *annulus geminus*, *a gimmel*, or *gimbal-ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; *quelques choses*, *kickshaw*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and to make the found the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin; I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word, according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as,

to bear a burden, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, come from *pario*; and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perca*; but *perch*, a measure, from *pertica*, and likewise *to perch*. *To spell* is from *syllaba*; but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed, that the boundaries are so fixed in lands that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello*; and *spell*, a messenger, from, *epistola*; whence *gospel*, *good-spell*, or *god-spell*. Thus *freeze*, or *freeze*, from *frigeo*; but *freeze*, an architectonick word, from *zephyrus*; but, *freeze*, for *clash*, from *Frinia*, or perhaps from *frigeo*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as, from *serip* and *roll* comes *seroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *st* of the verb *stay* or *stand* and *out*, is made *stout*; from *stout* and *hardy*, *sturdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp* with the termination *in*, is *spin*; and adding *out*, *spin out*; and from the same *sp*, with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is small, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is, because of the obscure *u*, something between *spit* and *spout*; and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused; whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter*. From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp*, the emission, or the more acute noise, and *k*, the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *sparkle*. The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring*: its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing*, and lastly *in* acute and tremulous, ends in the mute consonant *g*, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exhalation. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastic force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing: and to *spring*, to germinate, and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and *out*, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *spig*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference: *sprout*, of a grosser sound, imports a fatter or grosser bud; *spig*, of a slenderer sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, comes *strout*, and *strut*. From the same *str*, and the termination *uggle* is made *struggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almost in the

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same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thrust*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* and *grougb* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *troi*, and *drudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That *Wallis's* derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. *Wallis*, therefore, has totally neglected it; and *Jonson*, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, *Thou stieſt from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is in the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The sun's heat*.

Verbs transitive require an oblique case: as, *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepositions require an oblique case: as, *He gave this to me*; *He took this from me*; *He says this of me*; *He came with me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit the Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buonmattei*; that of the French by *Desmarais*; and that of the English by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Jonson*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of grammar, I have thought proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises *orthoepey*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables, formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *child-iss*, *kingdom*, *actest*, *acted*, *willſome*, *lower*, *ſcõffer*, *fairer*, *foremoſt*, *zealous*, *ſũlneſs*, *godly*, *meekly*, *artiſt*.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begẽt*, *to beſeẽm*, *to beſtõw*.

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to deſcãnt*, *a deſcãnt*; *to cemẽt*, *a cemẽt*; *to contrãct*, *a contrãct*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as *delight*, *perfume*.

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *crãny*; in *our*, as, *labour*, *fãvour*; in *ow*, as, *willow*, *willow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *bãtìle*, *bible*; in *iss*, as *bãniſſ*; in *ck*, as *cãmbriek*, *cãſſek*; in *ter*, as *to bãtter*; in *age*, as *cõurage*; in *ew*, as *fãſten*; in *et*, as *quiet*; accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *cãker*, *bũtter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

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6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise*, *escape*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appease*, *reveal*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend*; have the accents on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applause*; except words in *ain*, *certain*, *mountain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word; as, *loveliness*, *tenderness*, *contemner*, *swaggerer*, *physical*, *bespatter*, *commenting*, *commending*, *assurance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious*, *arduous*; in *al*, as *capital*; in *ion*, as *mention*; accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ote*, accent the first syllable, as *continuance*, *continence*, *armaments*, *imminent*, *elegant*, *propagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connivance*, *acquaintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promulgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entire*, *specify*, *liberty*, *victory*, *subsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *legible*, *theatre*, except *disciple*, and some words which have a position, as *example*, *epistle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créateur*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeavour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *domestick*; accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiesce*, *repâtie*, *magazine*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immature*, *over-barge*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent

of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating*, *contingency*, *incontinently*, *commendable*, *communicableness*. We should therefore say *disputable*, *indisputable*, rather than *disputable*, *indisputable*; and *advertisement*, rather than *advertisement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvation*, *perturbation*, *concoction*; words in *atur* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combustible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accents on the antepenult, as *uxoribus*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pessiminity*, *activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alófti*, *create*; or trochaick, as *hóly*, *lósty*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, comes short. *Drayton.*

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Of six,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode;
Or shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost peak,
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swatches,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths.
Strong ale and noble chear,
T' assuage breem winter's scathe.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obscure,
Where wholsom is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times, and every where,
The muse is still in ure. *Dray.*

Of eight, which is the usual measure
for short poems,

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit, and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sip the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure
of heroick and tragick poetry,

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there
stands a place

Confining on all three; with triple
bound;
Whence all things, though remote,
are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating
sound.

The palace of loud Fame, her seat of
pow'r,

Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and
wide

Receive of fresh reports a flowing
tide.

A thousand crannies in the walls are
made;

Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy
trade.

'Tis built of brass, the better to dis-
fuse

The spreading sounds, and multiply
the news;

Where echoes in repeated echoes
play:

A mart for ever full; and open night
and day.

Nor silence is within, nor voice ex-
press,

But a deaf noise of sounds that never
cease;

Confus'd and chiding, like the hol-
low rore

Of tides receding from th' insulted
shore;

Or like the broken thunder heard
from far,

When Jove to distance drives the roll-
ing war.

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous
din,

Of crouds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring
in:

A thorough-fare of news: where some
devise

Things never heard, some mingle truth
with lies;

The troubled air with empty sounds
they beat,

Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.

Dryden.

In all these measures the accents
are to be placed on even syllables;
and every line considered by itself is
more harmonious, as this rule is more

A GRAMMAR OF THE

strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys. *Walton's Angler.*

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of seven,

Fairest piece of well form'd earth,
Urged not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear
so high,
And farth'ft survey their foils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless
crouds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring
clouds,
Especial audience craves, offended with the
throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Alledging for herself, when through the Saxons
pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting
side
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did re-
lieve
Those whom devouring war else every where
did grieve.
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by
might)
Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did
retain.

And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar
things;
So only she is rich, in mountains, meres, and
springs,
And holds herself as great in her superfluous
waste,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage
grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a
long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would
let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The measures of twelve and fourteen syllables, were often mingled by our old poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couplets.

The verse of twelve syllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to
join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy di-
vine. *Pope.*

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyric measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space. *Fenton.*

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see. *Lewis to Pope.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine. *Wesley.*

We have another measure, very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.
Dr. Pope.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

Diôgenes sûrly and prôud. Dr. Pope.

When présent, we lôve, and when âbsent agréé,

I think not of I'ris, nor I'ris of me. Dryden.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroic measure.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us,
'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. Addison.

So in that of eight syllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. Prior.

In that of seven,

For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achiev'd with six alone. Glover.

In that of six,

'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
Alon a rock reclin'd. Gay.

In the anapestick,

When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right. Ballad.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalepha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept*; and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special*; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

ENGLISH TONGUE

The SAXON and ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

A	A	a	a	O	O	o	o
B	B	b	b	P	P	p	p
C	C	c	c	Q	Q	q	q
D	D	ð	d	R	R	r	r
E	E	e	e	S	S	s	s
F	F	f	f	T	T	t	t
G	G	g	g	V	V	v	v
H	H	h	h	U	U	u	u
I	I	i	i	W	W	w	w
K	K	k	k	X	X	x	x
L	L	l	l	Y	Y	y	y
M	M	m	m	Z	Z	z	z
N	N	n	n				

Th Ð, ð, þ; That þ; And ȝ.



A

D I C T I O N A R Y

O F T H E

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

A B A

A Has, in the English language, three different sounds. The broad sound, as *all, wall*. The open, *father, rather*. The slender, or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language. Of this found we have examples in *place, face, waste*.

1. **A**, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a man, a tree*. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as, *an ox, an egg*.

2. **A** is sometimes a noun; as, great *A*.

3. **A** is placed before a participle, or participial noun. *A hunting Chloe went. Prior.*

4. **A** has a signification denoting proportion. The landlord hath a hundred *a* year. *Addison.*

5. **A** is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line—*a. Dryd.*

6. **A** is sometimes put for *be*; as, will *a* come, for will *be* come.

7. **A**, in composition, seems sometimes the French *a*, and sometimes *at*, as *aside, aslope, aware, a-weary, a-trip*.

8. **A** is sometimes redundant; as *arise, arouse, awake*; the same with *rise, rouse, wake*.

9. **A**, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, *A. M. artium magister*; or *anno*; as *A. D. anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey, as *Abingdon. Gibson.*

ABACK. *ad.* [from *back*.] Backward. *Spenser.*

ABACUS. *f.* [Lat.]

1. A counting-table.

2. The uppermost member of a column.

ABAF. *a.* [of *abafan*, Sax.] From the forepart of the ship, toward the stern.

TO ABALIENATE. *v. a.* [*abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before.

ABALIENATION. *f.* [*abalienatio*, Lat.] The act of giving up one's right to another.

TO ABANDON. *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.]

1. To give up, resign, or quit.

2. To desert; to forsake.

Dryd. Shaksp.

A B B

3. To forsake; to leave.

Spenser.

ABA'NDONED. *part. a.* Corrupted in the highest degree.

ABA'NDONMENT. *f.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.] The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION. *f.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

TO ABA'SE. *v. a.* [*abaïsser*, Fr.] To cast down, to depress, to bring low.

Sidney.

ABA'SEMENT. *f.* The state of being brought low; depression.

Ecclesiasticus.

TO ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See **BASHFUL**.] To make ashamed.

Milton.

TO ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*.]

1. To lessen; to diminish.

Davies.

2. To deject, or depress the mind.

Dryd.

3. To let down the price in selling.

4. [In common law] To abate a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it.

Cowell.

TO ABA'TE. *v. n.* To grow less.

Dryd.

ABAT'EMENT. *f.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating.

Locke.

2. The state of being abated.

Arbutnot.

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

Locke.

4. The cause of abating; extenuation.

Atterbury.

ABA'TER. *f.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

Arbutnot.

ABB. *f.* The yarn on a weaver's warp: a term among clothiers.

Chambers.

ABBA. *f.* [Heb. אבא] A Syriack word, which signifies father.

AB'BBACY. *f.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.

Ayliffe.

AB'BESS. *f.* [*abbatissa*, Lat. *abbesse*, Fr.] The superiour of a nunnery.

Dryd.

AB'B'EY, or **ABBY**. *f.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women.

Shaksp.

AB'B'EY-LUZZER. *f.* a slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

Dryd.

A B E

A'BBOT. *f.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*.] The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBREVIATE. *v. a.* [*abbreviare*, Lat.]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts, without loss of the main substance; to abridge. *Bacon.*
2. To shorten, to cut short. *Brown.*

ABBREVIATION. *f.*

1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words. *Swift.*

ABBREVIATOR. *f.* One who abridges.

ABBREVIATURE. *f.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.
2. A compendium or abridgment. *Taylor.*

ABBREUVOIR. *f.* [in French, a watering-place.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones.

A, B, C, pronounced *abice*.

1. The alphabet.
2. The little books by which the elements of reading are taught. *Shakspeare.*

To ABDICATE. *v. a.* [*abdico*, Lat.] To give up; to resign: applied commonly to some right, or office. *Addison.*

ABDICATION. *f.* [*abdication*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; resignation. *Swift.*

ABDICATIVE. *a.* That causes or implies abdication.

ABDO'MEN. *f.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly. It contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum.

ABDO'MINAL. } *a.* Relating to the ab-

ABDO'MINOUS. } domen.

To ABDUCE. *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown.*

ABDU'CENT. *a.* Muscles abducent serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDU'CTOR. *f.* [Lat.] The muscle, which draws back any member. *Arbutnot.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *f.* [from the names of *a, b, c.*] A teacher of the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

ABECEDARY. *a.* Belonging to the alphabet.

ABE'D. *ad.* [from *a*, for *at*, and *bed*.] In bed.

ABE'RRANCE. } *f.* A deviation from the

ABE'RRANCY. } right way; an error; a mistake. *Glanville. Brown.*

ABE'RRANT. *a.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION. *f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common or right track. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRING. *part.* [*aberro*, Lat.] Going astray; wandering. *Brown.*

To ABERUNCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help, *Sp.*

ABE'TMENT. *f.* The act of abetting.

ABE'TTER, or **ABE'TTOR.** *f.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another. *Dryd.*

ABE'YANCE. *f.* The right of fee-simple liegh in *abeyance*; when it is all only in the re-

A B L

membrane, intendment, and consideration of the law. *Corwell.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to loathe. *Milton.*

ABHO'RRENCE. } *f.* [from *abhor*.]

ABHO'RRENCY. }

1. The act of abhorring; detestation. *South.*
2. The disposition to abhor; hatred. *Locke.*

ABHO'RRENT. *a.* [from *abhor*.]

1. Struck with abhorrence. *Thomson.*
2. Contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. *Dryden.*

ABHO'RRER. *f.* [from *abhor*.] A hater; a detester. *Swift.*

To ABI'DE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from *abidan*, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place; not to remove. *Gen.*
2. To dwell. *Shaksp.*
3. To remain; not to cease or fail. *Psalms.*
4. To continue in the same state. *South.*
5. To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction. *Hall.*

To ABI'DE. *v. a.*

1. To wait for, expect, attend, await. *Shaksp.*
2. To bear or support the consequences of a thing. *Milton.*
3. To bear or support, without being conquered. *Woodward.*
4. To bear without aversion. *Sidney.*
5. To bear or suffer. *Pope.*

ABI'DER. *f.* [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABI'DING. *f.* [from *abide*.] Continuance. *Ral.*

A'B'JECT. *a.* [*abjectus*, Lat.]

1. Mean; worthless; base. *Addison.*
2. Being of no hope or regard. *Milt.*
3. Mean and despicable. *Dryden.*

A'B'JECT. *a.* A man without hope. *Psalms.*

To A'B'JECT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away.

ABJE'CTEDNESS. *f.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject. *Boyle.*

ABJE'CTION. *f.* [from *abject*.] Meanness of mind; servility; baseness. *Hooker.*

A'B'JECTLY. *ad.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner; meanly; basely; servilely.

A'B'JECTNESS. *f.* [from *abject*.] Servility; meanness. *Green.*

ABI'LITY. *f.* [*habilité*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength. *Sidney.*
2. Capacity; qualification; power. *Dan.*
3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind. *Rogers.*

ABINTE'STATE. *a.* [of *ab*, from, and *intestat*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

ABJURATION. *f.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To cast off upon oath; to swear not to do something. *Hale.*
2. To retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

To ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.



A B O

ABLACTA'TION. *f.* One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEA'TION. *f.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*

ABLA'TION. *f.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. *a.* [*ablatus*, Lat.]

1. That takes away.
2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns.

A'BLE. *a.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat.]

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune. *Bacon.*
2. Having power sufficient; enabled. *South.*

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable. *Shak.*

ABLE-BODIED. *a.* Strong of body. *Addis.*

To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGA'TION. *f.* [from *ablegate*.] The act of sending abroad.

A'BLENESS. *f.* [from *able*.] Ability of body; vigour; force. *Sidney.*

A'BLEPSY. *f.* [*ἄβληψία*, Gr.] Want of sight; blindness; unadvisedness.

To A'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from.

ABLIGURI'TION. *f.* [*abliguritis*, Lat.] Prodigal expence on meat and drink.

To A'BLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

To ABLU'DE. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike.

A'BLUENT. *a.* [*abluens*, Lat.] That has the power of cleaning.

ABLUT'ION. *f.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean.
2. The water used in washing. *Pope.*
3. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water.
4. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [*abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGATION. *f.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] Denial; renunciation. *Hammond.*

ABNODA'TION. *f.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees.

ABNO'RMOUS. *a.* [*abnormis*, Lat.] Out of rule; irregular; mishapen.

ABO'ARD. *a.* [from the French *à bord*, as *aller à bord, envoyer à bord*.] In a ship. *Raleigh.*

ABO'DE. *f.* [from *abide*.]

1. Habitation; dwelling. *Waller.*
2. Stay; continuance in a place. *Shaksp.*
3. To make **ABODE.** To dwell; to reside. *Dryd.*

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See **BODE.**] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostick. *Shaksp.*

ABO'DEMENT. *f.* [from *to abode*.] A secret anticipation of something future. *Shaksp.*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [from *aboles*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void. *Hooker.*
2. To put an end to; to destroy. *Hayw.*

ABO'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *abolish*.] That may be abolished.

ABO'LISHER. *f.* [from *abolish*.] He that abolishes.

A B O

ABO'LISHMENT. } *f.* [from *abolish*.] The act of abolishing.

ABO'LITION. } *f.* [from *abolish*.] The act of abolishing.

ABO'MINABLE. *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful; detestable. *Swift.*
2. Unclean. *Leviticus.*
3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure. *Shaksp.*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *f.* [from *abominable*.]

The quality of being abominable; hateful-ness; odiousness. *Bentley.*

ABO'MINABLY. *ad.* [from *abominable*.] Ex-

cessively; extremely; exceedingly: in the ill sense. *Arbutnot.*

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.]

To abhor, detest, hate utterly. *South.*

ABOMINA'TION. *f.*

1. Hatred; detestation. *Swift.*
2. The object of hatred. *Genesis.*
3. Pollution; defilement. *Shaksp.*
4. The cause of pollution. *2 Kings.*

ABORIGINES. *f.* [Lat.] The earliest inha-

bitants of a country; those of whom no ori- ginal is to be traced; as, the Welsh in Britain.

ABOR'TION. *f.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.
2. The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbut.*

ABOR'TIVE. *f.* That which is born before the due time. *Peacbam.*

ABOR'TIVE. *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shaksp.*
2. That fails for want of time. *South.*
3. That brings forth nothing. *Milton.*

ABOR'TIVELY. *ad.* [from *abortive*.] Born without the due time; immaturity; untimely.

ABOR'TIVENESS. *f.* [from *abortive*.] The state of abortion.

ABOR'TMENT. *f.* [from *aborts*, Lat.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth. *Bacon.*

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a*, and *bujan*, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place. *Dryden.*
2. More in quantity or number. *Exod.*
3. Higher in rank, power, or excellence. *Psal.*
4. Superiour to; unattainable by. *Swift.*
5. Beyond; more than. *Locke.*
6. Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*

ABO'VE. *ad.*

1. Overhead; in a higher place. *Bacon.*
2. In the regions of heaven. *Pope.*
3. Before. *Dryd.*

ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly. *Dry.*

ABOVE-BOARD. In open sight; without artifice or trick. *L'Estrange.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. *Addis.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. Mentioned before.

To ABO'UND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty. *Dryden.*
2. To be in great plenty. *Pope.*

ABO'UT. *prep.* [*abutan*, or *abuton*, Sax.]

1. Round; surrounding; encircling. *Dryd.*
2. Near to. *Ben Jonson.*

A B R

3. Concerning; with regard to; relating to. *Locke.*
4. Engaged in; employed upon. *Taylor.*
- ABO'UT. *ad.*
 1. Circularly; in a round. *Shaksp.*
 2. In circuit; in compass. *Shaksp.*
 3. Nearly. *Bacon.*
 4. Here and there; every where. *Fa. Q.*
 5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point; within a small time of.
 6. Round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way. *Shaksp.*
 7. To bring *about*; to bring to the point or state desired; as, *he has brought about his purposes.*
 8. To come *about*; to come to some certain state or point.
 9. To go *about* a thing; to prepare to do it.
- A. Bp. for Archbishop.
- ABRACADA'BRA. *f.* A superstitious charm against agues.
- TO ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to wear away by degrees. *Hale.*
- A'BRAHAM'S BALM. *f.* An herb.
- ABRA'SION. *f.* [See ABRADE.]
 1. The act of abrading; the rubbing off.
 2. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.
- ABRE'AST. *ad.* [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line. *Shaksp.*
- TO ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]
 1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance. *2 Mace.*
 2. To contract; to diminish; to cut short. *Locke.*
 3. To deprive of; to cut off from. *Shaksp.*
- ABRI'DGED OF. *p.* Deprived of; debarred from; cut short.
- ABRI'DGER. *f.* [from *abridge*.]
 1. He that abridges; a shortener.
 2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.
- ABRI'DGMENT. *f.* [*abregement*, French.]
 1. The epitome of a larger work into a small compass; a compend. *Hooker.*
 2. A diminution in general. *Donne.*
 3. Contraction; reduction. *Locke.*
 4. Restraint from any thing pleasing. *South.*
- ABRO'ACH. *ad.* [See TO BROACH.]
 1. In a posture to run out. *Swift.*
 2. In a state to be diffused or propagated. *Sh.*
- ABRO'AD. *ad.* [compound of *a* and *broad*.]
 1. Without confinement; widely; at large. *Milton.*
 2. Out of the house. *Shaksp.*
 3. In another country. *Hooker.*
 4. In all directions; this way and that. *Dryd.*
 5. Without; not within. *Hooker.*
- TO ABROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul. *Hooker.*
- ABROGA'TION. *f.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law. *Clarendon.*
- ABRU'PT. *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.]
 1. Broken; craggy. *Thomson.*

A B S

2. Divided; without any thing intervening. *Milton.*
3. Sudden; without the customary or proper preparatives. *Shaksp.*
4. Unconnected. *Ben Jonson.*
- ABRU'PTED. *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.] Broken off suddenly. *Brown.*
- ABRU'PTION. *f.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Violent and sudden separation. *Woodward.*
- ABRU'PTLY. *ad.* [See ABRUPT.] Hastily; without the due forms of preparation. *Sidney.*
- ABRU'PTNESS. *f.* [from *abrupt*.]
 1. An abrupt manner; haste; suddenness. *Woodward.*
 2. Unconnectedness; roughness; cragginess. *Woodward.*
- A'BSCISS. *f.* [*abscissus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body. *Arbut.*
- TO ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off.
- ABSCI'SSA. *f.* [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conick section, intercepted between the vertex and a femiordinate.
- ABSCI'SSION. *f.* [*abscissio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of cutting off. *Wiseman.*
 2. The state of being cut off. *Brown.*
- TO ABSCO'ND. *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To hide one's self.
- ABSCO'NDER. *f.* [from *abscond*.] The person that absconds.
- A'BSENCE. *f.* [See ABSENT.]
 1. The state of being absent; opposed to presence. *Shakspere.*
 2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense. *Ad.*
 3. Inattention; heedlessness; neglect of the present object. *Addison.*
- A'BSENT. *a.* [*absens*, Lat.]
 1. Not present; used with the particle *from*. *Pope.*
 2. Absent in mind; inattentive. *Addison.*
- TO ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence. *Shaksp.*
- ABSENTEE. *f.* He that is absent from his station, or employment, or country. *Davies.*
- ABSI'NTHIATED. *p.* [from *absinthium*, Lat.] Impregnated with wormwood.
- TO ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*absisto*, Lat.] To stand off; to leave off.
- TO ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*absolve*, Lat.]
 1. To clear; to acquit of a crime, in a judicial sense. *Shaksp.*
 2. To set free from an engagement or promise. *Waller.*
 3. To pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense. *Pope.*
 4. To finish; to complete. *Little used.*
- A'BSOLUTE. *a.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]
 1. Complete. *Hooker.*
 2. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise. *South.*
 3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space. *Stillingfl.*
 4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power. *Dryden.*
 5. Positive; certain. *Shakspere.*
- A'BSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *absolute*.]
 1. Completely; without restriction. *Sidney.*
 2. Without relation. *Hooker.*
 3. Without limits or dependance. *Dryden.*
 4. Without condition. *Hooker.*
 5. Peremptorily; positively. *Milton.*

ABS

- ABSOLUTENESS.** *f.* [from *absolute*.]
 1. Completeness.
 2. Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Claren. Bacon.*
 3. Despotism.
ABSOLUTION. *f.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]
 1. Acquittal. *Ayliffe.*
 2. The remission of sins, or penance. *South.*
ABSOLUTORY. *a.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.]
 That does absolve.
ABSONANT. *a.* Contrary to reason.
ABSONOUS. *a.* [*absonus*, Lat.] Absurd; contrary to reason. *Glanville.*
To ABSORB. *v. a.* [*absorbeo*, Lat. preter. *absorbed*; part. pret. *absorbed*, or *absorpt*.]
 1. To swallow up. *Philips.*
 2. To suck up. *Harvey.*
ABSORBENT. *f.* [*absorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either eases the asperities of pungent humours, or draws away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*
ABSORPT. *p.* [from *absorb*.] Swallowed up.
ABSORPTION. *f.* [from *absorb*.] The act of swallowing up. *Burnet.*
To ABSTAIN. *v. n.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To forbear; to deny one's self any gratification.
ABSTEMIOUS. *a.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate; sober; abstinent. *Arbutnot.*
ABSTEMIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *abstemius*.]
 Temperately; soberly; without indulgence.
ABSTEMIOUSNESS. *f.* The quality of being abstemious.
ABSTENTION. *f.* [from *abstineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or restraining.
To ABSTERGE. *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping.
ABSTERGENT. *a.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.
To ABSTERSE. *v. a.* [See **ABSTERGE**.]
 To cleanse; to purify: not in use. *Brown.*
ABSTERSION. *f.* [*absterfio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. *Bacon.*
ABSTERSIVE. *a.* [from *absterge*.] That has the quality of absterging or cleansing. *Bacon.*
ABSTINENCE. *f.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.]
 1. Forbearance of any thing. *Locke.*
 2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. *Shaksp.*
ABSTINENT. *a.* [*abstinens*, Lat.] That uses abstinence.
To ABSTRACT. *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.]
 1. To take one thing from another. *Locke.*
 2. To separate ideas. *Watts.*
 3. To reduce to an epitome.
ABSTRACT. *a.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] Separated from something else: generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematicks. *Wilkins.*
ABSTRACT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shaksp. Watts.*
 2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts. *Wotton.*
 3. The state of being abstracted.
ABSTRACTED. *p. a.* [from *abstract*.]
 1. Separated; disjointed. *Milton.*

ABU

2. Refined; purified. *Donne.*
 3. Abstruse, difficult.
 4. Absent of mind.
ABSTRACTEDLY. *ad.* With abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances. *Dryden.*
ABSTRACTION. *f.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of abstracting. *Watts.*
 2. The state of being abstracted.
 3. Absence of mind; inattention.
 4. Disregard of worldly objects. *Pope.*
ABSTRACTIVE. *a.* [from *abstract*.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.
ABSTRACTLY. *ad.* [from *abstract*.] In an abstract manner; absolutely. *Bentley.*
ABSTRACTNESS. *f.* [from *abstract*.] Subtlety; separation from all matter or common notions. *Locke.*
ABSTRUSE. *a.* [*abstrusus*, Lat.]
 1. Hidden. *Milton.*
 2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension. *Milton.*
ABSTRUSELY. *ad.* Obscurely; not plainly, or obviously.
ABSTRUSENESS. *f.* [from *abstruse*.] Difficulty; obscurity. *Boyle.*
ABTRUSITY. *f.*
 1. Abtruseness.
 2. That which is abtruse. *Brown.*
To ABSUME. *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste. *Hale.*
ABSURD. *a.* [*absurdus*, Lat.]
 1. Unreasonable; without judgment. *Bacon.*
 2. Inconsistent; contrary to reason. *South.*
ABSURDITY. *f.* [from *absurd*.]
 1. The quality of being absurd. *Locke.*
 2. That which is absurd. *Addison.*
ABSURDLY. *ad.* [from *absurd*.] Improperly, unreasonably. *Swift.*
ABSURDNESS. *f.* The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety.
ABUNDANCE. *f.* [*abundantia*, Fr.]
 1. Plenty. *Crashaw.*
 2. Great numbers. *Addison.*
 3. A great quantity. *Raleigh.*
 4. Exuberance; more than enough. *Spenser.*
ABUNDANT. *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.]
 1. Plentiful. *Milton.*
 2. Exuberant. *Arbut.*
 3. Fully stored; with in. *Burnet.*
ABUNDANTLY. *ad.* [from *abundant*.]
 1. In plenty. *Genes.*
 2. Amply; liberally; more than sufficiently.
To ABUSE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat.] In *abuse*, the verb, *s* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound
 1. To make an ill use of. *1 Cor.*
 2. To deceive, to impose upon. *Bacon.*
 3. To treat with rudeness. *Shaksp.*
ABUSE. *f.* [from the verb *abuse*.]
 1. The ill use of any thing. *Hooker.*
 2. A corrupt practice; bad custom. *Swift.*
 3. Seducement. *Sidney.*
 4. Unjust censure; rude approach. *Milton.*
ABUSER. *f.* [pronounced *abuser*.]
 1. He that makes an ill use. *Denham.*
 2. He that deceives.

ACC

3. He that reproaches with rudeness.
 4. A ravisher; a violator.
ABUSIVE. *a.* [from *abuse*.] *Pope.*
 1. Practising abuse. *Roscommon.*
 2. Containing abuse. *Bacon.*
 3. Deceitful.
ABUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *abuse*.]
 1. Improperly; by a wrong use. *Boyle.*
 2. Reproachfully. *Herbert.*
TO ABUT. *v. n.* Obsolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.
ABUTMENT. *f.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.
ABYSSM. *f.* [*abyssme*, old Fr.] A gulf; the same with *abyss*. *Shaksp.*
ABYSS. *f.* [*abyssus*, Lat. *ἄβυσσος*, bottomless, Gr.]
 1. A depth without bottom. *Milton.*
 2. A great depth; a gulf. *Dryden.*
 3. That in which any thing is lost. *Locke.*
 4. The body of waters supposed at the centre of the earth. *Burnet.*
 5. In the language of divines, hell. *Ros.*
AC, AK, or AKE. Being initials in the names of places, as *Acon*, signify an oak, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak. *Gibson.*
ACACIA. *f.* [Lat.]
 1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of flos. *Savary.*
 2. A tree commonly so called here. *Miller.*
ACADEMIAL. *a.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy.
ACADEMIAN. *f.* [from *academy*.] A scholar of an academy or university. *Wood.*
ACADEMICAL. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an university. *Wotton.*
ACADEMICIAN. *f.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy.
ACADEMICK. *f.* [from *academy*.] A student of an university. *Watts.*
ACADEMICK. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university. *Dunciad.*
ACADEMIST. *f.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy. *Ray.*
ACADEMY. *f.* [*academia*, Lat.]
 1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art. *Shaksp.*
 2. The place where sciences are taught. *Dryd.*
 3. An university.
 4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or publick schools.
ACANTHUS. *f.* [Lat.] The herb bears-breech. *Milton.*
ACATALECTICK. *f.* [*ἀκαταλήκτικος*, Gr.] A verse which has the complete number of syllables.
TO ACCEDE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to; to come to.
TO ACCELERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.] To make quick; to hasten; to quicken motion. *Bag.*
ACCELERATION. *f.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of quickening motion.
 2. The state of the body accelerated. *Hale.*
TO ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Decay of Pity.*

ACC

- ACCEN'SION**. *f.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled. *Woodward.*
A'CCENT. *f.* [*accentus*, Lat.]
 1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing.
 2. The sound of a syllable. *Shaksp.*
 3. The marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation. *Holder.*
 4. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments. *Prior.*
TO A'CCENT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]
 1. To pronounce; to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules. *Locke.*
 2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general. *Wotton.*
 3. To write or note the accents.
TO ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.
ACCENTUA'TION. *f.* [from *accentuate*.] The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.
TO ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]
 1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. *Dryden.*
 2. In the language of the Bible, to accept persons, is to act with personal and partial regard.
ACCEPTABILITY. *f.* The quality of being acceptable. *Taylor.*
ACCEPTABLE. *a.* [*acceptable*, Fr.] Grateful; pleasing.
ACCEPTABLENESS. *f.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable. *Grew.*
ACCEPTABLY. *ad.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner. *Taylor.*
ACCEPTANCE. *f.* [*acceptance*, Fr.] Reception with approbation. *Spenser.*
ACCEPTATION. *f.* [from *accept*.]
 1. Reception, whether good or bad. *Sidney.*
 2. Good reception; acceptance. *Raleigh.*
 3. The state of being acceptable; regard.
 4. Acceptance in the juridical sense. *South.*
 5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received. *Bentley.*
ACCE'PTER. *f.* [from *accept*.] The person that accepts.
ACCEPTILA'TION. *f.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.
ACCE'PTION. *f.* [*acceptio*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning: not in use. *Hammond.*
ACCE'SS. *f.* [*accessus*, Lat. *access*, Fr.]
 1. The way by which any thing may be approached. *Hammond.*
 2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men. *Milton.*
 3. Increase; enlargement; addition. *Bacon.*
 4. The returns or fits of a distemper.
A'CCESSARINESS. *f.* [from *accessary*.] The state of being accessary.
A'CCESSARY. *a.* [a corruption of *accessory*.] That contributes to a crime without being the chief constituent of it. *Clarend.*
ACCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*accessibilis*, Lat. *accessible*, Fr.] That may be approached. *Addison.*
ACCE'SSION. *f.* [*accessio*, Lat. *accession*, Fr.]

ACC

1. Increase by something added; enlargement; augmentation. *Rogers.*
 2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.
 3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.
- A'CCESSORILY.** *ad.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory.
- A'CCESSORY.** *a.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional. *Hooker.*
- A'CCESSORY.** *f.* [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr.]
1. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation.
 2. That which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law.
- A'CCIDENCE.** *f.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.
- A'CCIDENT.** *f.* [*accidens*, Lat.]
1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought. *Davies.*
 2. In grammar, the property of a word. *Holder.*
 3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty; chance. *Hooker.*
- ACCIDE'NTAL.** *f.* [*accidental*, Fr.] A property nonessential. *Watts.*
- ACCIDE'NTAL.** *a.* [from *accident*.]
1. Having the quality of an accident; non-essential. *Tillotson.*
 2. Casual; fortuitous; happening by chance.
- ACCIDE'NTALLY.** *ad.* [from *accidental*.]
1. After an accidental manner. *Harvey.*
 2. Casually; fortuitously. *Swift.*
- ACCIDE'NTALNESS.** *f.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.
- ACCIPIENT.** *f.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver.
- To ACCI'TE.** *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call; to summon: not in use. *Shaksp.*
- ACCLA'IM.** *f.* [*acclamo*, Lat.] A shout of praise; acclamation: poetical. *Milton.*
- ACCLAMATION.** *f.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause. *South.*
- ACCLIVITY.** *f.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upward; as, the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity. *Ray.*
- ACCLIVOUS.** *a.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.
- To ACCLO'Y.** *v. a.* [See *CLOY*.]
1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd; to stuff full. *Spenser.*
 2. To fill to satiety. *Ray.*
- To ACCO'IL.** *v. n.* [See *COIL*.] To crowd; to bustle; to be in a hurry. *Spenser.*
- A'CCOLENT.** *f.* [*accolens*, Lat.] A borderer.
- ACCOMMODABLE.** *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That may be fitted. *Watts.*
- To ACCO'MMODATE.** *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]
1. To supply with conveniences. *Shaksp.*
 2. To adapt; to fit. *Locke.*
 3. To reconcile; to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance. *Norris.*

ACC

- ACCO'MMODATE.** *a.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit. *Tillotson.*
- ACCO'MMODATELY.** *ad.* Suitably; fitly.
- ACCOMMODATION.** *f.* [from *accommodate*.]
1. Provision of conveniences.
 2. In the plural; conveniences; things requisite to ease or refreshment. *Clarendon.*
 3. Adaptation; fitness. *Hale.*
 4. Composition of a difference; reconciliation.
- ACCO'MPANABLE.** *a.* [from *accompany*.] Sociable. Not used. *Sidney.*
- ACCO'MPANIER.** *f.* [from *accompany*.] The person that makes part of the company; a companion.
- To ACCO'MPANY.** *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] To be with another as a companion. *Swift.*
- To ACCO'MPANY.** *v. n.* To associate with; to become a companion to. *Bacon.*
- ACCO'MPLICE.** *f.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]
1. An associate; a partaker. *Swift.*
 2. A partner, or co-operator. *Addison.*
- To ACCO'MPLISH.** *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]
1. To complete; to execute fully. *Ezekiel.*
 2. To complete a period of time. *Daniel.*
 3. To fulfil, as a prophecy. *Addison.*
 4. To gain; to obtain. *Shaksp.*
 5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body. *Shakspere.*
- ACCO'MPLISHED.** *p. a.*
1. Complete in some qualification. *Locke.*
 2. Elegant; finished in respect of embellishments. *Milton.*
- ACCO'MPLISHER.** *f.* [from *accomplish*.] The person that accomplishes.
- ACCO'MPLISHMENT.** *f.* [*accomplissement*, Fr.]
1. Completion; full performance; perfection. *Hayward.*
 2. Completion, as of a prophecy. *Atterb.*
 3. Embellishment; elegance; ornament of mind or body. *Addison.*
 4. The act of obtaining any thing. *South.*
- ACCO'MPT.** *f.* [*compte*, Fr.] An account; a reckoning. *Hooker.*
- ACCO'MPTANT.** *f.* [*accountant*, Fr.] A reckoner; a computer. *South.*
- To ACCO'RD.** *v. a.* [derived, by some, from *corda*, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts.]
1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another. *Pope.*
 2. To bring to agreement. *Hale.*
- To ACCO'RD.** *v. n.* To agree; to suit one with another. *Tillotson.*
- ACCO'RD.** *f.* [*accord*, Fr.]
1. A compact; an agreement. *Dryden.*
 2. Concurrence; union of mind. *Spenser.*
 3. Harmony; symmetry. *Dryden.*
 4. Musical note. *Bacon.*
 5. Own accord; voluntary motion. *Spenser.*
- ACCO'RDANCE.** *f.* [from *accord*.]
1. Agreement with a person. *Fairfax.*
 2. Conformity to something. *Hammond.*
- ACCO'RDANT.** *a.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. *Shakspere.*

ACC

ACCO'RDING. *prep.* [from *accord*.]

1. In a manner suitable to; agreeably to; in proportion. *Hooker.*

2. With regard to. *Holder.*

ACCO'RDINGLY. *ad.* [from *accord*.] Agreeably; suitably; conformably. *Shaksp.*

To ACCO'ST. *v. n.* [*accoster*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute. *Milton.*

ACCO'STABLE. *a.* [from *accost*.] Easy of access; familiar: not in use. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT. *f.* [from the old French *acompt*.]

1. A computation of debts or expences. *Shak.*

2. The state or result of a computation. *Hooker.*

3. Value, or estimation. *Holder.*

4. Profit; advantage. *Addison.*

5. Distinction; dignity; rank. *Pope.*

6. Regard; consideration; sake. *Locke.*

7. A narrative; relation.

8. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority. *Matt.*

9. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority. *Shaksp.*

10. Explanation; assignment of causes. *Locke.*

11. An opinion previously established. *Bacon.*

12. The reasons of any thing collected. *Addis.*

To ACCO'UNT. *v. a.* [See **ACCOUNT**.]

1. To esteem; to think; to hold in opinion. *Deut.*

2. To reckon; to compute. *Holder.*

3. To assign to. *Clarendon.*

4. To hold in esteem. *Chron.*

To ACCO'UNT. *v. n.*

1. To reckon. *Holder.*

2. To give an account; to assign the causes. *Stw.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer for practices. *Dryden.*

ACCO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *account*.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for. *Olatham.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *a.* [from *account*.] Accountable to; responsible for. *Shakspere.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *f.* [See **ACCOMPTANT**.]

A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts. *Brown.*

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *f.* A book containing accounts. *Swift.*

To ACCOUPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join; to link together. *Bacon.*

To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* To entertain with courtship, or courtesy. *Spenser.*

To ACCO'UTRE. *v. a.* [*accoutrer*, Fr.] To dress; to equip. *Dryden.*

ACCO'UTREMENT. *f.* [*accoutrement*, Fr.] Dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments. *Shak.*

ACC'RETION. *f.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to increase it. *Eac.*

ACC'RETIVE. *a.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanv.*

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accroacher*, Fr.] To draw to one, as with a hook.

To ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accre*, Fr.]

1. To accede to; to be added to. *Hooker.*

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement. *South.*

3. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or to rise, as profit. *Addison.*

ACE

ACCUBA'TION. *f.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*

To ACCU'MB. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

ACCU'MBENT. *a.* [*accumbens*, Lat.] Leaning. *Arbutnot.*

To ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To pile up; to heap together. *Shak.*

ACCUMULA'TION. *f.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. The act of accumulating. *Shaksp.*

2. The state of being accumulated. *Arbutb.*

ACCUMULATIVE. *a.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That does accumulate.

2. That is accumulated. *Go. of Tongue.*

ACCUMULA'TOR. *f.* [from *accumulate*.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCURACY. *f.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness; nicety. *Delany. Arbutb.*

A'CCURATE. *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance.

2. Exact; without defect or failure. *Colson.*

3. Determinate; precisely fixed. *Bacon.*

A'CCURATELY. *ad.* [from *accurate*.] Exactly; without error; nicely. *Newton.*

A'CCURATENESS. *f.* [from *accurate*.] Exactness; nicety. *Newton.*

To ACCURSE. *v. a.* [See **CURSE**.] To doom to misery. *Hooker.*

ACCURSED. *part. a.*

1. That is cursed or doomed to misery. *Denb.*

2. Execrable; hateful; detestable. *Shaksp.*

ACCU'SABLE. *a.* [from *accuse*.] That may be censured; blamable; culpable. *Brown.*

ACCUSA'TION. *f.* [from *accuse*.]

1. The act of accusing. *Milton.*

2. The charge brought against any one. *Shak.*

ACCUSATIVE. *a.* [*accusativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates. The fourth case of a noun.

ACCUSATORY. *a.* [from *accuse*.] That produces or contains an accusation. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*

2. To blame or censure. *Romans.*

ACCU'SER. *f.* [from *accuse*.] He that brings a charge against another. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accoutumer*, Fr.] To habituate; to inure. *Milton.*

ACCU'STOMABLE. *a.* [from *accustom*.] Of long custom; habitual; customary. *Hale.*

ACCU'STOMABLY. *ad.* According to custom. *Bacon.*

ACCU'STOMANCE. *f.* [*accoutumance*, Fr.] Custom; habit; use. *Boyle.*

ACCU'STOMARILY. *ad.* In a customary manner.

ACCU'STOMARY. *a.* [from *accustom*.] Usual; practised; according to custom.

ACCU'STOMED. *a.* [from *accustom*.] According to custom; frequent; usual. *Shaksp.*

ACE. *f.* [*as*, Lat.]

1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice. *South.*

ACO

2. A small quantity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
ACE'PHALOUS. *a.* [*ἀκεφαλός*, Gr.] Wanting a head.
ACE'RB. *a.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness. *Quincy.*
ACE'RBITY. *f.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]
 1. A rough sour taste.
 2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper. *Pope.*
To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up.
ACCERVA'TION. *f.* [from *acervate*.] The act of heaping together.
ACE'SCENT. *a.* [*acescens*, Lat.] That has a tendency to sourness or acidity. *Arbut.*
ACETO'SE. *a.* That has in it any thing sour.
ACETO'SITY. *f.* [from *acetose*.] The state of being acetose, or of containing sourness.
ACE'TOUS. *a.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour. *Boyle.*
ACHE. *f.* [ace, Saxon; *ἄχος*, Greek.] A continued pain. *Shaksp.*
To ACHÉ. *v. n.* To be in pain. *Glanv.*
To ACHIEVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.]
 1. To perform; to finish. *Dryden.*
 2. To gain; to obtain. *Milton.*
ACHIEVEMENT. *f.* [*achievement*, Fr.]
 1. The performance of an action. *Spenser.*
 2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial. *Dryden.*
ACHIEVER. *f.* [from *achieve*.] He that performs what he endeavours after. *Shaksp.*
A'CHING. *f.* [from *ache*.] Pain. *South.*
A'CHOR. *f.* [*ἄχρη*.] A species of the herpes.
A'CID. *a.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour; sharp. *Bacon. Quincy.*
ACIDITY. *f.* [from *acid*.] An acid taste; sharpness; sourness. *Ray.*
A'CIDNESS. *f.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; acidity.
ACIDULÆ. *f.* [that is, *aquæ acidulæ*.] Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum springs are. *Quincy.*
To ACIDULATE. *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a slight degree. *Arbutnot.*
To ACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.*
 1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character. *Dav.*
 2. To confess, as a fault. *Psalms.*
 3. To own, as a benefit. *Milton.*
ACKNO'WLEDGING. *a.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful. *Dryden.*
ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *f.*
 1. Admission of any character in another. *Hale.*
 2. Concession of the truth of any position. *Hook.*
 3. Confession of a fault.
 4. Confession of a benefit received. *Dryden.*
 5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage. *Spenser.*
 6. Something given or done in confession of a benefit received. *Temple.*
ACME. *f.* [*ἄκμῃ*, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper. *Quincy.*
ACO'LOTHIST. *f.* [*ἀκολῳθιστῆς*, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church. *Ayliffe.*
A'CONITE. *f.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] The herb

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- wolfsbane. In poetical language, poison in general. *Dryden.*
A'CORN. *f.* [*æcenn*, Sax. from *ac*, an oak, and *corn*, corn.] The seed or fruit born by the oak. *Dryden.*
A'CORNE'D. *a.* [from *acorn*.] Stored with acorns.
ACO'USTICS. *f.* [*ἀκουστικά*, of *ἄκουσ*, Gr.]
 1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.
 2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*
To ACQUA'INT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]
 1. To make familiar with. *Davies.*
 2. To inform. *Shakspere.*
ACQUA'INTANCE. *f.* [*accointance*, Fr.]
 1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge. *Dryden. Atterb.*
 2. Familiar knowledge. *South.*
 2. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship. *Swift.*
 4. The person with whom we are acquainted.
ACQUA'INTED. *a.* Familiar; well known. *Sh.*
ACQUE'ST. *f.* [*acquies*, Fr.] Acquisition; the thing gained. *Woodward.*
To ACQUIESCE. *v. n.* [*acquiescer*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with. *South.*
ACQUIESCENCE. *f.* [from *acquiesce*.]
 1. A silent appearance of content. *Clarendon.*
 2. Satisfaction; rest; content. *Addison.*
 3. Submission; confidence. *South.*
ACQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *acquire*.] That may be acquired; attainable. *Bentley.*
To ACQUIRE. *v. a.* [*acquirō*, Lat.]
 1. To gain by one's labour or power. *Shak.*
 2. To come to; to attain. *Glanville.*
ACQUI'RE'D. *particip. a.* [from *acquire*.] Gained by one's self. *Locke.*
ACQUI'REMENT. *f.* [from *acquire*.] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. *Add.*
ACQUI'RER. *f.* [from *acquire*.] The person that acquires; a gainer.
ACQUISITION. *f.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of acquiring or gaining. *South.*
 2. The thing gained; acquirement. *Denham.*
ACQUI'SITIVE. *a.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] That is acquired or gained. *Watson.*
ACQUI'ST. *f.* [See *ACQUEST*.] Acquirement; attainment; not in use. *Milton.*
To ACQUIT. *v. a.* [*acquitter*, Fr.]
 1. To set free. *Spenser.*
 2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve. *Dryden.*
 3. To clear from any obligation. *Dryden.*
ACQUITMENT. *f.* [from *acquit*.] The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting. *South.*
ACQUIT'TAL. *f.* A deliverance from an offence. *Corwell.*
To ACQUIT'TANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit; not in use. *Shaksp.*
ACQUIT'TANCE. *f.* [from *acquit*.]
 1. The act of discharging from a debt. *Milton.*
 2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt. *Sh.*
A'CRE. *f.* [*æcpe*, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or 4840 square yards.
A'CRID. *a.* [*acer*, Lat.] Having a hot biting taste; bitter. *Arbutnot.*

ACT

ACRIMO'NIOUS. *a.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive. *Harvey.*

A'CRIMONY. *f.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpness; corrosiveness. *Bacon.*

2. Sharpness of temper; severity. *South.*

A'CRITUDE. *f.* [*from acrid.*] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate. *Grew.*

ACROAMA'TICAL. *a.* [*ἀκροάματος*, Gr.] Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACRO'NYCAL. *a.* [*from ἄκρος*, *summus*, and *νύξ*, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term applied to the stars, of which the rising or setting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at sunset. It is opposed to *cosmical*.

ACRO'NYCALLY. *ad.* [*from acronycal.*] At the acronycal time. *Dryden.*

A'CROSPIRE. *f.* [*from ἀκρόσπρον* and *σπυρα*, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds. *Mort.*

A'CROSPIRED. *part. a.* Having sprouts. *Mort.*

ACRO'SS. *ad.* Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it. *Bacon.*

ACRO'STICK. *f.* [*from ἀκρόστιχος*, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

A'CROTTERS, or **ACROTERIA.** *f.* [*from ἄκρον*, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.

To ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action; not to rest. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions. *South.*

3. To practise arts or duties; to conduct one's self. *Dryden.*

4. To produce effects in some passive subject. *Arbutnot.*

To ACT. *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character, as a stage-player. *Pope.*

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action. *Dryd.*

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements. *South.*

ACT. *f.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit. *Sh.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect. *Shakspeare.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits. *Dryd.*

4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a purpose executed. *Shakspeare.*

5. A state of reality; effect. *Hooker.*

6. A part of a play during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Rescommon.*

7. A decree of a court of justice. *Shakspeare.*

8. Record of judicial proceedings. *Ayliffe.*

A'CTION. *f.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest. *Shakspeare.*

2. An act or thing done; a deed. *Shaksp.*

3. Agency; operation. *Bentley.*

4. The series of events represented in a fable. *Addison.*

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken. *Add.*

6. [In law.] Action personal belongs to a man against another. Action real is given to any man against another, that possesses the

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thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. Action mixt is that which lies as well against or for the thing which we seek, as against the person that hath it. *Cowell.*

A'CTIONABLE. *a.* [*from action.*] That admits an action in law; punishable. *Horwel.*

A'CTION-TAKING. *a.* Litigious. *Shak.*

ACTITA'TION. *f.* [*from actito*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent.

To A'CTIVATE. *v. a.* [*from active.*] To make active. *Bacon.*

A'CTIVE. *a.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That has the power or quality of acting. *Newton.*

2. That which acts, opposed to passive. *Donne.*

3. Busy; engaged in action. *Denbam.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical. *Hooker.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick. *Dryden.*

6. In grammar, a verb *active* is that which signifies action; as, *I teach.* *Clarke.*

A'CTIVELY. *ad.* [*from active.*] Busily; nimbly.

A'CTIVENESS. *f.* [*from active.*] Quickness; nimbleness. *Wilkins.*

A'CTIVITY. *f.* [*from active.*] The quality of being active. *Bacon.*

A'CTOR. *f.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bacon.*

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player. *Ben Jonson.*

A'CTRESS. *f.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing. *Addison.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage.

A'CTUAL. *a.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That which comprises action. *Shakspeare.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential. *Milt.*

3. In act; not purely in speculation. *Dryden.*

A'CTUALITY. *f.* [*from actual.*] The state of being actual. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY. *ad.* [*from actual.*] In act; in effect; really. *South.*

A'CTUALNESS. *f.* [*from actual.*] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *f.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The register, or officer, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court. *Ayliffe.*

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*from ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action. *Addison.*

A'CTUATE. *a.* [*from the verb.*] Put into action; brought into effect. *South.*

ACTUO'SE. *a.* [*from act.*] That has strong powers of action.

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen.

ACU'LEATE. *a.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That has a point or sting; prickly.

ACU'MEN. *f.* [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects. *Pope.*

ACU'MINATED. *particip. a.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed. *Wifeman.*

ACUTE. *a.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, opposed to blunt. *Locke.*

2. Ingenious, opposed to stupid. *Locke.*

3. Vigorous; powerful in operation. *Locke.*

4. *Acute* disease. Any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quincy.*

ADD

5. *Acute* accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.
- ACU'TELY.** *ad.* [from *acute*.] After an acute manner; sharply. *Locke.*
- ACU'TENESS.** *f.* [from *acute*.]
1. Sharpness.
 2. Force of intellects. *Locke.*
 3. Quickness and vigour of senses. *Locke.*
 4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady. *Bro.*
 5. Sharpness of sound. *Boyle.*
- ADA'CTED.** *part. a.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force.
- A'DAGE.** *f.* [*adagium*, Lat.] An old maxim; a proverb. *Glanville.*
- ADA'GIO.** *f.* [Ital. signifying *at leisure*.] A term used by musicians to mark a slow time.
- A'DAMANT.** *f.* [*adamans*, Lat.]
1. A stone of impenetrable hardness. *Shak.*
 2. The diamond. *Ray.*
 3. The loadstone. *Bacon.*
- ADAMANTE'AN.** *a.* [from *adamant*.] Hard as adamant. *Milton.*
- ADAMANTINE.** *a.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]
1. Made of adamant. *Dryden.*
 2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility. *Davies.*
- A'DAM'S-APPLE.** *f.* [In anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.
- To ADA'PT.** *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit; to suit; to proportion. *Swift.*
- ADAPTA'TION.** *f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another. *Boyle.*
- ADA'PTION.** *f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting. *Cheyne.*
- To ADD.** *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]
1. To join something to that which was before.
 2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke.*
- To ADDE'CIMATE.** *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes.
- To ADDE'EM.** *v. a.* [from *deem*] To esteem; to account; out of use. *Daniel.*
- A'DDER.** *f.* [*adder*, Sax. poison.] A serpent; a viper; a poisonous reptile. *Taylor.*
- A'DDER'S GRASS.** *f.* A plant.
- A'DDER'S TONGUE.** *f.* An herb. *Miller.*
- A'DDER'S WORT.** *f.* An herb.
- ADDIBI'LITY.** *f.* [from *addible*.] The possibility of being added. *Locke.*
- A'DDIBLE.** *a.* [from *add*.] Possible to be added. *Locke.*
- A'DDICE.** *f.* [corruptly *adx*; *adere*, Sax.] A kind of axe. *Moxon.*
- To ADDI'CT.** *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]
1. To devote, to dedicate. *Cor.*
 2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, *he addicted himself to vice.*
- ADDI'CTEDNESS.** *f.* [from *addicted*.] The quality or state of being addicted. *Boyle.*
- ADDI'CTION.** *f.* [*addictio*, Lat.]
1. The act of devoting, or giving up.
 2. The state of being devoted. *Shakespeare.*
- A'DDITAMENT.** *f.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added. *Hale.*
- ADDITION.** *f.* [from *add*.]
1. The act of adding one thing to another;

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- opposed to diminution.
2. Additament, or the thing added. *Ham.*
 3. [In arithmetick.] The reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total. *Cocker.*
 4. [In law.] A title given to a man over and above his christian name and surname. *Cowell.*
- ADDI'TIONAL.** *a.* [from *addition*.] That is added. *Addison.*
- A'DDITORY.** *a.* [from *add*.] That has the power or quality of adding. *Arbutnot.*
- A'DDLE.** *a.* [from *adel*, a disease, Sax. *Skinner*; perhaps from *ydel*, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. *Burton.*
- To A'DDLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make addle; to make barren. *Brown.*
- A'DDLE-PATED.** *a.* Having barren brains. *Dryden.*
- To ADDRE'SS.** *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr.]
1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To get ready. *Hayward.*
 3. To apply to another by words.
- ADDRE'SS.** *f.* [*adresse*, Fr.]
1. Verbal application to anyone; petition. *Pr.*
 2. Courtship. *Addison.*
 3. Manner of accosting another.
 4. Skill; dexterity. *Swift.*
 5. Manner of directing a letter.
- ADDRE'SSER.** *f.* [from *address*.] The person that addresses or petitions.
- ADDU'CENT.** *a.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*
- To ADDU'LCE.** *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *ducis*, Lat.] To sweeten; not in use. *Bacon.*
- ADE'MPTION.** *f.* [*ademptum*, Lat.] Privation
- ADENO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [from *aden* and *γραφω*, Gr.] A treatise of the glands.
- ADE'PT.** *f.* [*adeptus*, Lat.] He that is completely skilled in the secrets of his art. *Pope.*
- ADE'PT.** *a.* Skillful; thoroughly versed. *Boyle.*
- A'DEQUATE.** *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate. *South.*
- A'DEQUATELY.** *ad.* [from *adequate*.] In an adequate manner; with exactness of proportion. *South.*
- A'DEQUATENESS.** *f.* [from *adequate*.] The state of being adequate; exactness of proportion.
- To ADHE'RE.** *v. a.* [*adhereo*, Lat.]
1. To stick to.
 2. To be consistent; to hold together. *Shak.*
 3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion. *Shaksp. Boyle.*
- ADHE'RENCE.** } *f.* [from *adhere*.]
- ADHE'RENCY.** }
1. The quality of adhering; tenacity.
 2. Fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity.
- ADHE'RENT.** *a.* [from *adhere*.]
1. Sticking to. *Pope.*
 2. United with. *Watts.*
- ADHE'RENT.** *f.* [from *adhere*.] A follower; a partisan. *Raleigh.*

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- ADHE'RER.** *f.* [from *adhere*.] He that adheres. *Swift.*
- ADHE'SION.** *f.* [*adhesio*, Lat.] The act or state of sticking to something. *Boyle.*
- ADHE'SIVE.** *a.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious. *Thomson.*
- To ADHI'BIT.** *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of. *Forbes.*
- ADHIBITION.** *f.* [from *adhibet*.] Application; use.
- ADJA'CENCY.** *f.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]
1. The state of lying close to another thing.
 2. That which is adjacent. *Brown.*
- ADJA'CENT.** *a.* [*adjacent*, Lat.] Laying close; bordering upon something. *Bacon.*
- ADJA'CENT.** *f.* That which lies next another. *Locke.*
- ADIA'PHOROUS.** *a.* [*ἀδιάφορος*, Gr.] Neutral. *Boyle.*
- ADIA'PHORY.** *f.* [*ἀδιαφορία*, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.
- To ADJECT.** *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.
- ADJECTION.** *f.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
 2. The thing adjected, or added. *Brown.*
- ADJECTI'TIOUS.** *a.* [from *adjection*.] Added; thrown in upon the rest.
- A'DJECTIVE.** *f.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad*. *Clarke.*
- A'DJECTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective.
- ADIEU.** *ad.* [from *à Dieu*.] Farewell. *Prior.*
- To ADJO'IN.** *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. *Watts.*
- To ADJ'OIN.** *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryd.*
- To ADJO'URN.** *v. a.* [*ajourner*, Fr.]
1. To put off to another day. *Bacon.*
 2. To put off; to defer. *Dryden.*
- ADJO'URNMENT.** *f.* [*ajournement*, Fr.]
1. A putting off till another day. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Delay; procrastination. *L'Estrange.*
- A'DIPOUS.** *a.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat.
- A'DIT.** *f.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage under ground for miners. *Ray.*
- ADITION.** *f.* [*aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another.
- To ADJUDGE.** *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]
1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence. *Locke.*
 2. To sentence to a punishment. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To judge; to decree. *Knolles.*
- To ADJU'DICATE.** *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge.
- ADJUDICATION.** *f.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of granting something to a litigant.
- To A'DJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*adjugio*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke.
- A'DJUMENT.** *f.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help.
- A'DJUNCT.** *f.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another. *Swift.*
- A'DJUNCT.** *a.* Immediately consequent. *Sb.*
- ADJUNCTION.** *f.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.
 2. The thing joined.

ADM

- ADJU'NCTIVE.** *f.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]
1. He that joins.
 2. That which is joined.
- ADJURATION.** *f.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of proposing an oath to another.
 2. The form of oath proposed to another. *Add.*
- To ADJU'RE.** *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear. *Milton.*
- To ADJU'ST.** *v. a.* [*ajuster*, Fr.]
1. To regulate; to put in order. *Swift.*
 2. To make accurate. *Locke.*
 3. To make conformable. *Addison.*
- ADJUSTMENT.** *f.* [*ajustement*, Fr.]
1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement. *Woodward.*
 2. The state of being put in method. *Watts.*
- A'DJUTANT.** *f.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.
- To ADJU'TE.** *v. a.* [*adjuto*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur; not used. *Johnson.*
- ADJU'TOR.** *f.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.
- ADJUTORY.** *a.* That does help.
- ADJU'TRIX.** *f.* She who helps.
- A'DJUVANT.** *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.
- To A'DJUVATE.** *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward.
- ADME'ASUREMENT.** *f.* [See *MEASURE*.] The act or practice of measuring according to rule. *Bacon.*
- ADMENSURA'TION.** *f.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act of measuring to each his part.
- ADMIN'ICLE.** *f.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support; furtherance.
- ADMINI'CLAR.** *a.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That gives help.
- To ADMINISTER.** *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]
1. To give; to afford; to supply. *Philips.*
 2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office. *Pope.*
 3. To distribute justice.
 4. To dispense the sacraments. *Hooker.*
 5. To tender an oath. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To give physick as it is wanted.
 7. To contribute; to bring supplies. *Spect.*
 8. To perform the office of an administrator.
- To ADMINISTRATE.** *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To give as physick; not in use. *Woodw.*
- ADMINISTRATION.** *f.* [*administratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of administering or conducting any employment. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The active or executive part of government. *Swift.*
 3. Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.
 4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation. *Hoo.*
- ADMINISTRATIVE.** *a.* [from *administrare*.] That does administer.
- ADMINISTRATOR.** *f.* [*administrator*, Lat.]
1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge. *Cowell.*
 2. He that officiates in divine rites. *Watts.*
 3. He that conducts the government. *Swift.*
- ADMINISTRATORSHIP.** *f.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADM

ADMINISTRATRIX. *f.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMIRABLE. *a.* [admirabilis, Lat.] To be admired; of power to excite wonder. *Sidney.*

ADMIRABLENESS. *f.* [from *admirable*.]

ADMIRABILITY. *f.* The quality or state of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY. *ad.* [from *admirable*.] In an admirable manner. *Addison.*

ADMIRAL. *f.* [admiral, Fr.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral. *Knolles.*

ADMIRALSHIP. *f.* [from *admiral*.] The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY. *f.* [amiralte, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION. *f.* [admiratio, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering. *Milt.*

To ADMIRE. *v. a.* [admiror, Lat.]

1. To regard with wonder. *Glanville.*

2. To regard with love.

To ADMIRE. *v. n.* To wonder. *Ray.*

ADMIRER. *f.* [from *admirer*.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration. *Addison.*

2. A lover.

ADMIRINGLY. *ad.* [from *admire*.] With admiration. *Shakspeare.*

ADMISSE. *a.* [admitto, admissum, Lat.] That may be admitted. *Hale.*

ADMISSION. *f.* [admissio, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being admitted. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering. *Woodw.*

4. The allowance of an argument.

To ADMIT. *v. a.* [admitto, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter. *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office. *Clarend.*

3. To allow an argument or position. *Fairf.*

4. To allow, or grant, in general. *Dryden.*

ADMITTABLE. *a.* [from *admit*.] That may be admitted. *Ayliffe.*

ADMITTANCE. *f.* [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; permission to enter.

2. The power or right of entering. *Locke.*

3. Custom: out of use. *Shakspeare.*

4. Concession of a position. *Brown.*

To ADMIX. *v. a.* [admisceo, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION. *f.* [from *admix*.] The union of one body with another. *Bacon.*

ADMIXTURE. *f.* [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another. *Woodward.*

To ADMONISH. *v. a.* [admoneo, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHER. *f.* [from *admonish*.] The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHMENT. *f.* [from *admonish*.] Admonition; notice of faults or duties.

Shakspeare.

ADMONITION. *f.* [admonitio, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof. *Hooker.*

ADR

ADMONITIONER. *f.* [from *admonition*.]

A general adviser. A ludicrous term. *Hooker.*

ADMONITORY. *a.* [admonitorius, Lat.]

That does admonish. *Hooker.*

To ADMOVE. *v. a.* [admoveo, Lat.] To bring one thing to another: not used. *Brown.*

ADMURMURATION. *f.* [admurmuro, Lat.]

The act of murmuring to another.

ADO. *f.* [from the verb to *do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *a* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble; difficulty. *Sidney.*

2. Bustle; tumult; business. *Locke.*

3. More tumult and show of business than the affair is worth. *L'Esrange.*

ADOLESCENCE. *f.* [adolescentia, Lat.]

ADOLESCENCY. *f.* The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty. *Brown.*

To ADOPT. *v. a.* [adopto, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth. *Dryden.*

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation to something else. *Locke.*

ADOPTEDLY. *ad.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted. *Shakspeare.*

ADOPTER. *f.* [from *adopt*.] He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION. *f.* [adoptio, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting. *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of being adopted. *Rogers.*

ADOPTIVE. *a.* [adoptivus, Lat.]

1. That is, adopted by another. *Bacon.*

2. That does adopt another. *Ayliffe.*

ADORABLE. *a.* [adorable, Fr.] That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honours. *Cheyne.*

ADORABLENESS. *f.* [from *adorable*.] Worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY. *ad.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. *f.* [adoratio, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence. *Hooker.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem. *Shakspeare.*

To ADORE. *v. a.* [adoro, Lat.] To worship with external homage. *Dryden.*

ADORER. *f.* [from *adore*.] He that adores; a worshipper. *Prior.*

To ADORN. *v. a.* [adorno, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments. *Cowley.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory. *Sprat.*

ADORNMENT. *f.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment: not in use. *Raleigh.*

ADOWN. *ad.* [from *a* and *down*.] Down; on the ground. *Spenser.*

ADOWN. *prep.* Down; toward the ground. *Dr.*

ADRE'AD. *ad.* [from *a* and *dread*.] In a state of fear: obsolete. *Sidney.*

ADRI'FT. *ad.* [from *a* and *drift*.] Floating at random.

ADRO'IT. *a.* [French.] Dexterous; active; skilful. *Jervas.*

ADRO'ITNESS. *f.* [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity.

ADV

ADRY'. ad. [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirst; thirsty.
ADSCITI'TIOUS. a. [*ascitus*, Lat.] That is taken in to complete something; additional.
ADSTRI'CTION. f. [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together.

To ADVANCE. v. a. [*avancer*, Fr.]
 1. To bring forward, in the local sense. *Par. L.*
 2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize. *Esb.*
 3. To improve. *Tillotson.*
 4. To heighten; to grace. *South.*
 5. To forward; to accelerate. *Bacon.*
 6. To propose; to offer to the publick. *Dryd.*

To ADVANCE. v. n.
 1. To come forward. *Parnel.*
 2. To make improvement. *Locke.*

ADVANCE. f. [from the verb.]
 1. The act of coming forward. *Clarendon.*
 2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation. *Walsb.*
 3. Gradual progression; rise from one point to another. *Atterbury.*
 4. Improvement; progress toward perfection. *Hale.*

ADVANCEMENT. f. [*avancement*, Fr.]
 1. The act of coming forward. *Swift.*
 2. The state of being advanced; preferment. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The act of advancing another. *Shaks.*
 4. Improvement. *Brown.*

ADVANCER. f. [from *advance*.] A promoter; a forwarder. *Bacon.*

ADVANTAGE, f. [*avantage*, Fr.]
 1. Superiority. *Sprat.*
 2. Superiority gained by stratagem. *Spenser.*
 3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Favourable circumstance. *Waller.*
 5. Gain; profit. *Job.*
 6. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Preponderation on one side of the comparison.

To ADVANTAGE. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To benefit. *Locke.*
 2. To promote; to bring forward. *Glanville.*

ADVANTAGEABLE. a. [from *advantage*.]
 Profitable; convenient; gainful. *Hayward.*

ADVANTAGED. a. [from the verb.] Possessed of advantages. *Glanville.*

ADVANTAGE-GROUND. f. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTAGEOUS. a. [*avantageux*, Fr.] Profitable; useful; opportune. *Hammond.*

ADVANTAGEOUSLY. ad. [from *advantageous*.] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. *Arbutnot.*

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. f. [from *advantageous*.] Profitableness; usefulness; convenience. *Boyle.*

To ADVENE. v. n. [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to something; to be superadded. *Ayliffe.*

ADVENIENT. a. [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advancing; superadded. *Glanville.*

A'DVENT. f. [from *adventus*, Lat.] The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADV

ADVENTINE. a. [from *advento*, *adventum*, Lat.] Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added. Not in use. *Bacon.*

ADVENTITIOUS. a. [*adventitius*, Lat.] That does advene; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added. *Boyle. Dryden.*

ADVENTIVE. f. [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without; not in use. *Bacon.*

ADVENTUAL. a. [from *advent*.] Relating to the season of advent. *Bishop Saunderson.*

ADVENTURE. f. [French.]
 1. An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayw.*
 2. An enterprize in which something must be left to hazard. *Dryden.*

To ADVENTURE. v. n. [*aventurer*, Fr.]
 1. To try the chance; to dare. *Shakspeare.*
 2. In an active sense, to put into the power of chance. *Judges.*

ADVENTURER. f. [*aventurier*, Fr.] He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself into the hands of chance. *Spenser.*

ADVENTURESOME. a. [from *adventure*.] The same with *adventurous*. A low word.

ADVENTURESOMENESS. f. [from *adventuresome*.] The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVENTUROUS. a. [*aventureux*, Fr.]
 1. Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous. *Dryden.*
 2. Full of hazard; dangerous. *Addison.*

ADVENTUROUSLY. ad. [from *adventurous*.] Boldly; daringly. *Shakspeare.*

A'DVERB. f. [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification. *Clarke.*

ADVERBIAL. a. [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY. ad. [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] In the manner of an adverb. *Addison.*

ADVER'SABLE. a. [from *adverse*.] Contrary to; opposite to.

ADVER'SARIA. f. [Lat.] A common-place; a book to note in. *Bull.*

A'DVERSARY. f. [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Shakspeare.*

ADVER'SATIVE. a. [*adversativus*, Lat.] A word which makes some opposition or variety.

A'DVERSE. a. [*adversus*, Lat.]
 1. Acting with contrary directions. *Milton.*
 2. Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; opposed to *prosperous*. *Roscommon.*
 3. Personally opponent. *Sidney.*

ADVER'SITY. f. [*adversité*, Fr.]
 1. Affliction; calamity; the cause of sorrow; misfortune. *Shak.*
 2. The state of unhappiness; misery. *Shak.*

A'DVERSELY. ad. [from *adverse*.] Oppositely; unfortunately. *Shakspeare.*

To ADVERT. v. n. [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to observe. *Ray.*

ADVERTENCE. } f. [from *advert*.] Attention; heedfulness. *Decay of Piety.*
ADVERTENCY. }

ADU

To ADVERTISE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.]
 1. To inform another; to give intelligence.
 2. To give notice of any thing in the publick prints.

ADVERTISEMENT. *f.* [*avertissement*, Fr.]
 1. Instruction; admonition. *Shaksp.*
 2. Intelligence; information. *Holder.*
 3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER. *f.* [*avertisseur*, Fr.]
 1. He that gives intelligence or information.
 2. That paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING. *a.* [*from advertise*.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. *Sba.*

To ADVESPERATE. *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.] To draw toward evening.

ADVICE. *f.* [*avis*, *avis*, Fr.]
 1. Counsel; instruction. *Prior.*
 2. Reflection; prudent consideration. *Shak.*
 3. Consultation; deliberation. *Bacon.*
 4. Intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT. *f.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISABLE. *a.* [*from advise*.] Prudent; fit to be advised. *South.*

ADVISABLENESS. *f.* [*from advisable*.] The quality of being advisable; fitness; propriety.

To ADVISE. *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr.]
 1. To counsel. *Shaksp.*
 2. To inform; to make acquainted.

To ADVISE. *v. n.*
 1. To consult.
 2. To consider; to deliberate. *Milton.*

ADVISED. *particip. a.* [*from advise*.]
 1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise. *Bacon.*
 2. Performed with deliberation; acted with design. *Hooker.*

ADVISEDLY. *ad.* [*from advised*.] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently. *Sac.*

ADVISEDNESS. *f.* [*from advised*.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. *Saunderson.*

ADVISEMENT. *f.* [*avissement*, Fr.]
 1. Counsel; information. *Spenser.*
 2. Prudence; circumspection.

ADVISER. *f.* [*from advise*.] The person that advises; a counsellor. *Waller.*

ADULATION. *f.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment. *Clarendon.*

ADULATOR. *f.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer.

ADULATORY. *a.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.

ADULT. *a.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy. *Blackmore.*

ADULT. *f.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength. *Sharp.*

To ADULTER. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.] To commit adultery with another. *Jonson.*

ADULTERANT. *f.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.]
 1. To commit adultery. *Shaksp.*
 2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture. *Boyle.*

ADULTERATE. *a.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Shak.*

ADU

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture. *Sw.*

ADULTERATENESS. *f.* [*from adulterate*.] The quality or state of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION. *f.* [*from adulterate*.]
 1. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being contaminated. *Felton.*

ADULTERER. *f.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The person guilty of adultery. *Dryden.*

ADULTERESS. *f.* [*from adulterer*.] A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE. *f.* [*adulterine*, Fr.] A child born of an adulterers.

ADULTEROUS. *a.* [*adulterinus*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery. *Taylor.*

ADULTERY. *f.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married person. *Dryd.*

ADULTNESS. *f.* [*from adult*.] The state of being adult.

ADUMBRANT. *a.* [*from adumbrate*.] That gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRATION. *f.* [*from adumbrate*.]
 1. The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation. *Bacon.*
 2. A faint sketch. *Hale.*

ADUNATION. *f.* [*from ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The state of being united; union. *Boyle.*

ADUNCITY. *f.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedness; hookedness. *Arbutnot.*

ADUNQUE. *a.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inward; hooked. *Bacon.*

ADVOCACY. *f.* [*from advocate*.] Vindication; defence; apology. *Brown.*

ADVOCATE. *f.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]
 1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature. *Ayl. Dryd.*
 2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator. *Shaksp.*
 3. In the sacred sense, one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton.*

ADVOCATION. *f.* [*from advocate*.] The office of pleading; plea; apology. *Shaksp.*

ADVOLATION. *f.* [*advolo*, *advolutum*, Lat.] The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION. *f.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY. *f.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery. *Bacon.*

ADVOWE. *f.* He that has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON. *f.* A right to present to a benefice. *Corwell.*

To ADURE. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up. *Bacon.*

ADUST. *a.* [*adustus*, Lat.]
 1. Burnt up; scorched. *Bacon.*
 2. It is generally now applied to the complexion and humours of the body. *Pope.*

ADUSTED. *a.* [See *ADUST*.] Burnt; dried with fire; scorched. *Milton.*

ADUSTIBLE. *a.* [*from adust*.] That may be adusted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION. *f.* [*from adust*.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire. *Harvey.*

AFF

ADZ. *f.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; therefore for *Cæsar*, we write *Cesar*.

ÆGLOPS. *f.* [αἴγλωψ, Gr.] A tumour in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*

ÆGYPTIACUM. *f.* An ointment consisting of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL. In compound names, all, or altogether. So *Aldred*, altogether reverend: *Alfred*, altogether peaceful. *Gibson.*

ÆLF, implies assistance. So *Elfwine* is victorious. *Gibson.*

ÆRIEL. *a.* [αἰρίου, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it. *Arb.*
2. Produced by the air. *Dryden.*
3. Inhabiting the air. *Milton.*
4. Placed in the air. *Pope.*
5. High; elevated in situation. *Phillips.*

ÆRIE. *f.* [aire, Fr.] A nest of hawks or any other birds of prey. *Corwell.*

AEROLOGY. *f.* [ἀήρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

ÆROMANCY. *f.* [ἀήρ and μάντις, Gr.] The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETRY. *f.* [ἀήρ and μέτρον, Gr.] The art of measuring the air.

AEROSCOPY. *f.* [ἀήρ and σκόπῳ, Gr.] The observation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL. *f.* A medicine, so called from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar. *Quincy.*

ÆTITES. *f.* [ἀετός, an eagle.] Eaglestone. *Quincy.*

AFA'R. [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.]

1. At a great distance. *Bacon.*
2. To or from a great distance. *Dryden.*
3. From AFAR. From a distant place. *Addison.*
4. AFAR off. Remotely distant. *Hayward.*

AFFARD. *participial a.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with a redundant.] Frightened; terrified; afraid. *Ben Jonson.*

AFFER. *f.* [Lat.] The southwest wind. *Milton.*

AFFABILITY. *f.* [affabilité, Fr. affabilitas, Lat.] easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. *Clarendon.*

AFFABLE. *a.* [affable, Fr. affabilis, Lat.]

1. Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complaisant. *Bacon.*
2. Applied to the external appearance, benign; mild; favourable. *Tatler.*

AFFABLENESS. *f.* [from *affable*.] Courtesy; affability.

AFFABLY. *ad.* [from *affable*.] Courteously; civilly.

AFFABROUS. *a.* [affabre, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete.

AFFAIR. *f.* [affaire, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. *Pope.*

To AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to establish. *Shakspeare.*

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [affecter, Fr. afficio, affectum, Lat.]

AFF

1. To act upon; to produce effect in any other thing. *Milton.*

2. To move the passions. *Addison.*

3. To aim at; to aspire to. *Dryden.*

4. To tend to; to endeavour after. *Newton.*

5. To be fond of; to be pleased with. *Hooker.*

6. To make a show of something; to study the appearance of any thing. *Prior.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner. *Ben Jonson.*

AFFE'CT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Affection; passion; sensation. *Bacon.*
2. Quality; circumstance. *Wise man.*

AFFECTATION. *f.* [affectatio, Lat.]

1. Fondness; high degree of liking. *Hooker.*
2. An artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence. *Spectator.*

AFFE'CTED. *participial a.* [from *affect*.]

1. Moved; touched with affection. *Claren.*
2. Studied with overmuch care. *Shaksp.*
3. In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, an affected lady.

AFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *affected*.] In an affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *f.* [from *affected*.] The state of being affected.

AFFE'CTION. *f.* [affection, Fr. affectio, Lat.]

1. The state of being affected by any cause or agent. *Shakspeare.*
2. Passion of any kind. *Sidney.*
3. Love; kindness; good-will to some person. *Pope.*
4. Zeal; passionate regard. *Bacon.*
5. State of the mind, in general. *Shaksp.*
6. Quality; property. *Holder.*
7. State of the body. *Wise man.*
8. Lively representation in painting. *Wotton.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *a.* [affectionné, Fr. from *affection*.]

1. Full of affection; warm; zealous. *Sprat.*
2. Fond; tender. *Sidney.*
3. Benevolent; tender. *Rogers.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *ad.* [from *affectionate*.] Fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. *f.* [from *affectionate*.] Fondness; tenderness; good-will.

AFFE'CTIONED. *a.* [from *affection*.]

1. Affected; conceited: obsolete. *Shaksp.*
2. Inclined; mentally disposed. *Rom.*

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *affect*.] In an affecting manner.

AFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *affect*.] That does affect; that strongly touches. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUOSITY. *f.* [from *affectuous*.] Passionateness.

AFFE'CTUOUS. *a.* [from *affect*.] Full of passion; little used.

AFFI'ANCE. *f.* [affiance, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage contract. *Spenser.*
2. Trust in general; confidence. *Shakspeare.*
3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. *Atterbury.*

To AFFI'ANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage. *Spenser.*
2. To give confidence. *Pope.*

AFFI'ANCER. *f.* [from *affiance*.] He that

A F F

makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDATION. } *f.* [from *affido*, Lat. See
AFFIDATURE. } **AFFIED.**] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT. *f.* [*affidavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *be made oath.*] A declaration upon oath. *Spectator.*

AFFIED. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*.] Joined by contract; affianced. *Shakspeare.*

AFFILIATION. *f.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Chambers.*

AFFINAGE. *f.* [*affnage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the coppel.

AFFINED. *a.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Related to another. *Shakspeare.*

AFFINITY. *f.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage.
2. Relation to; connection with.

To AFFIRM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: opposed to the word *deny*.

To AFFIRM. *v. a.* To declare positively; to ratify or approve a former law or judgment.

AFFIRMABLE. *a.* [from *affirm*.] That may be affirmed. *Hale.*

AFFIRMANCE. *f.* [from *affirm*.] Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMANT. *f.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms; a declarer.

AFFIRMATION. *f.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to *negation*. *Shakspeare.*
2. The position affirmed. *Hammond.*
3. Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*. *Hooker.*

AFFIRMATIVE. *a.* [from *affirm*.]

1. That does affirm: opposed to *negative*.
2. That can or may be affirmed. *Newton.*
3. Positive; dogmatical. *Taylor.*

AFFIRMATIVELY. *ad.* [from *affirmative*.]

On the opposite side; not negatively. *Brown.*

AFFIRMER. *f.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms. *Watts.*

To AFFIX. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.]

1. To unite to the end; to subjoin. *Rogers.*
2. To connect consequentially. *Hammond.*

AFFIX. *f.* *affixum*, Lat.] Something united to the end of a word. *Clarke.*

AFFIXION. *f.* [from *affix*.]

1. The act of affixing.
2. The state of being affixed.

AFFLATION. *f.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.] Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS. *f.* [Lat.] Communication of some supernatural power. *Spenser.*

To AFFLICT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *afflictum*, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. *Hooker.*

AFFLICTEDNESS. *f.* [from *afflicted*.] The state of affliction, or being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER. *f.* [from *affligo*.] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION. *f.* [*afflictio*, Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. *Hooker.*
2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery. *Add.*

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AFFLICTIVE. *a.* [from *affligo*.] Painful; tormenting. *South.*

AFFLUENCE. } *f.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]

AFFLUENCY. } The act of flowing to any place; course. *Watson.*

1. The act of flowing to any place; course.
2. Exuberance of riches; plenty. *Rogers.*

AFFLUENT. *a.* [*affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.
2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS. *f.* [from *affluent*.] The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX. *f.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.
2. That which flows to any place. *Harvey.*

AFFLUXION. *f.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another. *Brown.*

To AFFORD. *v. a.* [*afforver*, *afforager*, Fr.]

1. To yield or produce. *Brown.*
2. To grant, or confer any thing. *Addison.*
3. To be able to sell. *Swift.*
4. To be able to bear expences. *Davies.*

To AFFOREST. *v. a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest.

To AFFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRAY. *v. a.* [*effraye*, Fr.] To fright; to terrify: not in use. *Spenser.*

AFFRAY. *f.* A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.

AFFRICTION. *f.* [*afflictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Royle.*

To AFFRIGHT. *v. a.* [See **FRIGHT**.] To affect with fear; to terrify. *Waller.*

AFFRIGHT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. *Dryden.*
2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance. *B. Jonson.*

AFFRIGHTFUL. *a.* Full of fright or terrour; terrible; dreadful. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRIGHTMENT. *f.* [from *affright*.]

1. The impression of fear; terrour. *Locke.*
2. The state of fearfulness. *Hammond.*

To AFFRONT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. *Shaks.*
2. To meet in a hostile manner, front to front. *Milton.*
3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. *Dryden.*

AFFRONT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Open opposition; encounter. *Milton.*
2. Insult offered to the face; contumely. *Dry.*
3. Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton.*
4. Disgrace; shame. *Arbutnot.*

AFFRONTER. *f.* [from *affront*.] The person that affronts.

AFFRONTING. *particip. a.* [from *affront*.] That has the quality of affronting. *Watts.*

To AFFUSE. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

AFFUSION. *f.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of affusing. *Grew.*

To AFFY. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] To betroth in order to marriage. *Shakspeare.*

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- TO AFFY.** *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust in; to confide: not used. *Shakspeare.*
- AFF'ELD.** *ad.* [from *a* and *field*.] To the field. *Gay.*
- AFLA'T.** *ad.* [from *a* and *flat*.] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*
- AFLO'AT.** *ad.* [from *a* and *float*.] Floating. *Ad.*
- AFO'OT.** *ad.* [from *a* and *foot*.]
1. On foot; not on horseback. *Shakspeare.*
 2. In action; as, *a design is afoot*. *Shakspeare.*
 3. In motion. *Shakspeare.*
- AFO'RE.** *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*.]
1. Before; nearer in place to any thing.
 2. Sooner in time. *Shakspeare.*
- AFO'RE.** *ad.*
1. In time foregone or past. *Shakspeare.*
 2. First in the way. *Shakspeare.*
 3. In front; in the forepart. *Spenser.*
- AFO'REGOING.** *part. a.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.
- AFO'REHAND.** *ad.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]
1. By a previous provision. *Gov. of Tongue.*
 2. Provided; prepared; previously hinted. *Bac.*
- AFO'REMENTIONED.** *a.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before. *Addison.*
- AFO'RENAMED.** *a.* Named before. *Peach.*
- AFO'RESAID.** *a.* Said before. *Bacon.*
- AFO'RETIME.** *ad.* In time past. *Sufanna.*
- AFRA'ID.** *particip. a.* [from the verb *affray*.] Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. *Dryden.*
- AFRE'SH.** *ad.* [from *a* and *fresh*.] Anew; again. *Watts.*
- AFRO'NT.** *ad.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition to the face. *Shakspeare.*
- AFTER.** *prep.* [æter, Sax.]
1. Following in place. *Shakspeare.*
 2. In pursuit of. *Samuel.*
 3. Behind. *Newton.*
 4. Posterior in time. *Dryden.*
 5. According to. *Bacon.*
 6. In imitation of. *Addison.*
- AFTER.** *ad.*
1. In succeeding time. *Bacon.*
 2. Following another. *Shakspeare.*
- AFTER** is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine signification.
- AFTERAGES.** *f.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times; posterity. *Raleigh.*
- AFTER ALL.** *ad.* At last; in fine; in conclusion. *Atterbury.*
- AFTERBIRTH.** *f.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The secundine. *Wifeman.*
- AFTERCLAP.** *f.* Unexpected event after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *Spenser.*
- AFTERCOST.** *f.* The expence incurred after the original plan is executed. *Mortimer.*
- AFTERCROP.** *f.* Second harvest. *Mortimer.*
- TO AFTEREYE.** *v. a.* To follow in view. *Sb.*
- AFTERGAME.** *f.* Methods taken after the first turn of affairs. *Wotton.*
- AFTERMATH.** *f.* Second crop of grass, mown in autumn.
- AFTERNOON.** *f.* The time from the meridian to the evening. *Dryden.*
- AFTERPAINS.** *f.* Pains after birth.
- AFTERPART.** *f.* The latter part. *Locke.*

A G E

- AFTERPROOF.** *f.*
1. Evidence posterior to the thing in question.
 2. Qualities known by subsequent experience.
- AFTERTASTE.** *f.* Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.
- AFTERTHOUGHT.** *f.* Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. *Dryden.*
- AFTERTIMES.** *f.* Succeeding times. *Dryden.*
- AFTERWARD.** *ad.* In succeeding time. *Hook.*
- AFTERWIT.** *f.* Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. *L'Estr.*
- AGA'IN.** *ad.* [ægen, Saxon.]
1. A second time; once more. *Bacon.*
 2. On the other hand. *Bacon.*
 3. On another part. *Dryden.*
 4. In return.
 5. Back; in restitution. *Shakspeare.*
 6. In recompence. *Prov.*
 7. In order of rank or succession. *Bacon.*
 8. Beside; in any other time or place. *Bacon.*
 9. Twice as much. *Pope.*
 10. Again and again; with frequent repetition; often. *Locke.*
 11. In opposition: thou answerest again.
 12. Back; as, returning from some message.
- AGA'INST.** *prep.* [ængeon, Saxon.]
1. In opposition to any person: all are against him. *Genesis.*
 2. Contrarily to; in opposition to: it is against his will. *Dryden.*
 3. In contradiction to any opinion: tracts against popery. *Swift.*
 4. With contrary motion or tendency: against the stream. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Contrary to rule: against law. *Milton.*
 6. Opposite to, in place: against the river's mouth. *Dryden.*
 7. To the hurt of another: the accident is against me. *Davies.*
 8. In expectation of: provided against the time. *Dryden.*
- AGA'PE.** *ad.* [a and gape.] Staring with eagerness. *Spectator.*
- A'GARICK.** *f.* [agaricum, Lat.] A drug of use in phsyck, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is used only in dying, the female in medicine; the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.
- AGA'ST.** *a.* [from *agaze*.] Struck with terror; staring with amazement. *Milton.*
- A'GATE.** *f.* [agate, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest class. *Woodward.*
- A'GATY.** *a.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*
- TO AGA'ZE.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*.] To strike with amazement; to stupify with sudden terror: not used. *Spenser.*
- AGA'ZED.** *part. a.* [from *agaze*.] Struck with amazement; terrified to stupidity. *Shakspeare.*
- AGE.** *f.* [æge, Fr.]
1. Any period of time attributed to something, as the whole, or part of its duration. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A succession or generation of men. *Refo.*
 3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men lived. *Pope.*
 4. The space of a hundred years; a century

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5. The latter part of life, oldness. *Prior.*
 6. Maturity; ripeness; full strength of life. *Dryden.*
 7. [In law.] In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full age. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Cowell.*
A'GED. *a.* [from *age*.] *Prior.*
 1. Old; stricken in years.
 2. Old; applied to inanimate things. *Still.*
A'GEDLY. *ad.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged person.
AGE'N. *ad.* [agen, Sax.] Again; in return; in recompence. *Dryden.*
A'GENCY. *f.* [from *agent*.]
 1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action; action. *Woodward.*
 2. Business performed by an agent. *Swift.*
A'GENT. *a.* [agens, Lat.] That does act. *Bac.*
A'GENT. *f.*
 1. An actor; he that acts. *South.*
 2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor. *Dryden.*
 3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects on another thing. *Temple.*
AGGENERATION. *f.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing or uniting to another body. *Brown.*
To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *aggero*, Lat.] To heap up.
To AGGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [agglomero, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.
AGGLUTINANTS. *f.* [from *agglutinate*.] Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.
To AGGLUTINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, Lat.] To unite one part to another. *Harv.*
AGGLUTINATION. *f.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; cohesion. *Wifeman.*
AGGLUTINATIVE. *a.* [from *agglutinate*.] That has the power of procuring agglutination. *Wifeman.*
To A'GGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [aggrandise, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Watts.*
A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *f.* [aggrandissement, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized.
A'GGRANDIZER. *f.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person that makes great another.
To AGGRATE. *v. a.* [aggratare, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities: not in use. *Spenser.*
To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [aggravo, Lat.]
 1. To make heavy, in a metaphorical sense; as, to aggravate an accusation. *Milton.*
 2. To make any thing worse. *Bacon.*
AGGRAVATION. *f.* [from *aggravate*.]
 1. The act of aggravating.
 2. The act of enlarging to enormity. *Addis.*
 3. The extrinsecal circumstances, which increase guilt or misery. *Hammond.*
A'GGREGATE. *a.* [aggregatus, Lat.] Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass, body, or system. — *Ray.*
A'GGREGATE. *f.* The result of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville.*
To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [aggrego, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one mass. *Milton.*

A G N

- AGGREGATION.** *f.* [from *aggregate*.]
 1. Collection, or state of being collected. *Brook.*
 2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole. *Woodward.*
 3. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.
To AGGRE'SS. *v. a.* [aggredior, aggressum, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence. *Pr.*
AGGRE'SSION. *f.* [aggressio, Lat.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity. *L'Estrange.*
AGGRE'SSOR. *f.* [from *aggress*.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader. *Pope.*
AGGRIEVANCE. *f.* Injury; wrong endured.
To AGGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.]
 1. To give sorrow; to vex. *Spenser.*
 2. To harass; to hurt in one's right. *Granv.*
To AGGROU'P. *v. a.* [aggrope, Italian.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryden.*
AGHA'ST. *a.* [from *a* and *ghast*, a ghost.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terror. *Addison.*
A'GILE. *a.* [agilis, Lat.] Nimble; ready; active. *Prior.*
A'GILENESS. *f.* [from *agile*.] Nimbleness; readiness for motion; quickness; activity.
AGILITY. *f.* [agilitas, Lat.] Nimbleness; quickness; activity. *Watts.*
A'GIO. *f.* [Italian.] A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the value of money. *Chambers.*
To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [giste, Fr. a bed.] To take in and feed the cattle of other men at a certain rate. *Blount.*
AGI'STMENT. *f.* A *modus* or composition, or mean rate, at which some right may be reckoned.
A'GITABLE. *a.* [agitabilis, Lat.] That may be put in motion.
To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [agito, Lat.]
 1. To put in motion; to shake.
 2. To actuate; to move. *Blackmore.*
 3. To affect with perturbation.
 4. To stir; to discuss; to controvert. *Boyle.*
 5. To contrive; to revolve. *K. Charles.*
AGITATION. *f.* [agitatio, Lat.]
 1. The act of moving any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being moved.
 3. Discussion; controversial examination.
 4. Perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts; violent motion of the mind. *Tatler.*
 5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon. *Swift.*
AGITA'TOR. *f.* [from *agitate*.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs.
A'GLET. *f.* [aiguillette, Fr.]
 1. A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal. *Hayw. Shaksp.*
 2. The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in tulips.
A'GMINAL. *a.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop.
A'GNAIL. *f.* [from *ange*, grieved, and *nagle*, a nail.] A disease of the nails; a whitlow.

AGR

A'GNATION *f.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Descent from the same father, in a direct male line.
AGNITION *f.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.
To AGNIZE *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own: obsolete. *Shaksp.*
AGNOMINATION *f.* [from *agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another. *Camden.*
A'GNUS CASTUS *f.* [Lat.] The chaste tree. *Dryden.*
AGO *ad.* [azan, Sax.] Past; as, long ago; that is, long time has past since. *Addison.*
AGO'G *ad.* In a state of desire. *South.*
AGO'ING *ad.* [a and going.] In action. *Tat.*
AGO'NE *ad.* [azan, Sax.] Ago; past. *Jonson.*
A'GONISM *f.* [ἀγωνισμός, Gr.] Contention for a prize.
AGONISTES *f.* [ἀγωνιστής, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a public solemnity for a prize. *Milton.*
To A'GONIZE *v. n.* [agoniser, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excruciating pain. *Pope.*
A'GONY *f.* [ἀγών, Gr. agonie, Fr.]
 1. The pangs of death. *Roscommon.*
 2. Any violent pain of body or mind. *Milt.*
 3. It is particularly used in devotion for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker.*
AGO'OD *ad.* [a and good.] In earnest. *Sb.*
AGO'UTY *f.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. *Trevoux.*
To AGRA'CE *v. a.* [from a and grace.] To grant favours to: out of use. *Spenser.*
AGRA'RIAN *a.* [agrarius, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.
To AGRE'ASE *v. a.* [from a and grease.] To daub; to grease. *Spenser.*
To AGRE'E *v. n.* [agréer, Fr.]
 1. To be in concord. *Pope.*
 2. To yield to; to admit. *Burnet.*
 3. To settle amicably. *Claydon.*
 4. To settle terms by stipulation. *Mattbew.*
 5. To settle a price between buyer and seller. *Mattbew.*
 6. To be of the same mind or opinion. *Clar.*
 7. To be consistent. *Mark.*
 8. To suit with. *Locke.*
 9. To cause no disturbance in the body. *Arb.*
To AGREE *v. a.*
 1. To put an end to a variance. *Spenser.*
 2. To make friends; to reconcile. *Roscom.*
AGRE'EABLE *a.* [agréable, Fr.]
 1. Suitable to; consistent with. *Temple.*
 2. Pleasing. *Addison.*
AGREE'ABLENESS *f.* [from agreeable.]
 1. Consistency with; suitableness to. *Locke.*
 2. The quality of pleasing. *Collier.*
 3. Resemblance; likeness. *Grew.*
AGREE'ABLY *ad.* [from agreeable.] Consistently with; in a manner suitable to. *Swift.*
AGRE'ED *particip. a.* [from agree.] Settled by consent. *Locke.*
AGRE'EINGNESS *f.* [from agree.] Consistence; suitableness.
AGRE'EMENT *f.* [agrément, French.]
 1. Concord. *Lucius.*

AIM

1. Resemblance of one thing to another. *Lee.*
 3. Compact; bargain. *Arbutnot.*
A'GRICULTURE *f.* [agricultura, Latin.] Tillage; husbandry. *Pope.*
A'GRIMONY *f.* [agrimonia, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
AGRO'UND *ad.* [from a and ground.]
 1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing further. *Raleigh.*
 2. Hindered in the progress of affairs.
A'GUE *f.* [ague, Fr.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. *Denham.*
A'GUED *a.* [from ague.] Struck with an ague; shivering. *Shakspere.*
A'GUE-FIT *f.* [from ague and fit.] The paroxysm of the ague. *Shakspere.*
A'GUE-TREE *f.* [from ague and tree.] A name sometimes given to sassafras.
A'GUISH *a.* [from ague.] Having the qualities of an ague. *Granville.*
A'GUISHNESS *f.* [from aguish.] The quality of resembling an ague.
AH *interjection.*
 1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure. *Isaiah.*
 2. Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Psal.*
 3. Most frequently compassion and complaint. *Prier.*
AHA! AHA! *interject.* A word intimating triumph and contempt. *Psalms.*
AHE'AD *ad.* [from a and head.]
 1. Further onward than another. *Dryden.*
 2. Headlong; precipitantly. *L'Estrange.*
AHE'IGHT *ad.* [from a and height.] Aloft; on high. *Shakspere.*
AHOVA'I *f.* The name of a poisonous plant.
To AID *v. a.* [aider, Fr.] To help; to support; to succour. *Roscommon.*
AID *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Help; support. *Pope.*
 2. The person that gives support; a helper; an auxiliary. *Tobitt.*
 3. A subsidy; money granted. *Cowell.*
A'IDANCE *f.* [from aid.] Help; support: little used. *Shakspere.*
A'IDANT *a.* [aidant, Fr.] Helping; helpful: not in use. *Shakspere.*
A'IDER *f.* [from aid.] He that brings aid; a helper; an ally. *Bacon.*
A'IDLESS *a.* [from aid.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended. *Milton.*
A'IGULET *f.* [aiguilet, Fr.] A point with tags. *Spenser.*
To AIL *v. a.* [ezlan, Saxon.]
 1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain. *Ger.*
 2. To affect in any manner. *Dryden.*
AIL *f.* [from the verb.] A disease. *Pope.*
A'ILING *part. a.* Sickly; full of complaints.
A'ILMENT *f.* [from ail.] Pain; disease. *Sw.*
To AIM *v. n.* [esmer, Fr.]
 1. To direct a missile weapon, as to a mark. *Pope.*
 2. To point the view, or direct the steps, toward any thing; to tend toward; to endeavour to reach or obtain. *Tillotson.*
 3. To guess.

AIT

ALC

To AIM. *v. a.* To direct the missile weapon; to point the weapon by the eye. *Dryden.*

AIM. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon. *Dryd.*
2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shakspeare.*
3. A purpose; an intention; a design. *Pope.*
4. The object of a design. *Locke.*
5. Conjecture; guess. *Shakspeare.*

AIR. *f.* [air, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe. *Watts.*
2. The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health. *Bacon.*
3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind. *Milt.*
4. Scent; vapour. *Bacon.*
5. Any thing light or uncertain. *Shakspeare.*
6. The open weather; air unconfined. *Dryd.*
7. Vent; emission into the air. *Dryden.*
8. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge. *Pope.*
9. Musick, whether light or serious. *Pope.*
10. Poetry; a song. *Milton.*
11. The mien, or manner, of the person. *Ad.*
12. An affected or laboured manner of gesture. *Swift.*
13. Appearance. *Pope.*

To AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose or open to the air. *Dryden.*
2. To give enjoyment of the air. *Addison.*

AIRBLADDER. *f.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle filled with air. *Arbutnot.*
2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which they rise or fall.

AIRBUILT. *a.* [from *air* and *built*.] Built in the air. *Pope.*

AIRDRAWN. *a.* Painted in air. *Shakspeare.*

AIRER. *f.* [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.

AIRHOLE. *f.* [from *air* and *bole*.] A hole to admit the air.

AIRINESS. *f.* [from *airy*.]

1. Exposure to the air; openness.
2. Lightness; gayety; levity. *Felton.*

AIRING. *f.* [from *air*.] A short journey to take the air. *Addison.*

AIRLESS. *a.* [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air. *Shakspeare.*

AIRLING. *f.* [from *air*.] A young, light, gay person. *Ben Jonson.*

AIRPUMP. *f.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A machine by means of which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. *Chambers.*

AIRSHAFT. [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines. *Ray.*

AIRY. *a.* [from *air*; *æreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air. *Bacon.*
2. Relating to the air. *Boyle.*
3. High in air. *Addison.*
4. Open to the free air. *Spenser.*
5. Light as air; unsubstantial. *Shakspeare.*
6. Without reality; vain; trifling. *Temple.*
7. Fluttering; loose; full of levity. *Dryd.*
8. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; light of heart. *Taylor.*

AISLE. *f.* The walk in a church. *Addison.*

AIT. *f.* A small island in a river.

To AKE. *v. a.* [from *αἶμα*, Gr.] To feel a lasting pain. *Locke.*

AKIN. *a.* [from *a* and *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied by blood. *Sidney.*
2. Allied to by nature. *L'Estrange.*

AL, ALD, being initials, are derived from the Saxon *ald*, *ancient*. *Gibson.*

A'LABASTER. *f.* [*αλάστης*, Gr.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds. *Shakspeare.*

A'LABASTER. *a.* Made of alabaster. *Addison.*

ALA'CK! *interject.* Alas! an expression of sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

ALA'CKADAY! *interject.* A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *ad.* Cheerfully; without dejection. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ALA'CRITY. *f.* [*alaçritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness; sprightliness; gayety. *Dryden.*

ALAMO'DE. *ad.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion.

ALA'ND. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground. *Dryden.*

ALA'RM. *f.* [from the Fr. *a l'arme*, to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms. *Pope.*
2. Notice of any danger approaching.
3. Any tumult or disturbance. *Pope.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.*

1. To call to arms. *Addison.*
2. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger. *Tickel.*
3. To disturb in general. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMBELL. *f.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMING. *participle a.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising.

ALA'RMPOST. *f.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post appointed by each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALA'RUM. *f.* See ALARM. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* See ALARM. *Shakspeare.*

ALA'S! *interject.* [*belas*, French.]

1. A word expressing lamentation. *Pope.*
2. A word of pity. *Shakspeare.*
3. A word of sorrow and concern. *Milton.*

ALA'TE. *ad.* [from *a* and *late*.] Lately.

ALB. *f.* [*album*, Lat.] A surplice.

ALBE'IT. *ad.* Although; notwithstanding; though it should be. *South.*

ALBUGINEOUS. *a.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Resembling the white of an egg. *Brown.*

ALBU'GO. *f.* [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.

A'LCHEST. *f.* An universal dissolvent.

ALCA'ID. *f.*

1. The governor of a castle. *Dryden.*
2. The judge of a city. *Du Cange.*

ALCA'NNA. *f.* An Egyptian plant used in dying. *Brown.*

ALCHY'MICAL. *ad.* [from *alchymy*.] Relating to alchymy. *Camden.*

ALCHY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *alchymical*.] In the manner of an alchymist. *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST. *f.* [from *alchymy*.] One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy. *Sh.*

ALE

- A'LCHYMY.** *f.* [of *al*, Arab. and *χυμα*, Gr.]
 1. The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals. *Donne.*
 2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons, and kitchen utensils. *Bacon. Milton.*
- A'LCOHOL.** *f.* A high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine. *Boyle.*
- ALCOHOLIZATION.** *f.* [from *alcoholize*.]
 The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.
- To A'LCOHOLIZE.** *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.]
 To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.
- A'LCORAN.** *f.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda. *Saunderson.*
- A'LCOVE.** [*alcova*, Span.] A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state. *Trevoux.*
- A'LDER.** *f.* [*alnus*, Latin.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel. The wood is used by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. *Miller.*
- ALDERL'EVEST.** *a.* Most beloved. *Shaks.*
- A'LDERMAN.** *f.* [from *ald*, old, and *man*.]
 A senator; a governor or magistrate, originally chosen on account of the experience his age had given him. *Pope.*
- A'LDERMANLY.** *ad.* [from *alderman*.]
 Like an alderman. *Swift.*
- A'LDERN.** *a.* [from *alder*.] Made of alder. *May.*
- ALE.** *f.* [eale, Saxon.]
 1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shaks.*
 2. A merry meeting used in country places. *Ben Jonson.*
- A'LEBERRY.** *f.* [from *ale* and *berry*.] A beverage made by boiling ale with spirits and sugar, and sops of bread. *Beaumont.*
- A'LEBREW.** *f.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.]
 One that professes to brew ale. *Mortimer.*
- A'LECONNER.** *f.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses.
- A'LEECOST.** *f.* The name of an herb.
- A'LEGAR.** *f.* [from *ale* and *aigre*, Fr. four.] Sour ale.
- A'LEHOOF.** *f.* [from *ale* and *hoofd*, head.] Groundivy; once used for hops. *Temple.*
- A'LEHOUSE.** *f.* [from *ale* and *house*.] A tipling-house. *South.*
- A'LEHOUSEKEEPER.** *f.* [from *alehouse* and *keeper*.] He that keeps ale publickly to sell.
- A'LEKNIGHT.** *f.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tippler; obsolete. *Camden.*
- ALE'MBICK.** *f.* A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fume, comes out in drops. *Boyle.*

ALI

- ALE'NGTH.** *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.]
 At full length; along.
- ALE'RT.** *a.* [*alerte*, Fr.]
 1. Watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.
 2. Brisk; pert; petulant. *Addison.*
- ALE'RTNESS.** *f.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; sprightliness; pertness. *Addison.*
- ALE'WASHED.** *a.* [from *ale* and *wash*.]
 Soaked in ale. *Shakspeare.*
- A'LEWIFE.** *f.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouse. *Swift.*
- A'LEXANDERS.** *f.* [*Myrrinium*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
- A'LEXANDER'S-FOOT.** *f.* The name of an herb.
- ALEXA'NDRINE.** *f.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. This verse consists of twelve syllables. *Pope.*
- ALEXIPHA'RMICK.** *a.* [from *ἀλγῆσι* and *φάρμακον*.] That drives away poison; antidotal. *Brown.*
- ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK.** *a.* That drives away poison.
- A'LGATES.** *ad.* [*all* and *gate*.] On any terms; every way: obsolete. *Fairfax.*
- A'LGEBRA.** *f.* [An Arabick word.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, as if it were granted, and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known.
- ALGEBRA'ICAL.** } *a.* Relating to algebra.
ALGEBRA'ICK. } *bra.*
- ALGEBRA'IST.** *f.* [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra. *Graunt.*
- A'LGID.** *a.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill.
- ALGI'DITY.** *f.* Chiliness; cold.
- ALGI'FICK.** *a.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That produces cold.
- A'LGOR.** *f.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chiliness.
- A'LGORISM.** } *f.* Arabick words, used to
A'LGORITHM. } imply the six operations
 of arithmetick, or the science of numbers.
- A'LIAS.** *ad.* A Latin word, signifying otherwise; as, Mallet, *alias* Malloch; that is, otherwise Malloch.
- A'LIBLE.** *a.* [*alibilis*, Latin.] Nutritive; nourishing; that may be nourished.
- A'LIEN.** *a.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
 1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land. *Dryden.*
 2. Estranged from; not allied to. *Rogers.*
- A'LIEN.** *f.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
 1. A foreigner; not a denison; one not allied; a stranger. *Addison.*
 2. [In law.] One born in a strange country, and never franchised. *Cowell.*
- To A'LIEN.** *v. n.* [*alienar*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
 1. To make any thing the property of another. *Hale.*

ALK

2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averse. *Clarendon.*
A'LIENABLE. *a.* [from *To alienate.*] That of which the property may be transferred. *Dennis.*
To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [allener, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
 1. To transfer the property of any thing to another. *Bacon.*
 2. To withdraw the heart or affections. *Till.*
A'LIENATE. *a.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to. *Swift.*
ALIENATION. [*alienatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of transferring property. *Atterb.*
 2. The state of being alienated.
 3. Change of affection. *Bacon.*
 4. Disorder of the faculties. *Hooker.*
To ALIGHT. *v. a.* [alightan, Saxon.]
 1. To come down, and stop. *Dryden.*
 2. To fall upon. *Dryden.*
ALIKE. *ad.* [from *a* and *like*.] With resemblance; in the same manner. *Pope.*
A'LIMENT. *f.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; nutriment; food. *Arbutnot.*
ALIMENTAL. *a.* [from *aliment*.] That has the quality of aliment; that does nourish; that does feed. *Brown.*
ALIMENTARINESS. *f.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary.
ALIMENTARY. *a.* [from *aliment*.]
 1. That belongs to aliment. *Arbutnot.*
 2. That has the power of nourishing. *Ray.*
ALIMENTATION. *f.* [from *aliment*.]
 1. The quality of nourishing.
 2. The state of being nourished. *Bacon.*
ALIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *alimony*.] That does nourish. *Harvey.*
A'LIMONY. *f.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of separation from him. *Hud.*
A'LIQUANT. *a.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.
A'LIQUOT. *a.* [*aliquot*, Latin.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.
A'LISH. *a.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale. *Mor.*
ALIVE. *a.* [from *a* and *live*.]
 1. In the state of life; not dead. *Dryden.*
 2. Unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force. *Hooker.*
 3. Cheerful; sprightly. *Clarissa.*
 4. It is used to add an emphasis; as, the best man alive. *Clarendon.*
ALKAHEST. *f.* An universal dissolvent, or liquor which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.
ALKALESCENT. *a.* [from *alkali*.] That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arb.*
A'LKALI. *f.* [from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glasswort.] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.

ALL

- A'LKALINE.** *a.* [from *alkali*.] That has the qualities of alkali. *Arbutnot.*
To ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali*.] To make alkaline.
ALKA'LIZATE. *a.* [from *alkali*.] Having the qualities of alkali. *Newton.*
ALKALIZATION. *f.* [from *alkali*.] The act of alkalizing.
A'LKANET. *f.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
ALKEKENGI. *f.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter cherry*. *Chambers.*
ALKE'RMES. *f.* A confection, whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. *Chambers.*
ALL. *a.* [æll, Saxon.]
 1. The whole number; every one. *Tilloson.*
 2. The whole quantity; every part. *Locke.*
ALL. *f.*
 1. The whole. *Prior.*
 2. Every thing. *Shakspeare.*
ALL. *ad.* [See **ALL.** *a.*]
 1. Quite; completely. *Locke.*
 2. Altogether; wholly. *Dryden.*
All is much used in composition.
ALL-BEA'RING. *a.* [from *all* and *bear*.] Omniparous. *Pope.*
ALL-CHE'ERING. *a.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That gives gaiety to all. *Shakspeare.*
ALL-CO'NQUERING. *a.* That subdues every thing. *Milton.*
ALL-DEVOU'RING. *a.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That eats up every thing. *Pope.*
ALL-FOURS. *f.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards, played by two.
ALL-HAIL. *f.* [from *all* and *bail*, for health.] All health. *Walsh.*
ALL-HALLOW. } *f.* from *all*, and *hallow*.
ALL-HALLOWS. } All saints day.
ALL-HALLOWN. *a.* [from *all* and *hallow*.] The time about All saints day. *Shakspeare.*
ALL-HALLOWTIDE. *f.* [See **ALL HALLOWN**.] The term near All saints. *Bacon.*
ALL-HEAL. *f.* [*panax*, Lat.] A species of iron-wort.
ALL-JUDGING. *a.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That has the sovereign right of judgment. *Rowe.*
ALL-KNOWING. *a.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient; all-wise. *Atterbury.*
ALL-POWERFUL. *a.* [from *all* and *powerful*.] Almighty; omnipotent. *Swift.*
ALL SAINTS DAY. *f.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints; the first of November.
ALL-SEE'ING. *a.* [from *all* and *see*.] That beholds every thing. *Dryden.*
ALL SOULS DAY. *f.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November. *Shakspeare.*
ALL-SUFFICIENT. *a.* [from *all* and *sufficient*.] Sufficient to every thing. *Norris.*
ALL-WISE. *a.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Possessive of infinite wisdom. *Prior.*
ALLANTO'IS. *f.* The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion. *Quincy.*
To ALLA'Y. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr.]

ALL

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authors write *alloy*. See **ALLOY**.
2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. *South.*
3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. *Shaksp.*
- ALLA'Y**. *f.* [*alloy*, Fr.]
 1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. *Hud.*
 2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled. *Newton.*
- ALLA'YER**. *f.* [from *alloy*.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of alloying. *Harvey.*
- ALLA'YMENT**. *f.* [from *alloy*.] That which has the power of alloying. *Shaksp.*
- ALLEGATION**. *f.* [from *allege*.]
 1. Affirmation; declaration.
 2. The thing alleged or affirmed. *Shaksp.*
 3. An excuse; a plea. *Pope.*
- To ALLE'GE**. *v. a.* [*allego*, Latin.]
 1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
 2. To plead as an excuse, or argument. *Locke.*
- ALLE'GEABLE**. *a.* [from *allege*.] That may be alleged. *Brown.*
- ALLEGEMENT**. *f.* [from *allege*.] The same with *allegation*.
- ALLE'GER**. *f.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges. *Boyle.*
- ALLE'GIANCE**. *f.* [*allegiance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government. *Clarend.*
- ALLE'GIANT**. *a.* [from *allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of allegiance. *Shaksp.*
- ALLEGORICAL**. } *a.* [from *allegory*.] Al-
- ALLEGORICK**. } ter the manner of an al-
- legory; not real; not literal. *Pope.*
- ALLEGORICALLY**. *ad.* [from *allegory*.] After an allegorical manner. *Pope.*
- To ALLEGORIZE**. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal. *Locke.*
- A'LLGORY**. *f.* [*ἀλληγορία*.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben Jonson.*
- ALLE'GRO**. *f.* A word denoting in musick a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in *Milton*.
- ALLELU'JAH**. *f.* A word of spiritual exultation; *Praise God.* *Gov. of Tongue.*
- To ALLE'VIATE**. *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.] To make light; to ease; to soften. *Bentley.*
- ALLEVIATION**. *f.* [from *alleviate*.]
 1. The act of making light. *South.*
 2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*
- A'LLÉY**. *f.* [*allée*, Fr.]
 1. A walk in a garden. *Dryden.*
 2. A passage in towns narrower than a street. *Shaksp.*
- ALLIANCE**. *f.* [*alliance*, Fr.]
 1. The state of connexion with another by confederacy; a league. *Dryden.*
 2. Relation by marriage. *Shak.*
 3. Relation by any form of kindred. *Shak.*
 4. The persons allied to each other. *Addison.*

ALL

- ALLI'CIENCY**. *f.* [*allicio*, Latin.] The power of attracting any thing. *Glanville.*
- To ALLIGATE**. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.
- ALLIGATION**. *f.* [from *alligate*.]
 1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.
 2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.
- ALLIGATOR**. *f.* The crocodile. *Garth.*
- A'LLIGATURE**. *f.* [from *alligate*.] The ligature by which two things are joined together.
- ALLI'SION**. *f.* [*allido*, *allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another. *Woodw.*
- ALLOCATION**. *f.* [*alloca*, Lat.]
 1. The act of putting one thing to another.
 2. The admission of an article in reckoning, an addition of it to the account.
- ALLOCUTION**. *f.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.
- ALLO'DIAL**. *a.* [from *allodium*.] Not feudal; independent.
- ALLO'DIUM**. *f.* A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.
- ALLON'GE**. *f.* [*allonge*, Fr.]
 1. A pass or thrust with a rapier.
 2. A long rein in which a horse is exercised.
- To ALLO'O**. *v. a.* To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*. *Philips.*
- A'LLOQUY**. *f.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; address; conversation.
- To ALLO'T**. *v. a.* [from *lot*.]
 1. To distribute by lot.
 2. To grant. *Dryden.*
 3. To distribute, to give each his share. *Tat.*
- ALLO'TMENT**. *f.* [from *allot*.] The part, the share, the portion granted. *Rogers.*
- ALLO'TTERY**. *f.* [from *allot*.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. *Shaksp.*
- To ALLO'W**. *v. a.* [*allow*, Fr.]
 1. To admit; not to contradict. *Locke.*
 2. To justify; to maintain as right. *Shaksp.*
 3. To grant; to yield. *Locke.*
 4. To permit. *Shaksp.*
 5. To authorize. *Shaksp.*
 6. To give to; to pay to. *Waller.*
 7. To make abatement, or provision. *Add.*
- ALLOWABLE**. *a.* [from *allow*.]
 1. That may be admitted without contradiction. *Brown.*
 2. Lawful; not forbidden. *Atterbury.*
- ALLOWABLENESS**. *f.* [from *allowable*.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition. *South.*
- ALLOWANCE**. *f.* [from *allow*.]
 1. Admission without contradiction. *Locke.*
 2. Sanction; licence. *Hooker.*
 3. Permission. *Locke.*
 4. A settled rate for any use. *Bacon.*
 5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand. *Swift.*

ALM

6. Established character.

Shakspeare.

ALLO'Y. *f.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baser metal mixed in coinage.

Locke.

2. Abatement; diminution.

Atterbury.

To ALLU'DE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at.

Burnet.

ALLU'MINOR. *f.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.

Cowell.

To ALLU'RE. *v. a.* [*lurer*, Fr.] To entice to any thing.

Milton.

ALLU'RE. *f.* [from the verb.] Something set up to entice other things to it.

Hayward.

ALLU'REMENT. *f.* [from *allure*.] Enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Dryden.

ALLU'RER. *f.* [from *allure*.] Enticer; enveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *allure*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *f.* [from *alluring*.] Enticement; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLU'SION. *f.* [*allusio*, Lat.] A hint; an implication.

Burnet.

ALLU'SIVE. *a.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Latin.] Hinting at something.

Rogers.

ALLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *allusive*.] In an allusive manner; by implication.

Hammond.

ALLU'SIVENESS. *f.* [from *allusive*.] The quality of being allusive.

ALLU'VION. *f.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.

2. The thing carried by water to something else.

Cowell.

To ALLY'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

Pope.

2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or any other means.

Dryden.

ALLY'. *f.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion.

Temple.

ALMACANTER. *f.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER'S STAFF. *f.* An instrument used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting.

Chambers.

AL'MANACK. *f.* [from *al*, Arabick, and *man*, a month.] A calendar.

Dryden.

AL'MANDINE. *f.* [Fr. *almandine*, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental.

ALMI'GHTINESS. *f.* [from *almighty*.] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

Taylor.

ALMI'GHTY. *a.* [from *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

Genesis.

AL'MOND. *f.* [*amand*, Fr.] The nut of the almond-tree.

Locke.

AL'MONDS of the throat, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces.

Wiseman.

AL'MOND-FURNACE. *f.* A peculiar kind of furnace used in refining.

Chambers.

AL'MONER. *f.* [*elemosynarius*, Lat.] The

ALP

officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

Dryden.

A'LMONRY. *f.* [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMO'ST. *ad.* [from *all* and *most*.] Nearly; well nigh.

Bentley.

ALMS. *f.* [*elemosyna*, Lat.] What is given in relief of the poor.

Swift.

A'LMSBASKET. *f.* [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

L'Estrange.

A'LMSDEED. *f.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

Shaksp.

A'LMSGIVER. *f.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that supports others by his charity.

Bacon.

A'LMSHOUSE. *f.* [from *alms* and *house*.] A hospital for the poor.

Pope.

A'LMSMAN. *f.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms.

Shakspeare.

A'LMUG-TREE. *f.* A tree mentioned in scripture.

A'LNAGAR. *f.* A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the affize of woollen cloth.

A'LNAGE. *f.* [from *aulnage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard.

A'LNIGHT. *f.* A great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst.

Bacon.

A'LOES. *f.* [*ῥῶν*]

1. A precious wood, used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold.

Savary.

2. A tree which grows in hot countries.

3. A medicinal juice, extracted, not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun.

ALO'ETICAL. *a.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

Wiseman.

ALO'FT. *ad.* [*lofter*, to lift up, Dan.] On high; above; in the air.

Suckling.

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above.

Milton.

A'LOGY. *f.* [*ἀλογία*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity.

ALO'NE. *a.* [*alleen*, Dutch.]

1. Without another; single.

Bentley.

2. Without company; solitary.

Sidney.

ALO'NG. *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Dryden.

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

Bacon.

3. [from *allons*, Fr.] Forward; onward.

Pope.

ALO'NGST. *ad.* Through the length.

Knoller.

ALO'OF. *ad.* [*all off*; that is, quite off.] At a distance; at a small distance.

Dryden.

ALO'UD. *ad.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a great noise.

Waller.

ALO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

Dryden.

ALPHA. *f.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

Revelation.

A'LPHABET. *f.* [from *ἄλφα*, alpha, and *βῆτα*, beta, the first two letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Dryden.

ALT

ALPHABETICAL. *a.* [from *alphabet*.] According to the series of letters. *Swift.*

ALPHABETICALLY. *ad.* In an alphabetical manner. *Holder.*

ALREADY. *ad.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this present time; at some time past. *Pope.*

ALS. *ad.* [*als*, Dutch.] Also. *Spenser.*

A'LSO. *ad.* [from *all* and *so*.] In the same manner; likewise. *Burnet.*

A'LTAR. *f.* [*altare*, Lat.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden.*

2. The table in christian churches where the communion is administered. *Shakspeare.*

A'LTARAGE. *f.* [*altaragium*, Latin.] An emolument arising from oblations. *Ayliffe.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH. *f.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches. *Peacbam.*

To A'LTAR. *v. a.* [*alterer*, French.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take off from a persuasion, practice, or sect. *Dryden.*

To A'LTAR. *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; to be changed; to suffer change.

ALTERABLE. *a.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That may be altered or changed by something else. *Swift.*

ALTERABLENESS. *f.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable.

ALTERABLY. *ad.* [from *alterable*.] In such a manner as may be altered.

A'LTARAGE. *f.* [from *alo*.] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child. *Davies.*

A'LTARANT. *a.* [*alterant*, French.] That has the power of producing changes in any thing. *Bacon.*

ALTERATION. *f.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, French.]

1. The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.*

2. The change made. *Hooker.*

A'LTARATIVE. *a.* [from *alter*.] Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the state of the humours. *Quincy.*

ALTERCATION. *f.* [*altercation*, French.] Debate; controversy; wrangle. *Hakerwill.*

ALTERN. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*

ALTERNACY. *f.* [from *alternate*.] Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal. *South.*

ALTERNATE. *f.* [from the *adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude: not generally used. *Prior.*

To A'LTAR. *v. a.* [*alternus*, Latin.]

1. To perform by turns. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Grew.*

ALTERNATELY. *ad.* [from *alternate*.] In reciprocal succession; by turns. *Newton.*

ALTERNATENESS. *f.* [from *alternate*.] The quality of being alternate.

ALTERNATION. *f.* [from *alternate*.] The

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reciprocal succession of things. *Brown.*

ALTERNATIVE. *f.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken. *Young.*

ALTERNATIVELY. *ad.* [from *alternative*.] By turns; reciprocally. *Ayliffe.*

ALTERNATIVENESS. *f.* [from *alternative*.] The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation.

ALTERNITY. *f.* [from *altern*.] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn. *Brown.*

ALTHOUGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though*.] Notwithstanding; however. *Swift.*

ALTILOQUENCE. *f.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High speech; pompous language.

ALTIMETRY. *f.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.

ALTI'ONANT. *a.* [*altifonus*, Lat.] High sounding; pompous in sound.

ALTITUDE. *f.* [*altitudo*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; space measured upward. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. *Brown.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; superiority. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; highest point. *Shak.*

ALTOGETHER. *ad.* [from *all* and *together*.] Completely; without restriction; without exception. *Swift.*

A'LUDEL. *f.* [from *a* and *lutum*.] *Aludels* are subliming pots used in chymistry, fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *f.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency.

ALUM-STONE. *f.* A stone or calx used in surgery, made by burning alum. *Wiseman.*

ALUMINOUS. *a.* [from *alum*.] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum. *Wiseman.*

A'WAYS. *ad.* [*callepæga*, Saxon.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation. *Dryden.*

A. M. *artium magister*, or master of arts.

AM. The first person of the verb *to be*. See *To Be*. *Prior.*

AMABILITY. *f.* [from *amabilis*, Latin.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO. *f.* A sort of pear.

AMADO'T. *f.* A sort of pear.

AMAI'N. *ad.* [from *main*, or *maigne*, old Fr.] With vehemence; with vigour. *Dryden.*

AMALGAM. } *f.* [*ama* and *yama*.] The

AMALGAMA. } mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. *Boyle.*

To AMALGAMATE. *v. n.* [from *amalgam*.] To unite metals with quicksilver.

AMALGAMATION. *f.* [from *amalgamate*.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals. *Bacon.*

AMANDATION. *f.* [from *amando*, Latin.] The act of sending on a message.

AMANUE'NSIS. *f.* [Latin.] A person who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *f.* [*amarantibus*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

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2. In poetry, an imaginary flower, supposed never to fade. *Milton.*
AMARA'NTHINE. *a.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Consisting of amarantus. *Pope.*
AMA'RITUDE. *f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Harvey.*
AMA'SMENT. *f.* [from *amass*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection. *Glanville.*
To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]
 1. To collect together into one heap or mass. *Atterbury.*
 2. To add one thing to another. *Pope.*
AMA'SS. *f.* [*amass*, Fr.] An assemblage; an accumulation. *Wotton.*
To AMA'TE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate*.] To accompany; to entertain as a companion. *Spem.*
A'MATORY. *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love. *Bramhall.*
AMAURO'SIS. *f.* [*ἀμαυρόσις*, Gr.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes. *Quincy.*
To AMA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]
 1. To confuse with terror. *Ezekiel.*
 2. To put into confusion with wonder. *Smith.*
 3. To put into perplexity. *Shakspeare.*
AMA'ZE. *f.* [from the verb.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton.*
AMA'ZEDLY. *ad.* [from *amazed*.] Confusedly; with amazement. *Shakspeare.*
AMA'ZEDNESS. *f.* [from *amazed*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion. *Shakspeare.*
AMA'ZEMENT. *f.* [from *amaze*.]
 1. Confused apprehension; extreme fear; horror. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Extreme dejection. *Milton.*
 3. Height of admiration. *Waller.*
 4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event. *Acts.*
AMA'ZING. *particip. a.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; astonishing. *Addison.*
AMA'ZINGLY. *ad.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment. *Watts.*
A'MAZON. [*a* and *μάχη*, Gr.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons the better. A warlike woman; a virago. *Shakspeare.*
AMBAGES. *f.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a multiplicity of words. *Locke.*
AMBA'GIOUS. *a.* [from *ambages*.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious.
AMBASSADE. *f.* Embassy; not in use. *Shakspeare.*
AMBASSADOUR. *f.* [*ambassadeur*, French.] A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another. *Dryden.*
AMBASSADRESS. *f.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]
 1. The lady of an ambassador. *Roué.*
 2. A woman sent on a message. *Roué.*
A'MBASSAGE. *f.* [from *ambassadeur*.] An embassy. *Bacon.*
A'MBER. *f.* [from *ambar*, Arab.] A yellow transparent substance of a gummy or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and

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a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea. *Addison.*
A'MBER. *a.* Consisting of amber. *Shakspeare.*
AMBER-DRINK. *f.* Drink of the colour of amber. *Bacon.*
A'MBERGRIS. *f.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *gray*.] A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, commonly of a grayish or ash colour, used as a perfume and a cordial. *Waller.*
A'MBER-SEED, or *must-seed*, resembles millet, and is of a bitterish taste. *Chambers.*
A'MBER-TREE. *f.* A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves. *Miller.*
AMBIDE'XTER. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands. *Brown.*
 2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes.
AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *f.* [from *ambidexter*.]
 1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.
 2. Double dealing.
AMBIDE'XTROUS. *a.* [from *ambidexter*, Latin.]
 1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand. *Brown.*
 2. Double dealing; practising on both sides. *L'Estrange.*
AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *f.* [from *ambidextrous*.] The quality of being ambidextrous.
A'MBIENT. *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing. *Newton.*
A'MBIGU. *f.* [French.] An entertainment consisting of a medley of dishes. *King.*
AMBIGU'ITY. *f.* [from *ambiguus*.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning. *South.*
AMBIGUOUS. *a.* [*ambiguus*, Latin.]
 1. Doubtful; having two meanings. *Clarendon.*
 2. Using doubtful expressions. *Dryden.*
AMBIGUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambiguus*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.
AMBIGUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ambiguus*.] Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.
AMBI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous expressions.
AMBI'LOQUY. *f.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] Discourse of doubtful meaning.
A'MBIT. *f.* [*ambitus*, Latin.] The compass or circuit of any thing. *Grew.*
AMBI'TION. *f.* [*ambitio*, Latin.]
 1. The desire of preferment or honour. *Steele.*
 2. The desire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies.*
AMBI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; aspiring. *Arbutnot.*
AMBI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambitious*.] With eagerness of advancement or preference. *Dryden.*
AMBI'TIOUSNESS. *f.* The quality of being ambitious.
A'MBITUDE. *f.* [*ambitus*, Latin.] Compass; circuit; circumference.
To A'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

AME

1. To move upon an amble; to pace. *Dryd.*
2. To move easily. *Shakspeare.*
3. To move with submission. *Rowe.*
2. To walk daintily and affectedly. *Shaks.*
- A'MBLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; an easy pace.
- A'MBLER.** *f.* [from to amble.] A pacer.
- A'MBLINGLY.** *ad.* [from ambling.] With an ambling movement.
- AMBROSIA.** *f.* [*ἄμβροσις*.]
1. The imaginary food of the gods.
2. A plant. *Miller.*
- AMBROSIAL.** *a.* [from *ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious; delectable. *Pope.*
- A'MBRY.** *f.* [corrupted from *alms*.]
1. The place where alms are distributed.
2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping are kept.
- AMBS ACE.** *f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*.] A double ace. *Bramhall.*
- AMBULATION.** *f.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking. *Brown.*
- AMBULATORY.** *a.* [*ambulo*, Latin.]
1. That which has the power or faculty of walking. *Wilkins.*
2. That which happens during a passage or walk. *Wotton.*
3. Moveable; shifting place.
- A'MBURY.** *f.* A bloody wart on a horse's body.
- AMBUSCA'DE.** *f.* [*embuscade*, Fr.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush. *Addison.*
- AMBUSCA'DO.** *f.* [*embuscada*, Span.] A private post in order to surprise. *Shakspeare.*
- A'MBUSH.** *f.* [*embusche*, Fr.]
1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Dryden.*
2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait. *Milton.*
3. The state of lying in wait. *Hayward.*
4. The persons placed in private stations. *Sh.*
- A'MBUSHED.** *a.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush; lying in wait. *Dryden.*
- A'MBUSHMENT.** *f.* [from *ambush*.] Ambush; surprise: not used. *Spenser.*
- A'MBUST.** *a.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded.
- AMBUSTION.** *f.* [*ambussio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.
- A'MEL.** *f.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*. *Boyle.*
- AME'N.** *ad.* [Hebrew.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*.
- AME'NABLE.** *a.* [*amenable*, French.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to inquiries or accounts. *Davies.*
- A'MENANCE.** *f.* [from *amener*, French.] Conduct; behaviour: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- To AME'ND.** *v. a.* [*amender*, French.]
1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something better.
2. To reform the life. *Jeremiah.*

AMI

3. To restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.
- To AME'ND.** *v. n.* To grow better. *Sidney.*
- AME'NDE.** *f.* [French.] A fine, by which recompence is supposed to be made for the fault committed.
- AME'NDER.** *f.* [from *amend*.] The person that amends any thing.
- AME'NDMENT.** *f.* [*amendement*, Fr.]
1. A change from bad for the better. *Ray.*
2. Reformation of life. *Hooker.*
3. Recovery of health. *Shakspeare.*
4. [In law.] The correction of an error committed in a process.
- AME'NDS.** *f.* [*amende*, Fr.] Recompence; compensation; atonement. *Raleigh.*
- AME'NITY.** *f.* [*amenitas*, Fr. *amēnitas*, Lat.] Agreeableness of situation. *Brown.*
- AMENTA'CEOUS.** *a.* [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread. *Miller.*
- To AME'RCE.** *v. a.* [*amercer*, Fr.] To punish with a fine or penalty. *Milton.*
- AME'RCEMENT.** *f.* [from *amercer*.] The pecuniary punishment of an offender. *Spens.*
- AME'RCER.** *f.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanor.
- AMES ACE.** [*a* corruption of *ambs ace*.] Two aces on two dice. *Dryden.*
- AMETHO'DICAL.** *a.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; irregular.
- A'METHYST.** *f.* [*ἀμβυστος*, Gr.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple; supposed to hinder drunkenness. *Savary.*
- A'METHYSTINE.** *a.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an amethyst.
- A'MIABLE.** *a.* [*amiable*, Fr.]
1. Lovely; pleasing. *Hooker.*
2. Pretending love; showing love. *Shaks.*
- A'MIABLENESS.** *f.* [from *amiable*.] Loveliness; power of raising love. *Addison.*
- A'MIABLY.** *ad.* [from *amiable*.] In such a manner as to excite love.
- A'MICABLE.** *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. *Pope.*
- A'MICABLENESS.** *f.* [from *amicable*.] Friendliness; good-will.
- A'MICABLY.** *ad.* [from *amicable*.] In a friendly way. *Prior.*
- A'MICE.** *f.* [*amici*, Fr.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Milton.*
- AMID.** *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*.]
- AMIDST.** *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*.]
1. In the midst; middle. *Milton.*
2. Mingled with; surrounded by. *Dryden.*
3. Among; conjoined with. *Addison.*
- AMI'SS.** *ad.* [*a* and *miss*.]
1. Faultily; criminally. *Addison.*
2. In an ill sense. *Fairfax.*
3. Improper; unfit. *Tillotson.*
4. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing. *Dryden.*
5. Reproachful; irreverent. *Daniel.*
6. Impaired in health.
- AMI'SSION.** *f.* [*amissio*, Latin.] Loss.
- To AMI'T.** *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose. *Brown.*

AMP

A'MITY. *f.* [*amitie*, Fr.] Friendship. *Druid.*
AMMO'NIAC. *f.* A drug.

CUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds. The ancient sort was a native salt, generated in inns where pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who travelling upon camels, and they urining in the stables, out of this urine arose a kind of salt, denominated *Ammoniac*. The modern *sal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt with foot, and a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle. Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine: with which some mix that quantity of foot.

AMMONIACAL. *a.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac.

AMMUNITION. *f.* [*munition*, Fr.] Military stores. *Clarendon.*

AMMUNITION BREAD. *f.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

A'MNESTY. *f.* [*ἀμνηστία*.] An act of oblivion. *Swift.*

A'MNION. } [Lat.] The innermost mem-
A'MNIOS. } brane with which the fetus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMO'MUM. *f.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

AMONG.

AMONGST. } *prep.* [among, Saxon.]

1. Mingled with. *Milton.*
2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number. *Addison.*

A'MORIST. *f.* [from *amour*.] An innamorato; a gallant; a man professing love. *Boyle.*

A'MOROUS. *a.* [*amare*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured. *Shakspeare.*
2. Naturally inclined to love; fond. *Prior.*
3. Belonging to love. *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *amorous*.] Fondness; lovingness; love. *Boyle.*

AMO'RT. *ad.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; spiritless. *Shakspeare.*

AMORTIZATION. } *f.* *amortissement*,
AMORTIZEMENT. } Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain. *Ayliffe.*

To AMO'RTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, French.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation or fraternity. *Blount.*

To AMO'VE. *v. a.* [*amovere*, Latin.]

1. To remove from a post or station.
2. To remove; to move; to alter. *Spenser.*

To AMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.] To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole. *Burnet.*

AMO'UNT. *f.* The sum total. *Thomson.*

AMO'UR. *f.* [*amour*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South.*

AMPHIBIOUS. *a.* [*ἀμφι* and *βίω*.] That can live in two elements. *Arbutnot.*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMU

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully.

AMPHIBO'LOGY. *f.* [*ἀμφιλογία*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. *Glanville.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS. *a.* [*ἀμφι* and *βόλος*.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way. *Hawes.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA. *f.* [Lat. *ἀμφισβῆνα*.] A serpent supposed to have two heads. *Milton.*

AMPHISCII. *f.* [Lat. *ἀμφισχιοι*.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *f.* [of *ἀμφιθεάτρον*.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another. *Dryden.*

A'MPLE. *a.* [*amplus*, Latin.]

1. Large; wide; extended. *Thomson.*
2. Great in bulk. *Shakspeare.*
3. Unlimited; without restriction. *Dryden.*
4. Liberal; large; without parsimony. *Hooker.*

5. Magnificent; splendid. *Clarendon.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted.

A'MPLENESS. *f.* [from *ample*.] Largeness; splendour. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* To enlarge; to make greater; to extend. *Brown.*

AMPLIATION. *f.* [from *ampliate*.]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration. *Ayliffe.*
2. Diffuseness; enlargement. *Holder.*

To AMPLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION. *f.* [*amplification*, Fr.]

1. Enlargement; extension. *Pope.*
2. Exaggerated representation. *Pope.*

A'MPLIFIER. *f.* [from *To amplify*.] One that exaggerates. *Sidney.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge. *Bacon.*
2. To exaggerate any thing. *Davies.*
3. To improve by new additions. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.*

1. To lay one's self out in diffusion. *Watts.*
2. To form pompous representations. *Pope.*

A'MPLITUDE. *f.* [*amplitude*, Fr.]

1. Extent. *Glanville.*
2. Largeness; greatness. *Bacon.*
3. Capacity. *Milton.*
4. Splendour; grandeur. *Bacon.*
5. Copiousness; abundance. *Watts.*
6. *Amplitude*, in Astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.

A'MPLY. *ad.* [*ampli*, Fr.]

1. Largely; liberally. *Atterbury.*
2. At large; without reserve. *Milton.*
3. Copiously; with a diffusive detail. *Dryd.*

To A'MPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputa*, Lat.] To cut off a limb. *Wiseham.*

AMPUTATION. *f.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. *Brown.*

A'MULET. *f.* [*amulette*, Fr.] An appended

ANA

remedy; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing a disease. *Brown.*
TO AMUSE. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]
 1. To entertain with tranquillity. *Watts.*
 2. To draw on from time to time.
AMUSEMENT. *f.* [*amusement*, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment. *Rogers.*
AMUSER. *f.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses.
AMUSIVE. *a.* [from *amuse*.] That has the power of amusing. *Thomson.*
AMYGDALATE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.
AMYGDALINE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Resembling almonds.
AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon.]
 1. One, but with less emphasis; as, *an* ox.
 2. Any, or some; as, *an* elephant might swim in this water.
ANA. *ad.* [*ἀνά*.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity. *Cowley.*
ANA. *f.* Books so called from the last syllable of their articles; as, *Scaligerana*.
ANACAMPTICK. *a.* [*ἀνακμπτικ*.] Reflecting, or reflected.
ANACAMPTICKS. *f.* The doctrine of reflected light; catoptricks.
ANACATHARTICK. *f.* Any medicine that works upward. *Quincy.*
ANA'CHORET. } *f.* [*ἀναχωρητής*.] A monk
ANA'CHORITE. } who leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.
ANA'CHRONISM. *f.* [from *ἀνά* and *χρόνος*.] An error in computing time. *Dryden.*
ANACLA'TICKS. *f.* [*ἀνά* and *κλάω*.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.
ANADIPLO'SIS. *f.* [*ἀναδιπλωσις*.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric.
ANAGOGETICAL. *a.* [*ἀναγωγικ*.] That contributes or relates to spiritual elevation.
A'NAGRAM. *f.* [*ἀνά* and *γράμμα*.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W, i, l, i, a, m, N, o, y*, attorney-general to Charles I, a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.* *Dryden.*
ANAGRAMMATISM. *f.* [from *anagram*.] The act or practice of making anagrams.
ANAGRAMMATIST. *f.* [from *anagram*.] A maker of anagrams.
TO ANAGRAMMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatizer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.
ANALEPTICK. *a.* [*ἀναληπτικ*.] Comforting; corroborating. *Quincy.*
ANA'LOGAL. *a.* [from *analogous*.] Analogous; having relation. *Hale.*
ANALO'GICAL. *a.* [from *analogy*.]
 1. Used by way of analogy. *Watts.*
 2. Analogous; having resemblance. *Hale.*
ANALO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *analogical*.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner. *Cheyne.*
ANALO'GICALNESS. *f.* [from *analogical*.] The quality of being analogical.
ANA'LOGISM. *f.* [*ἀναλογισμός*.] An argument from the cause to the effect.
TO ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy*.] To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne.*

ANA

ANA'LOGOUS. *a.* [*ἀνά* and *λογος*.] Having analogy; having something parallel. *Arbutnot.*
ANA'LOGY. *f.* [*ἀναλογία*.]
 1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects. *South.*
 2. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love*, is formed *loved*.
ANA'LYSIS. *f.* [*ἀναλυσις*.]
 1. A separation of a compound body into its several parts. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A consideration of any thing in parts. *Newton.*
 3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements. *Glanville.*
ANALY'TICAL. *a.* [from *analysis*.]
 1. That resolves any thing into first principles. *Boyle.*
 2. That proceeds by analysis. *Glanville.*
ANALY'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *analytical*.] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples.
ANALY'TICK. *a.* [*ἀναλυτικ*.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts. *Watts.*
TO A'NALYZE. *v. a.* [*ἀναλυν*.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. *Boyle.*
A'NALYZER. *f.* [from *to analyze*.] That which has the power of analyzing. *Boyle.*
ANAMORPHO'SIS. *f.* [*ἀνά* and *μορφω*.] Deformation; a perspective projection, to that at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact representation.
ANANAS. *f.* The pineapple. *Thomson.*
ANAPHORA. *f.* [*ἀναφορά*.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.
A'NARCH. *f.* An author of confusion. *Milton.*
ANA'RCHIAL. *a.* [from *anarchy*.] Confused; without rule or government. *Cheyne.*
A'NARCHY. *f.* [*ἀναρχία*.] Want of government; a state without magistracy. *Swift.*
ANASA'RCA. *f.* [from *ἀνά* and *σαρξ*.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*
ANASA'RCOUS. *a.* [from *anasarca*.] Relating to an anasarca. *Wise man.*
ANASTOMO'SIS. *f.* [from *ἀνά* and *συνα*.] The inosculation of vessels.
ANASTROPHE. *f.* [*ἀναστροφή*.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.
ANATHEMA. *f.* [*ἀνάθεμα*.] A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority. *South.*
ANATHEMATICAL. *a.* [from *anathema*.] That has the properties of an anathema.
ANATHEMATICALLY. *ad.* [from *anathematical*.] In an anathematical manner.
TO ANATHEMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema*.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate. *Hammond.*
ANATI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*
ANA'TOCISM. *f.* [*anatocismus*, Latin.] The accumulation of interest upon interest.
ANATO'MICAL. *a.* [from *anatomy*.]
 1. Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts.*

AND

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift.*
ANATO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*
ANA'TOMIST. *f.* [*ἀνατομίστης.*] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection. *Prior.*
To ANA'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [*ἀνατομίζω.*]
 1. To dissect an animal. *Hooker.*
 2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts. *Shakspeare.*
ANA'TOMY. *f.* [*ἀνατομία.*]
 1. The art of dissecting the body. *Pope.*
 2. The doctrine of the structure of the body.
 3. The act of dividing any thing. *Bacon.*
 4. A skeleton. *Shakspeare.*
 5. A thin meagre person. *Shakspeare.*
A'NCESTOR. *f.* [*ancestre, Fr.*] One from whom a person descends. *Dryden.*
A'NCESTREL. *a.* [from *ancestor.*] Claimed from ancestors. *Hale.*
A'NCESTRY. *f.* [from *ancestor.*]
 1. Lineage; a series of ancestors. *Pope.*
 2. The honour of descent; birth. *Addison.*
A'NCHENTRY. *f.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity of a family; properly *ancientry.* *Shak.*
A'NCHOR. *f.* [*anchora, Lat.*]
 1. A heavy iron, used to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing which confers stability. *Hebr.*
To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor. *Pope.*
 2. To stop at; to rest on. *Shakspeare.*
A'NCHOR-HOLD. *f.* [from *anchor* and *hold.*] The hold or fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security. *Camden.*
A'NCHOR-SMITH. *f.* [from *anchor* and *smith.*] The maker or forger of anchors.
A'NCHORAGE. *f.* [from *anchor.*]
 1. The hold of the anchor. *Wotton.*
 2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship. *Sh.*
A'NCHORED. *particip. a.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor. *Waller.*
A'NCHORET. } *f.* [contracted from *ana-*
A'NCHORITE. } *choret.*] A recluse. *Sprat.*
A'NCHOVY. *f.* [from *anchova.*] A little sea fish, much used by way of sauce. *Floyer.*
A'NCIENT. *a.* [*ancien, Fr.*]
 1. Old; not modern. *Cowell.*
 2. Old; that has been of long duration. *Ral.*
 3. Past; former. *Shakspeare.*
A'NCIENT. *f.*
 1. The flag or streamer of a ship.
 2. The bearer of a flag. *Shakspeare.*
A'NCIENTLY. *ad.* [from *ancient.*] In old times. *Sidney.*
A'NCIENTNESS. *f.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity; existence from old times. *Dryden.*
A'NCIENTRY. *f.* [from *ancient.*] The honour of ancient lineage. *Shakspeare.*
A'NCIENTS. *f.* Those that lived in old times; opposed to the moderns. *Pope.*
A'NCONY. *f.* A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*
AND. *conjunction.* The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.

ANG

A'NDIRON. *f.* The iron at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns. *Bacon.*
ANDRO'GYNAL. *a.* [from *ἀνρ* and *γυν.*] Hermaphroditical; having two sexes.
ANDRO'GYNALLY. *ad.* [from *androgynal.*] With two sexes. *Brown.*
ANDRO'GYNUS. *f.* [See *ANDROGYNAL.*] A hermaphrodite.
A'NECDOTE. *f.* [*ἀνέκδοτον.*]
 1. Something yet unpublished; secret history. *Prior.*
 2. A biographical incident.
ANEMO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*ἀνέμος* and *γραφω.*] The description of the winds.
ANEMO'METER. *f.* [*ἀνέμος* and *μέτρον.*] An instrument to measure the force of the wind.
ANE'MONE. *f.* [*ἀνέμων.*] The windflower.
A'NEMOSCOPE. *f.* [*ἀνέμος* and *σκοπος.*] A machine to foretel the changes of the wind.
ANE'NT. *prep.* [Scotch dialect.]
 1. Concerning; about.
 2. Over against; opposite to.
ANES. *f.* The spires or beards of corn.
A'NEURISM. *f.* [*ἀνευρίσμι.*] A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated. *Sharp.*
ANE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *new.*]
 1. Over again; another time. *Prior.*
 2. Newly; in a new manner. *Rogers.*
ANFRA'CTUOUS. *a.* [*anfractus, Latin.*] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding passages. *Ray.*
ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *anfractuous.*] Fullness of windings and turnings.
A'NGEL. *f.* [*ἄγγελος.*]
 1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.*
 2. *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *angels of darkness.* *Revelation.*
 3. *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes means *man of God, prophet.*
 4. In the style of love, a beautiful person. *Sh.*
 5. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel, rated at ten shillings.
A'NGEL. *a.* Resembling angels. *Pope.*
ANGE'LICA. *f.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] A plant. *Miller.*
ANGE'LICAL. } *a.* [*angelicus, Lat.*]
ANGELICK. }
 1. Resembling angels. *Raleigh.*
 2. Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.*
 3. Belonging to angels. *Wilkins.*
ANGE'LICALNESS. *f.* [from *angelical.*] Excellence more than human.
A'NGELOT. *f.* A musical instrument somewhat resembling a lute.
A'NGELSHOT. *f.* [from *angel* and *shot.*] Chainshot.
A'NGER. *f.* [from *anger, Sax. vexed.*]
 1. Uneasiness upon receipt of any injury, with a purpose of revenge. *Locke.*
 2. Pain, or smart of a sore. *Temple.*
To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To provoke; to enrage. *Clarendon.*
 2. To make painful. *Bacon.*
A'NGERLY. *ad.* In an angry manner. *Shak.*

A N I

ANGIOGRAPHY. *f.* [from *ἀνθρῶπις* and *γραφῶν*.] A description of vessels in the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS. *a.* [from *ἀνθρῶπις*, *μῆκος*, and *σπέρμα*.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGLE. [*angle*, *Fr. angulus*, *Lat.*] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting or meeting each other.

ANGLE. *f.* [*angel*, *German.*] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Pope.*

To ANGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook. *Waller.*
2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices. *Shakspeare.*

ANGLE-ROD. *f.* [*angel roede*, *Dutch.*] The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are hung. *Addison.*

ANGLER. *f.* [from *angle*.] He that fishes with an angle. *Dryden.*

ANGLICISM. *f.* [from *Anglus*, *Lat.*] An English idiom. *Milton.*

ANGOBER. *f.* A kind of pear.

ANGOUR. *f.* [*anger*, *Lat.*] Pain. *Harvey.*

ANGRILY. *ad.* [from *angry*.] In an angry manner; furiously; peevishly. *Shakspeare.*

ANGRY. *a.* [from *anger*.]

1. Touched with anger; provoked. *Genesis.*
2. Having the appearance of anger. *Protr.*
3. Painful; inflamed; smarting. *Wifeman.*

ANGUISH. *f.* [from *angoisse*, *Fr.*] Excessive pain either of mind or body. *Donne.*

ANGUISHED. *a.* [from *anguis*.] Excessively pained: not in use. *Donne.*

ANGULAR. *a.* [from *angle*.]

1. Having angles or corners. *Brown.*
2. Consisting of an angle. *Newton.*

ANGULARITY. *f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

ANGULARLY. *ad.* [from *angular*.] With angles or corners. *Boyle.*

ANGULARNESS. *f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED. *a.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or corners. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY. *f.* [from *angulus*.] Angularity; cornered form.

ANGULOUS. *a.* [from *anglic*.] Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGUST. *a.* [*angustus*, *Lat.*] Narrow; strait.

ANGUSTATION. *f.* [from *angustus*, *Lat.*] The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed. *Wifeman.*

ANHELATION. *f.* [*anelo*, *Lat.*] The act of panting; the state of being out of breath.

ANHELO'SE. *a.* [*anelus*, *Lat.*] Out of breath; panting.

ANIGHTS. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] In the night-time. *Shakspeare.*

ANIL. *f.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS. } *f.* [*anillitas*, *Lat.*] The old
ANILITY. } age of women.

ANIMABLE. *a.* [from *animate*.] That may be put into life, or receive animation.

A N N

ANIMADVERSION. *f.* [*animadversio*, *Lat.*]

1. Reproof; severe censure. *Clarendon.*
2. Punishment. *Swift.*

ANIMADVERSIVE. *a.* [from *animadversio*.] That has the power of judging. *Glanville.*

To ANIMADVERT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, *Lat.*]

1. To pass censures upon. *Dryden.*
2. To inflict punishments upon. *Grew.*

ANIMADVERTER. *f.* [from *animadverto*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments. *Soutb.*

ANIMAL. *f.* [*animal*, *Lat.*]

1. A living creature corporeal. *Ray.*
2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

ANIMAL. *a.* [*animalis*, *Lat.*] That belongs or relates to animals. *Watts.*

ANIMALCULE. *f.* [*animalculum*, *Lat.*] A small animal. *Ray.*

ANIMALITY. *f.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal existence. *Watts.*

To ANIMATE. *v. a.* [*animare*, *Lat.*]

1. To quicken; to make alive. *Dryden.*
2. To give powers to. *Kneller.*
3. To encourage; to incite. *Bentley.*

ANIMATE. *a.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal life.

ANIMATED. *particip. a.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous. *Pope.*

ANIMATION. *f.* [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening. *Bac.*
2. The state of being enlivened. *Brown.*

ANIMATIVE. *a.* [from *animate*.] That has the power of giving life.

ANIMATOR. *f.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life. *Brown.*

ANIMOSE. *a.* [*animosus*, *Lat.*] Full of spirit; hot; vehement.

ANIMOSITY. *f.* [*animositas*, *Lat.*] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. *Sw.*

ANISE. *f.* [*anisum*, *Lat.*] A species of parsley, with large sweet scented seeds. *Miller.*

ANKER. *f.* [*anker*, *Dutch.*] A liquid measure, the fourth part of an awm, and contains two steckans; each steckan consists of sixteen mingles; the mingle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

ANKLE. *f.* [*ancelep*, *Saxon.*] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Prior.*

ANKLE-BONE. *f.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle. *Peacbam.*

ANNALIST. *f.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals. *Atterbury.*

ANNALS. *f.* [*annales*, *Lat.*] Histories digested in the exact order of time. *Rogers.*

ANNATS. *f.* [*annates*, *Lat.*] First-fruits. *Corwell.*

To ANNEAL. *v. n.* [*ælan*, *Saxon.*]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may be fixed. *Dryden.*
2. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNEAL. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, *Lat.*]

1. To unite to at the end.
2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater.
3. To unite to *posteriori*. *Raleigh.*

ANN

ANNEX. *f.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed; additament. *Brown.*

ANNEXATION. *f.* [from *annex.*] *Hammond.*

1. Conjunction; addition.
2. Union; act of uniting. *Ayliffe.*

ANNEXION. *f.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing; addition. *Rogers.*

ANNEXMENT. *f.* [from *annex.*] *Shakespeare.*

1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE. *a.* [from *annihilate.*] That may be put out of existence.

TO ANNIHILATE. *v. a.* [from *annihilum, Lat.*] *Bacon.*

1. To reduce to nothing.
2. To destroy. *Raleigh.*
3. To annihilate. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILATION. *f.* [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing. *Dryden.*

ANNIVERSARY. *f.* [from *anniversarius, Lat.*] *Dryden.*

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.
2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary.

ANNIVERSARY. *a.* [from *anniversarius, Lat.*] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly. *Ray.*

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANOLIS. *f.* An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION. *f.* [from *annotatio, Lat.*] Explanation; note. *Boyle.*

ANNOTATOR. *f.* [Lat.] A writer of notes; a scholiast; a commentator. *Felton.*

TO ANNOUNCE. *v. a.* [from *announcer, Fr.*] *Milton.*

1. To publish; to proclaim.
2. To declare by a judicial sentence. *Prior.*

TO ANNOY. *v. a.* [from *annoyer, Fr.*] To incommodate; to vex; to tease; to molest. *Sidney.*

ANNOY. *f.* [from the verb.] Injury; molestation; trouble. *Dryden.*

ANNOYANCE. *f.* [from *annoy.*] *Shakespeare.*

1. That which annoys.
2. The act of annoying. *South.*

ANNOYER. *f.* [from *To annoy.*] The person that annoys.

ANNUAL. *a.* [from *annuel, Fr.*] *Pope.*

1. That comes yearly.
2. That is reckoned by the year. *Shakspeare.*
3. That lasts only a year. *Ray.*

ANNUALLY. *ad.* [from *annually.*] Yearly; every year. *Brown.*

ANNUITANT. *f.* [from *annuity.*] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY. *f.* [from *annuit, Fr.*] *Cowell.*

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years.
2. A yearly allowance. *Clarendon.*

TO ANNULL. *v. a.* [from *nullus, Lat.*] *Rogers.*

1. To make void; to nullify.
2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate. *Mil.*

ANNULAR. *a.* [from *annulus, Lat.*] Having the form of a ring. *Cheyne.*

ANS

A'NNULARY. *a.* [from *annulus, Lat.*] Having the form of rings. *Ray.*

A'NNULET. *f.* [from *annulus, Lat.*] *Ray.*

1. A little ring.
2. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets*.

TO ANNUMERATE. *v. a.* [from *annumero, Lat.*] To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION. *f.* [from *annumeratio, Lat.*] Addition to a former number.

TO ANNUNCIATE. *v. a.* [from *annuncio, Lat.*] To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY. *f.* [from *annunciatio.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March. *Taylor.*

A'NODYNE. *a.* [from *a* and *odyn, Gr.*] That has the power of mitigating pain. *Dryden.*

TO ANOINT. *v. a.* [from *oindre, enoindre, part. oint, enoint, Fr.*] *Shakspeare.*

1. To rub over with unctuous matter.
2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.
3. To consecrate by unction.

ANOINTER. *f.* [from *anoint.*] The person that anoints.

ANOMALISM. *f.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity.

ANOMALISTICAL. *a.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular: term of astronomy.

ANOMALOUS. *a.* [from *a priv.* and *malos, Gr.*] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. *Locke.*

ANOMALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly. *Brown.*

ANOMALY. *f.* [from *anomalie, Fr.*] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *South.*

A'NOMY. *f.* [from *a priv.* and *nomos, Gr.*] Breach of law. *Bramhall.*

ANO'N. *ad.*

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time. *Waller.*
2. Now and then; at other times. *Milton.*

ANO'NYMOUS. *a.* [from *a priv.* and *onymos, Gr.*] Wanting a name. *Ray.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name. *Swift.*

ANORE'XY. *f.* [from *anorexia, Gr.*] Inappetency. *Quine.*

ANO'THER. *a.* [from *an* and *other.*] *Locke.*

1. Not the same.
2. One more. *Shakspeare.*
3. Any other. *Samuel.*
4. Not one's self. *South.*
5. Widely different. *South.*

ANO'THERGAINES. *a.* Of another kind: obsolete. *Sidney.*

ANO'THERGUESS. *a.* Of another kind; a low word. *Arbutnot.*

A'NSATED. *a.* [from *ansatus, Lat.*] Having handles.

TO A'NSWER. *v. n.* [from *answarian, Saxon.*] *Dryden.*

1. To speak in return to a question.
2. To speak in opposition. *Boyle.*
3. To be accountable for. *Brown.*
4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of. *Swift.*
5. To give an account. *Temple.*

ANT

6. To correspond to; to suit with. *Prov.*
 7. To be equivalent to. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 8. To satisfy any claim or petition. *Raleigh.*
 9. To act reciprocally. *Dryden.*
 10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else. *Taylor.*
 11. To bear proportion to. *Swift.*
 12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent. *Atterbury.*
 13. To comply with. *Shakspeare.*
 14. To succeed; to produce the wished event. *Bacon.*
 15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons. *Shakspeare.*
 16. To be over against any thing. *Shakspeare.*
- A'NSWER.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is said in return to a question, or position. *Atterbury.*
 2. Confutation of a charge. *Ayliffe.*
- A'NSWER-JOEBBER.** *f.* He that makes a trade of writing answers. *Swift.*
- A'NSWERABLE.** *a.* [from *answer*.]
1. That to which a reply may be made.
 2. Obligated to give an account. *Swift.*
 3. Correspondent. *Sidney.*
 4. Proportionate. *Milton.*
 5. Suitable; suited. *Milton.*
 6. Equal; equivalent. *Raleigh.*
 7. Relative; correlative. *Hooker.*
- A'NSWERABLENESS.** *f.* [from *answerable*.]
The quality of being answerable.
- A'NSWERABLY.** *ad.* [from *answerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably. *Brewerwood.*
- A'NSWERER.** *f.* [from *answer*.]
1. He that answers
 2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first. *Swift.*
- ANT.** *f.* [æmet, Saxon.] An emmet; a pismire. *Pope.*
- A'NTBEAR.** *f.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray.*
- A'NTHILL.** *f.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests. *Addison.*
- AN'T.** A contraction for *and it*, or *and if it*.
- ANTA'GONIST.** *f.* [ἀντι and ἄγωνισα.]
1. One who contends with another; an opponent. *Milton.*
 2. Contrary. *Addison.*
 3. [In anatomy.] The muscle which counteracts some others. *Arbuthnot.*
- To ANTA'GONIZE.** *v. n.* [ἀντι and ἄγωνίζω.] To contend against another.
- ANTALGICK.** *a.* [from ἀντι, against, and ἄλγος, pain.] That softens pain; anodyne.
- ANANACLA'SIS.** *f.* [from ἀνανάκλασις.]
1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification.
 2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis. *Smith.*
- ANTAPHRODI'TICK.** *a.* [from ἀντι and ἀφροδισια.] Efficacious against the venereal disease.
- ANTAPOPLE'CTICK.** *a.* [from ἀντι and ἀποπληξια.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANT

- ANTARCTICK.** *a.* [ἀντι and ἀρκτος.] Relating to the southern pole. *Waller.*
- ANTARTHRI'TICK.** *a.* [ἀντι and ἄρθρις.] Good against the gout.
- ANTASTHMA'TICK.** *a.* [ἀντι and ἀσθμα.] Good against the asthma.
- A'NTE.** A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in composition; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood.
- A'NTEACT.** *f.* [from *ante* and ἀκτ.] A former act.
- ANTEAMBULATION.** *f.* [from *ante* and *ambulo*, Lat.] A walking before.
- To ANTECE'DE.** *v. n.* [from *ante* and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before. *Hale.*
- ANTECE'DENCE.** *f.* [from *antecedere*.] The act or state of going before. *Hale.*
- ANTECE'DENT.** *a.* [antecedens, Latin.] Going before; preceding. *South.*
- ANTECE'DENT.** *f.* [antecedens, Latin.]
1. That which goes before. *South.*
 2. [In grammar.] The noun to which the relative is subjoined. *Afsham.*
 3. [In logic.] The first proposition of an enthymeme. *Watts.*
- ANTECE'DENTLY.** *ad.* [from *antecedent*.] Previously. *South.*
- ANTECE'SSOR.** *f.* [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another; the principal.
- ANTECHA'MBER.** *f.* [from *ante* and *chamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. *Addison.*
- ANTECU'RSOR.** *f.* [Latin.] One who runs before; a forerunner.
- To ANTEDATE.** *v. a.* [from *ante*, and *do*, datum, Lat.]
1. To date earlier than the real time. *Donne.*
 2. To take something before the proper time. *Pope.*
- ANTEDILU'VIAN.** *a.* [from *ante*, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]
1. Existing before the deluge. *Woodward.*
 2. Relating to things existing before the deluge. *Brown.*
- A'NTELOPE.** *f.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns. *Spenser.*
- ANTEMERIDIAN.** *a.* [ante and meridian.] Before noon.
- ANTEME'TICK.** *a.* [ἀντι and ἐμειν.] That has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.
- ANTEMU'NDANE.** *a.* [ante and mundus, Lat.] Before the creation of the world.
- A'NTEPAST.** *f.* [ante and passum, Lat.] A foretaste. *Decay of Piety.*
- A'NTEPENULT.** *f.* [antepenultima, Latin.] The last syllable but two.
- ANTEPILE'PTICK.** *a.* [ἀντι and ἐπιληψια.] Good against convulsions. *Brown.*
- To ANTEPONE.** *v. a.* [antepono, Lat.] To prefer one thing to another.
- ANTEPREDI'CAMENT.** *f.* [antepredicamentum, Latin.] Something previous to the doctrine of the predicament.
- ANTERIO'RITY.** *f.* [from *antérieur*.] Priority; the state of being before.

ANT

ANTERIOUR. *a.* [anterior, Lat.] Going before. *Brown.*

ANTES. *f.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. *f.* [from *ante* and *stomach.*] A cavity that leads into the stomach.

ANTHELMINTHICK. *a.* [ἀντι and ἑλμινθός.] That kills worms. *Arbutnot.*

ANTHEM. *f.* [ᾠδὴ μὶθ.] A holy song. *Add.*

ANTHOLOGY. *f.* [ἀνθολογία.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions.
3. A collection of poems.

ANTHONY'S FIRE. *f.* A kind of erysipelas.

ANTHRAX. *f.* [ἀνθράξ.] A scab or blotch which burns the skin; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPOLOGY. *f.* [ἀνθρωπος and λόγος.] The doctrine of the form and structure of man.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE. *f.* [ἀνθρωπομορφος.] One who believes a human form in the deity. *Locke.*

ANTHROPOPATHY. *f.* [ἀνθρωπος and πάθος.] The passions of man.

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *f.* [ἀνθρωπος and φάγω.] Man eaters; cannibals. *Shakspeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGNIAN. *f.* A ludicrous word, formed from *anthropophagi.* *Shaks.*

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *f.* [ἀνθρωπος and φάγω.] The quality of eating human flesh. *Brown.*

ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *f.* [ἀνθρωπος and σοφία.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK. *a.* [ἀντι and ὕπνος.] That has the power of preventing sleep.

ANTHYPOPHORA. *f.* [ἀντιφύρα.] A figure in rhetoric, which signifies a contrary illusion, or inference. *Smitb.*

ANTI. [ἀντι.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchic*al, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIACID. *a.* [from ἀντι and *acidus*, four.] Contrary to sourness; alkaline. *Arbutnot.*

ANTICHAMBER. *f.* Corruptly written for *antechamber.*

ANTICHRISTIAN. *a.* [from ἀντι and χριστιανός.] Opposite to christianity. *South.*

ANTICHRISTIANISM. *f.* [from *antichristian.*] Opposition or contrariety to christianity. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIANITY. *f.* [from *antichristian.*] Contrariety to christianity.

To ANTICIPATE. *v. a.* [anticipo, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another; to take first possession. *Hammond.*
2. To take up before the time. *Dryden.*
3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was. *Denham.*
4. To preclude. *Shakspeare.*

ANTICIPATION. *f.* [from *anticipate.*]

1. The act of taking up something before its time. *Holder.*
2. Foretaste. *L'Estrange.*
3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known. *Derham.*

ANT

ANTICK. *a.* [antiquus, ancient.] Odd; ridiculously wild. *Dryden.*

ANTICK. *f.*

1. He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon. *Shakspeare.*
2. Odd appearance. *Spenser.*

To ANTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick.*] To make antick. *Shakspeare.*

ANTICKLY. *ad.* [from *antick.*] With odd postures. *Shakspeare.*

ANTICLIMAX. *f.* [from ἀντι and κλίμαξ.] A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first. *Addison.*

ANTICONVULSIVE. *a.* [from ἀντι and convulsivus.] Good against convulsions. *Floyer.*

ANTICOR. *f.* [ἀντι and cor.] A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICOURTIER. *f.* [from ἀντι and courtier.] One who opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL. *a.* [from *antidote.*] That has the power of counteracting poison. *Brown.*

ANTIDOTE. *f.* [ἀντιδότης.] A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another. *Dryden.*

ANTIFEBRILE. *a.* [ἀντι and febris.] Good against fevers. *Floyer.*

ANTILOGARITHM. *f.* [from ἀντι against, and *logarithm.*] The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTIMONARCHICAL. *a.* [ἀντι and μοναρχία.] Against government by a single person. *Addison.*

ANTIMONIAL. *a.* [from *antimony.*] Made of antimony. *Blackmore.*

ANTIMONY. *f.* A mineral substance, of a metalline nature. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRITICK. *a.* [ἀντι and νεφρίτις.] Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY. *f.* [ἀντι and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK. *a.* [ἀντι and παράλυσις.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL. *a.* [from *antipathy.*] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Howel.*

ANTIPATHY. *f.* [from ἀντι and πάθος; *antipathie*, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily: opposed to *sympathy.* *Locke.*

ANTIPEDESTASIS. *f.* [ἀντι and πεδίστασις.] The opposition of a contrary quality by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*

ANTIPESTILENTIAL. *a.* [ἀντι and pestilential.] Efficacious against the plague. *Harv.*

ANTIPHRA'SIS. *f.* [ἀντι and φράσις.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. *South.*

ANTIPODAL. *a.* [from *antipodes.*] Relating to the antipodes. *Brown.*

ANT

ANTIPODES. *f.* [*ἀντι* and *πῶς*.] The people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours. *Waller.*

ANTIPOPE. *f.* [*from ἀντι and pope.*] He that usurps the popedom. *Addison.*

ANTIPTOSIS. *f.* [*ἀντιπῶσις*.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARY. *f.* [*antiquarius*, Latin.] A man studious of antiquity. *Pope.*

ANTIQUARY. *a.* Old; antique. *Shaks.*

TO ANTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete. *Addison.*

ANTIQUATEDNESS. *f.* [*from antiquated.*] The state of being antiquated.

ANTIQUE. *a.* [*antique*, French.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern. *Shakspeare.*
2. Of genuine antiquity. *Prior.*
3. Of old fashion. *Smith.*
4. Odd; wild; antick. *Donne.*

ANTIQUE. *f.* [*from the adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times. *Swift.*

ANTIQUENESS. *f.* [*from antique.*] The quality of being antique. *Addison.*

ANTIQUITY. *f.* [*antiquitas*, Latin.]

1. Old times. *Addison.*
2. The ancients. *Raleigh.*
3. Remains of old times. *Bacon.*
4. Old age; a ludicrous sense. *Shakspeare.*
5. Ancientness.

ANTISCIL. *f.* [*ἀντισκία*.] The people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who consequently at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiscili* to those of the south; one projecting shadows at noon toward the north, the other toward the south. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBUTICAL. *a.* [*ἀντι and scorbutum*.] Good against the scurvy. *Arbutnot.*

ANTISPASIS. *f.* [*ἀντισπασίς*.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMODICK. *a.* [*ἀντισπασμωδικός*.] That has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPASTICK. *a.* [*ἀντισπαστικός*.] That causes a revulsion of the humors.

ANTISPLENETICK. *a.* [*ἀντι and splenetick*.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen. *Flayer.*

ANTISTROPHE. *f.* [*ἀντιστροφή*.] In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMATICK. *a.* [*ἀντι and struma*.] Good against the kingevil. *Wifeman.*

ANTITHESIS. *f.* In the plural *antitheses*. [*ἀντιθέσις*.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast. *Pope.*

ANTITYPE. *f.* [*ἀντίτυπος*.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. *Bur.*

ANTITYPICAL. *a.* [*from antitype*.] That relates to the antitype; that explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL. *a.* [*ἀντι and veneréal*.] Good against the venereal disease. *Wifeman.*

ANTLER. *f.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Branch of a stag's horns. *Prior.*

ANTOECL. *f.* [*from ἀντι and εὐκλῆς*.] Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. *Chambers.*

APE

ANTONOMATIA. *f.* [*from ἀντι and ὀνόμα*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the orator, for Cicero. *Smith.*

A'NTRE. *f.* [*antre*, Fr.] A cavern; a den. *Sh.*

A'NVIL. *f.* [*ænville*, Saxon.]

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing on which blows are laid. *Shaks.*

ANXI'ETY. *f.* [*anxietas*, Latin.]

1. Trouble of mind about some future event; perplexity; solicitude. *Tillotson.*
2. Depression; lowness of spirits. *Arbutnot.*

A'NXIOUS. *a.* [*anxius*, Latin.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event. *Pope.*
2. Careful; full of inquietude. *Dryden.*

A'NXIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from anxious*.] Solicitously; unquietly; carefully. *South.*

A'NXIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from anxious*.] The quality of being anxious.

A'NY. *a.* [*anig, enig*, Saxon.]

1. Every; whoever he be. *Pope.*
2. Whoever; whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*

A'ORIST. *f.* [*ἀόριστος*.] Indefinite.

A'ORTA. *f.* [*ἀορτή*.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE. *ad.* [*from α and pace*.]

1. Quick; speedily. *Tillotson.*
2. Hastily. *Atterbury.*

APAGO'GICAL. *a.* [*from ἀπαγωγή*.] That does not prove the thing directly, but shows the absurdity which arises from denying it.

APA'RT. *ad.* [*apart*, French.]

1. Separately from the rest in place. *Clarend.*
2. In a state of distinction. *Dryden.*
3. At a distance; retired from the other company. *Shakspeare.*

APA'RTMENT. *f.* [*appartement*, French.] A room; a set of rooms. *Addison.*

A'PATHY. *f.* [*a and πάθος*.] Exemption from feeling or passion. *South.*

APE. *f.* [*ape*, Icelandic.]

1. A kind of monkey. *Glanville.*
2. An imitator. *Shakspeare.*

TO APE. *v. a.* [*from ape*.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions. *Addison.*

APE'AK. *ad.* [*à pique*, Fr.] In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.

A'PEPSY. *f.* [*ἀπεψία*.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

APE'RIENT. *a.* [*aperio*, Lat.] That has the quality of opening; gently purgative. *Arb.*

APE'RITIVE. *a.* [*from aperio*, Lat.] That has the quality of opening. *Harvey.*

APE'RT. *a.* [*apertus*, Latin.] Open.

APE'RTION. *f.* [*from apertus*, Latin.]

1. An opening; a passage; a gap. *Wotton.*
2. The act of opening. *Wifeman.*

A'PERTLY. *ad.* [*aperte*, Latin.] Openly.

A'PERTNESS. *f.* [*from apert*.] Openness.

A'PERTURE. *f.* [*from apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening. *Holder.*
2. An open place. *Glanville.*

APE'TALOUS. *a.* [*of a and ὠτάλα*, a leaf.] Without flower-leaves.

APO

APEX. *f.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point. *Woodward.*
APHÆRESIS. *f.* [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
APHELION. *f.* *aphelia*, plur. [ἀπὸ and ἥλιος, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun. *Cheyne.*
APHILANTHROPY. *f.* [ἀ and φιλανθρωπία.] Want of love to mankind.
APHONY. *f.* [ἀ and φωνή, speech.] A loss of speech. *Quincy.*
APHORISM. *f.* [ἀφορισμός.] A maxim; an unconnected position. *Rogers.*
APHORISTICAL. *a.* [from *aphorism*.] Written in separate and unconnected sentences.
APHORISTICALLY. *ad.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an aphorism. *Harvey.*
APHRODISIACAL. } *a.* [from Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] Relating to the venereal disease.
APHRODISIACK. }
APIARY. *f.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*
APICES of a flower. Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina. *Quincy.*
APIECE. *ad.* [a and piece.] To the part or tish of each. *Hooker. Swift.*
APISH. *a.* [from *ape*.]
 1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Foppish; affected. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Silly; trifling. *Glanville.*
 4. Wanton; playful. *Prior.*
APISHLY. *ad.* [from *apish*.] In an apish manner; foppishly; conceitedly.
APISHNESS. *f.* [from *apish*.] Mimickry; foppery; insignificance; playfulness.
APITPAT. *ad.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation. *Congreve.*
APLUSTRE. *f.* [Latin.] The ancient ensign in sea vessels. *Addison.*
APOCALYPSE. *f.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; discovery: a word used only of the sacred writings. *Milton.*
APOCALYPTICAL. *a.* [from *apocalypse*.] Containing revelation. *Burnet.*
APOCOPE. *f.* [ἀποκοπή.] A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.
APOCRUSTICK. *a.* [ἀποκρούστικα.] Endued with a repelling and astringent power.
APOCRYPHA. *f.* [from ἀποκρύπτω.] Books appended to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors. *Hooker.*
APOCRYPHAL. *a.* [from *apocrypha*.]
 1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority. *Hooker.*
 2. Contained in the apocrypha. *Addison.*
APOCRYPHALLY. *ad.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not indisputably.
APOCRYPHALNESS. *f.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.
APODICTICAL. *a.* [from ἀποδείκνυμι.] Demonstrative. *Brown.*
APODIXIS. *f.* [ἀποδείξις.] Demonstration.

APO

APOGÆON. } *f.* [ἀπὸ and γη, the earth.]
A'POGEE. } A point in the heavens, in
APOGEUM. } which the sun, or a planet,
 is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Fairfax.*
APOLOGE'TICAL. } *a.* That is said in de-
APOLOGE'TICK. } fence of any thing or person. *Boyle.*
APOLOGE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.
APO'LOGIST. *f.* [from *apologize*.] He that makes an apology.
To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology*.] To plead in favour of a person or thing. *Pope.*
A'POLOGUE. *f.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth. *Locke.*
APO'LOGY. *f.* [apologia, Lat. ἀπολογία.] Defence; excuse. *Tillotson.*
APOMECOM'ETRY. *f.* [ἀπὸ, from, μέτρος, distance, and μέτρον, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance.
APONEURO'SIS. *f.* [ἀπὸ and νεύρον.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*
APO'PHASIS. *f.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις.] A figure by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. *Smith.*
APOPHLE'GMATICK. *a.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Drawing away phlegm.
APOPHLE'GMATISM. *f.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon.*
A'POPHTHEGM. *f.* [ἀποφθέγμα.] A remarkable saying. *Prior.*
APO'PHYGE. *f.* [ἀποφυγή, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column. *Chambers.*
APO'PHYSIS. *f.* [ἀπόφύσις.] The prominent parts of some bones; the process. *Wise.*
APOPLE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *apoplexy*.]
APOPLE'CTICK. } Relating to an apoplexy. *Derham. Wiseman.*
A'POPLEXY. *f.* [ἀπώληξις.] A sudden deprivation of all sensation, and of all voluntary motion. *Arbutnot.*
APO'RIA. *f.* [ἀπορία.] A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin. *South.*
APORRH'OE. *f.* [ἀπορροή.] Effluvia; emanation: not in use. *Glanville.*
APOSIOPE'SIS. *f.* [ἀποσιώπησις.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. *Smith.*
APO'STASY. *f.* [ἀπεστασις.] Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion. *Sprat.*
APO'STATE. *f.* [apostata, Lat. ἀπεστατός.] One that has forsaken his profession; one that has left his religion. *Rogers.*
APOSTA'TICAL. *a.* [from *apostate*.] After the manner of an apostate. *Sandys.*
To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostate*.] To forsake one's profession or religion. *Bentley.*
To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from ἀποστέμειν.] To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter. *Wise.*
APOSTEMATION. *f.* [from *aposteme*.] The formation of an aposteme. *Grew.*

APP

A'POSTEME. } *f.* [*ἀποστήμα.*] A hollow
A'POSTUME. } swelling, filled with puru-
 lent matter; an abscess. *Wyseman.*
APO'STLE. *f.* [*apostolus*, Lat. *ἀποστόλος.*] A person sent with mandates: particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel. *Locke.*
APO'STLESHIP. *f.* [from *apostle.*] The office or dignity of an apostle. *Locke.*
APOSTO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *apostolick.*]
APOSTO'LICK. } Delivered or taught by the apostles. *Hooker. Dryden.*
APOSTO'LICALY. *ad.* [from *apostolical.*] In the manner of the apostles.
APO'STROPHE. *f.* [*ἀποστροφή.*]
 1. In rhetorick, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require. *Smith.*
 2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though*. *Sw.*
To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *apostro- phē.*] To address by an apostrophe. *Pope.*
A'POSTUME. *f.* See **APOSTEME.** *Harvey.*
APO'THECARY. *f.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment it is to keep medicines for sale. *South.*
A'POTHEGM. *f.* [properly *apophthegm.*] A remarkable saying. *Watts.*
APOTHE'OSIS. *f.* [from *ἀνδ* and *θεός.*] Deification. *Gartb.*
APO'TOME. *f.* [from *ἀποτίμω*, to cut off.]
 1. The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.
 2. The part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. *Chambers.*
A'POZEM. *f.* [*ἀνδ*, from, and *ζέω*, to boil.] A decoction. *Wyseman.*
To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appallir*, Fr.] To fright; to depress. *Clarendon.*
APPA'LEMENT. *f.* [from *appal.*] Depres- sion; impression of fear. *Bacon.*
APPANAGE. *f.* [*appanagium*, low Latin.] Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children. *Swift.*
APPARA'TUS. *f.* [Latin.] Tools; furni- ture; equipage; show. *Pope.*
APPA'REL. *f.* [*appareil*, Fr.]
 1. Drefs; vesture. *Shakspeare.*
 2. External habiliments. *Tatler.*
To APPA'REL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To drefs; to clothe. *Samuel.*
 2. To cover or deck. *Bentley.*
APPA'RENT. *a.* [*apparent*, Fr.]
 1. Plain; indubitable. *Hooker.*
 2. Seeming; not real. *Hale.*
 3. Visible; not secret. *Atterbury.*
 4. Open; evident. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Certain; not presumptive. *Shakspeare.*
APPARENTLY. *ad.* [from *apparent.*] Evi- dently; openly. *Tillotson.*
APPARITION. *f.* [from *appareo*, Latin.]
 1. Appearance; visibility. *Milton.*
 2. A form; a visible object. *Tatler.*
 3. A spectre; a walking spirit. *Locke.*
 4. Something only apparent, not real. *Denb.*

APP

5. The visibility of some luminary. *Brown.*
APPA'RITOR. *f.* [from *appareo*, Latin.] The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner. *Ayliffe.*
To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr.] To sa- tisfy; to content: obsolete. *Milton.*
To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*
 1. To accuse; to inform against. *Bacon.*
 2. To censure; to reproach. *Dryden.*
APPE'ACHMENT. *f.* [from *appeach.*] Charge exhibited against any man. *Wotton.*
To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Latin.]
 1. To transfer a cause from one to another. *Hooker.*
 2. To refer to another as judge. *Stepney.*
 3. To call another as witness. *Locke.*
 4. To charge with a crime. *Shakspeare.*
APPE'AL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A provocation from an inferior to a su- perior judge. *Dryden.*
 2. In the common law, an accusation. *Cowell.*
 3. A summons to answer a charge. *Dryden.*
 4. A call upon any as witness. *Bacon.*
APPE'ALANT. *f.* [from *appeal.*] He that appeals. *Shakspeare.*
APPE'ALER. *f.* [from *appeal.*] One who makes an appeal.
To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Latin.]
 1. To be in sight; to be visible. *Prior.*
 2. To become visible as a spirit. *Actr.*
 3. To stand in the presence of another, gene- rally of some superior. *Psalms.*
 4. To be the object of observation. *Psalms.*
 5. To exhibit one's self before a court. *Shak.*
 6. To be made clear by evidence. *Spenser.*
 7. To seem, in opposition to reality. *Sidney.*
 8. To be plain beyond dispute. *Arbutnot.*
APPE'ARANCE. *f.* [from *To appear.*]
 1. The act of coming into sight.
 2. The thing seen.
 3. Phenomenon; any thing visible. *Glanv.*
 4. Semblance; not reality. *Dryden.*
 5. Outside; show. *Rogers.*
 6. Entry into a place or company. *Addison.*
 7. Apparition; supernatural visibility. *Add.*
 8. Exhibition of the person to a court. *Sha.*
 9. Open circumstance of a case. *Swift.*
 10. Presence; mien. *Addison.*
 11. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon.*
APPE'ARER. *f.* [from *To appear.*] The person that appears. *Brown.*
APPE'ASABLE. *a.* [from *appease.*] That may be pacified; reconcilable.
APPE'ASABLENESS. *f.* [from *appease.*] Reconcilableness.
To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaizer*, Fr.]
 1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.
 2. To quiet; to reconcile. *Milton.*
APPE'ASEMENT. *f.* [from *appease.*] A state of peace. *Hayward.*
APPE'ASER. *f.* [from *appease.*] He that pacifies; he that quiets disturbances.
APPE'LLANT. *f.* [*appello*, Latin, to call.]
 1. A challenger. *Shakspeare.*
 2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe.*

A P P

APPE'LLATE. *f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against. *Ayliffe.*
APPELLA'TION. *f.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called. *Brown.*
APPE'LLATIVE. *f.* [*appellativum*, Latin.] A name for a whole rank of beings. *Watts.*
APPE'LLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative.
APPE'LLATORY. *a.* [from *appeal*.] That contains an appeal.
APPE'LEE. *f.* One who is appealed against, and accused.
To APPE'ND. *v. n.* [*appendo*, Lat.]
 1. To hang any thing upon another.
 2. To add to something as an accessory part.
APPE'NDAGE. *f.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence. *Taylor.*
APPE'NDANT. *a.* [French.]
 1. Hanging to something else.
 2. Belonging to; annexed. *Rogers.*
APPE'NDANT. *f.* That which belongs to another thing. *Grew.*
To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing. *Hale.*
APPENDICA'TION. *f.* [from *appendicate*.] Adjunct; appendage; annexion. *Hale.*
APPE'NDIX. *f.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.]
 1. Something appended or added. *Stillingfl.*
 2. An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*
To APPERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]
 1. To belong to as of right. *Raleigh.*
 2. To belong to by nature. *Bacon.*
APPERTA'INMENT. *f.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity. *Sh.*
APPERTENANCE. *f.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs to another thing. *Brown.*
APPERTINENT. *a.* [from *To appertain*.] Belonging; relating. *Shakspeare.*
APPETENCE. } *f.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Car-
APPETENCY. } nal desire. *Milton.*
APPETIB'ILITY. *f.* [from *appetibile*.] The quality of being desirable. *Bramhall.*
APPETIBLE. *a.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that may be the object of appetite. *Bramhall.*
APPETITE. *f.* [*appetitus*, Latin.]
 1. The natural desire of good. *Hooker.*
 2. The desire of sensual pleasure. *Milton.*
 3. Violent longing. *Clarendon.*
 4. Keanness of stomach; hunger. *Bacon.*
APPETITION. *f.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire. *Hammond.*
APPETITIVE. *a.* That does desire. *Hale.*
To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]
 1. To praise by clapping the hands. *Shakf.*
 2. To praise in general. *Pope.*
APPLA'UDER. *f.* [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends. *Glanville.*
APPLA'USE. *f.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise. *Dryden.*
APPLE. *f.* [*æppel*, Saxon.]
 1. The fruit of the apple-tree. *Pope.*
 2. The pupil of the eye. *Deut.*
APPLI'ABLE. *a.* [from *apply*.] That may be applied; applicable. *South.*
APPLI'ANCE. *f.* [from *apply*.] The act of

A P P

applying; the thing applied. *Shakspeare.*
APPLICABI'LITY. *f.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied. *Digby.*
APPLI'CA'BLE. *a.* [from *apply*.] That may be applied, as properly relating to something. *Dryden.*
APPLI'CA'BLeness. *f.* [from *applicable*.] Fitness to be applied. *Boyle.*
APPLI'CABLY. *ad.* [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.
APPLI'CA'TE. *f.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter. *Chambers.*
APPLICA'TION. *f.* [from *apply*.]
 1. The act of applying any thing to another.
 2. The thing applied.
 3. The act of applying to any person. *Swift.*
 4. The employment of means for a certain end. *Locke.*
 5. Intenseness of thought; close study. *Locke.*
 6. Attention to some particular affair. *Addis.*
 7. Reference to some case or position. *Rogers.*
APPLI'CATIVE. *a.* [from *apply*.] That does apply. *Bramhall.*
APPLI'CATORY. *a.* [from *apply*.] That comprehends the act of application.
APPLI'CATORY. *f.* That which applies. *Taylor.*
To APPLY. *v. a.* [*aplico*, Latin.]
 1. To put one thing to another. *Dryden.*
 2. To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Add.*
 3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something. *Dryden.*
 4. To put to a certain use. *Clarendon.*
 5. To use as means to an end. *Rogers.*
 6. To fix the mind upon; to study. *Watts.*
 7. To address to. *Milton.*
 8. To ply; to keep at work. *Sidney.*
To APPLY. *v. n.*
 1. To suit; to agree. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner. *Swift.*
 3. To attach by way of influence. *Rogers.*
To APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]
 1. To fix any thing. *Galatians.*
 2. To settle any thing by compact. *Judges.*
 3. To establish any thing by decree. *Samuel.*
 4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary. *Hayward.*
APPO'INTER. *f.* [from *appoint*.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.
APPO'INTMENT. *f.* [*appointment*, Fr.]
 1. Stipulation. *Job.*
 2. Decree; establishment. *Hooker.*
 3. Direction; order. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Equipment; furniture. *Shakspeare.*
 5. An allowance paid to any man.
To APPOR'TION. *v. n.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions. *Collier.*
APPO'RTIONMENT. *f.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing into portions.
To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.]
 1. To put questions to. *Bacon.*
 2. To apply to: a latinism. *Harvey.*
APPO'SITE. *a.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted. *Watson. Aiterbury.*

APP

APPOSITELY. *ad.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably. *South.*

APPOSITENESS. *f.* [from *apposite*.] Fiteness; propriety; suitability. *Hale.*

APPOSITION. *f.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter. *Arbutnot.*
2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.

To APPRAISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

APPRAISER. *f.* [from *appraise*.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHEND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To lay hold on. *Taylor.*
2. To seize, in order for trial or punishment. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by mind. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To think on with terror; to fear. *Temple.*

APPREHENDER. *f.* [from *apprehend*.] Conceiver; thinker. *Glanville.*

APPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [from *apprehend*.] That may be apprehended or conceived. *Brown.*

APPREHENSION. *f.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things. *Watts.*

2. Opinion; sentiments. *South.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them. *Milton.*

4. Fear. *Addison.*

5. Suspicion of something. *Shakspeare.*

6. Seizure. *Shakspeare.*

APPREHENSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend*.]

1. Quick to understand. *South.*

2. Fearful. *Tillotson.*

3. Perceptive feeling. *Milton.*

APPREHENSIVELY. *ad.* [from *apprehensivus*.] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *apprehensivus*.] The quality of being apprehensive.

APPRENTICE. *f.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradesman shall instruct him in his art. *Dryden.*

To APPRENTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice. *Pope.*

APPRENTICEHOOD. *f.* [from *apprentice*.] The years of an apprentice's servitude. *Shak.*

APPRENTICESHIP. *f.* [from *apprentice*.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master. *Digby.*

To APPRIZE. *v. a.* [*appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of. *Cheyne.*

To APPROACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near, locally. *Shakspeare.*

2. To draw near, as time. *Gay.*

3. To make a progress toward. *Locke.*

4. To come near, by natural affinity, or resemblance.

To APPROACH. *v. a.*

1. To bring near to. *Dryden.*

2. To come near to. *Temple.*

APPROACH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near. *Denham.*

2. Access. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile advance. *Shakspeare.*

4. Means of advancing. *Dryden.*

APP

APPROACHER. *f.* [from *approach*.] The person that approaches. *Shakspeare.*

APPROACHMENT. *f.* [from *approach*.] The act of coming near. *Brown.*

APPROBATION. *f.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased or satisfied. *Shakspeare.*

2. The liking of any thing. *South.*

3. Attestation; support. *Shakspeare.*

APPROOF. *f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation; commendation. *Shakspeare.*

To APPROPINQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw near to: not in use. *Hudib.*

APPROPRIABLE. *a.* [from *appropriate*.] That may be appropriated. *Brown.*

To APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*appropriar*, Fr.]

1. To consign to some particular use or person. *Roscommon.*

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right. *Milton.*

3. To make peculiar; to annex. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] To alienate a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

APPROPRIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person; belonging peculiarly. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIATION. *f.* [from *appropriate*.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shak.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word. *Locke.*

4. [In law.] A severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college. *Corwell.*

APPROPRIATOR. *f.* [from *appropriate*.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Ayliffe.*

APPROVABLE. *a.* [from *approve*.] That merits approbation. *Brown.*

APPROVAL. *f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation. *Temple.*

APPROVANCE. *f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation. *Thomson.*

To APPROVE. *v. a.* [*approver*, French.]

1. To like; to be pleased with. *Hooker.*

2. To express liking. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show. *Tillotson.*

4. To experience: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make, or show, to be worthy of approbation. *Rogers.*

APPROVEMENT. *f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*

APPROVER. *f.* [from *approve*.]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In law.] One that, confessing felony of himself, accuses another. *Corwell.*

APPROXIMATE. *ad.* [from *ad* and *proximus*, Latin.] Near to. *Brown.*

APPROXIMATION. *f.* [from *approximate*.]

1. Approach to any thing. *Brown.*

2. Continual approach nearer still, and nearer, to the quantity sought.

APPU'ISE. *f.* [*appulus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing. *Holder.*

AQU

A'PRICOT, or **APRICOCK**. *f.* [from *apricus*, Lat. funny.] A kind of wallfruit.

A'PRIL. *f.* [*Aprilis*, Lat.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

A'PRON. *f.*
1. A cloth hung before, to keep the other drefs clean. *Addison.*
2. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON-MAN. *f.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A workman; an artificer. *Shakspeare.*

A'PRONED. *a.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

A'PSIS. *f.* *apsides*, plural. [*ἀψις*.] The higher *apsis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT. *a.* [*aptus*, Latin].
1. Fit. *Hooker.*
2. Having a tendency to. *Hooker.*
3. Inclined to; led to. *Bentley.*
4. Ready; quick. *Shakspeare.*
5. Qualified for. *Sidney.*

To APT. *v. a.* [*aptus*, Latin].
1. To suit; to adapt. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To fit; to qualify. *Denham.*

To A'PTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Latin.] To make fit. *Bailey.*

A'PTITUDE. *f.* [French].
1. Fitness. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Tendency. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Disposition. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *ad.* [from *apt*.]
1. Properly; fitly. *Blackmore.*
2. Justly; pertinently. *Addison.*
3. Readily; acutely: as, he learned his business very *aptly*.

A'PTNESS. *f.* [from *apt*.]
1. Fitness; suitability. *Norris.*
2. Disposition to any thing. *Shakspeare.*
3. Quickness of apprehension. *Bacon.*
4. Tendancy. *Addison.*

A'PTOTE. *f.* [of *a* and *πότε*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

A'QUA. *f.* [Latin.] Water.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*. *Chambers.*

AQUA MARINA. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA REGIA. [Latin.] An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold; the king of metals. *Chambers.*

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] Brandy, either simple or prepared with aromatics.

AQUA'TICK. *a.* [*aquatilis*, Latin].
1. That inhabits the water. *Ray.*
2. That grows in the water. *Mortimer.*

A'QUATILE. *a.* [*aquatilis*, Latin.] That inhabits the water. *Brown.*

AQUEDUCT. *f.* [*aqueductus*, Latin.] A conveyance made for carrying water. *Addison.*

A'QUEOUS. *a.* [from *aqua*, water, Latin.] Watery. *Ray.*

ARB

A'QUEOUSNESS. *f.* [*aqueus*, Lat.] Waterness.

A'QUILINE. *a.* [*aquilinus*, Latin.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked. *Dryden.*

AQUO'SE. *a.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water.

AQUO'SITY. *f.* [from *aquose*.] Waterness. *A. R. Anno Regni*; that is, in the year of the reign.

A'RABLE. *a.* [from *aro*, Lat.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage. *Dryden.*

ARACHNOIDES. *f.* [from *ἀράχνη*, a spider, and *ιδες*, form.] One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb. *Derham.*

ARANEOS. *a.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb. *Derham.*

ARAT'ION. *f.* [*aratia*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.

A'RATORY. *a.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] That contributes to tillage.

ARBALIST. *f.* [*arcus* and *balista*.] A crossbow. *Camden.*

ARBITER. *f.* [Latin].
1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit. *Bac.*
2. A judge. *Temple.*

ARBITRABLE. *a.* [from *arbitror*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.*

ARBI'TRAMENT. *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*

ARBITRARILY. *ad.* [from *arbitrarius*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely. *Dryden.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *arbitrarius*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Norris.*

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure. *Glauville.*

ARBITRARY. *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Latin].
1. Despotick; absolute. *Prior.*
2. Depending on no rule; capricious. *Brown.*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Latin].
1. To decide; to determine. *Shakspeare.*
2. To judge of. *Milton.*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment. *South.*

ARBITRARINESS. *f.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Despoticalness; tyranny. *Temple.*

ARBITRA'TION. *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

ARBITRA'TOR. *f.* [from *arbitrate*.]
1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Corwell.*
2. A governour; a president. *Milton.*
3. He that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or control. *Addison.*
4. The determiner. *Shakspeare.*

ARBI'TREMENT. *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]
1. Decision; determination. *Hayward.*
2. Compromise. *Bacon.*

A'RBORARY. *a.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

ARC

ARBO'REOUS. *a.* [*arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to trees. *Baown.*
A'RBORET. *f.* [*arbor*, Latin, a tree.] A small tree or shrub. *Milton.*
A'RBORIST. *f.* [*arboriste*, Fr.] A naturalist who makes trees his study. *Howel.*
A'RBOROUS. *a.* [*from arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*
A'RBOUR. *f.* [*from arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees. *Dryden.*
A'RBUSCLE. *f.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub.
A'RBUTE. *f.* [*arbutus*, Latiq.] Strawberry tree. *May.*
ARC. *f.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
 1. A segment; a part of a circle. *Newton.*
 2. An arch. *Pope.*
ARCHADE. *f.* [*French.*] A continued arch; a walk arched over. *Pope.*
ARCANUM. *f.* in the plural *arcana*. [*Lat.*] A secret.
ARCH. *f.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
 1. Part of a circle, not more than the half. *Loc.*
 2. A building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges. *Dryden.*
 3. Vault of heaven. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A chief: obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
 1. To build arches. *Pope.*
 2. To cover with arches. *Howel.*
 3. To form into arches. *Bacon.*
ARCH. *a.* [*from ἀρχή*, chief.]
 1. Chief; of the first class. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Waggish; mirthful. *Swift.*
ARCHA'NGEL. *f.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels. *Norris.*
ARCHA'NGEL. *f.* [*lamium*, Lat.] A plant, called also *deadnettle*.
ARCHANGE'LICK. *a.* [*from archangel*.] Belonging to archangels. *Milton.*
ARCHBEACON. *f.* [*arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal. *Carew.*
ARCHBISHOP. *f.* [*arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans. *Shak.*
ARCHBISHOPRICK. *f.* [*from archbishop*.] The state, province, or jurisdiction of an archbishop. *Clarendon.*
ARCHCHA'NTER. *f.* [*arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.
ARCHDE'ACON. *f.* [*archidiaconus*, Latin.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office. *Ayliffe.*
ARCHDE'ACONRY. *f.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon. *Carew.*
ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *f.* [*from archdeacon*.] The office of an archdeacon.
ARCHDUKE. *f.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.
ARCHDUCHESS. *f.* [*arch* and *duchess*.] A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.

ARC

ARCHIPHILOSOPHER. *f.* [*arch* and *philosopher*.] Chief philosopher. *Hooker.*
ARCHPRE'LATE. *f.* [*arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate. *Hooker.*
ARCHPRE'SBYTER. *f.* [*arch* and *presbyter*.] Chief presbyter. *Ayliffe.*
ARCHAIOL'O'GICK. *a.* [*from archaeology*.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.
ARCHAIO'LOGY. *f.* [*ἀρχαίος* and *λογος*.] A discourse on antiquity.
A'RCHAISM. *f.* [*ἀρχαϊσμός*.] An ancient phrase, or mode of expression. *Watts.*
A'RCHED. *particip. a.* [*from To arch*.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Shakspeare.*
A'RCHER. *f.* [*archer*, Fr. *from arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow. *Prior.*
A'RCHERY. *f.* [*from archer*.]
 1. The use of the bow. *Camden.*
 2. The act of shooting with the bow. *Shak.*
 3. The art of an archer. *Crashaw.*
A'RCHE'S-COURT. *f.* [*from arches* and *court*.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone pillars, built archwise. *Corwell.*
A'RCHETYPE. *f.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made. *Watts.*
A'RCHETYPAL. *a.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original. *Norris.*
ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *a.* [*from archidiaconus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archdeacon.
ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [*from archiepiscopos*, Lat.] Belonging to an archbishop.
A'RCHITECT. *f.* [*architectus*, Lat.]
 1. A professor of the art of building. *Wotton.*
 2. A builder. *Milton.*
 3. The contriver of any thing. *Shakspeare.*
ARCHITE'CTIVE. *a.* [*from architect*.] That performs the works of architecture. *Derham.*
ARCHITECTO'NICK. *a.* [*from ἀρχιτέκτων*, chief, and τέκτων, an artificer.] That has the power and skill of an architect. *Boyle.*
A'RCHITECTURE. *f.* [*architectura*, Lat.]
 1. The art or science of building. *Blackmore.*
 2. The effect or performance of the science of building. *Burnet.*
A'RCHITRAVE. *f.* [*from ἀρχιτέρας*, chief, and *trabs*, Lat.] That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. *Wotton.*
A'RCHIVES. *f.* without a singular. [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
A'RCWISE. *ad.* [*arch* and *wise*.] In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe.*
ARCTA'TION. *f.* [*from ἀρκτης*, Lat.] Confinement to a narrow compass.
A'RCTICK. *a.* [*from ἀρκτικός*.] Northern; lying under the arctos, or bear. *Philips.*
A'RCUATE. *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in form of an arch. *Bacon.*
ARCUA'TION. *f.* [*from arcuate*.]

ARG

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
 2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.
 3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, by bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets.
- ARCUBALISTER. *f.* [from *arcus* and *balista*.] A crossbow-man. *Camden.*
- ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard*, is a divine temper. *Gibson.*
- ARDENCY. *f.* [from *ardent*.] Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection. *Boyle.*
- ARDENT. *a.* [ardens, Lat. burning.]
1. Hot; burning; fiery. *Newton.*
 2. Fierce; vehement. *Dryden.*
 3. Passionate; affectionate. *Prior.*
- ARDENTLY. *ad.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately. *Sprat.*
- ARDOUR. *f.* [ardor, Lat. heat.]
1. Heat.
 2. Heat of affection; as love, desire, courage. *South.*
 3. The person ardent or bright. *Milton.*
- ARDUITY. *f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.
- ARDUOUS. *a.* [arduus, Lat.]
1. Lofty; hard to climb. *Pope.*
 2. Difficult. *South.*
- ARDUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.
- ARE. The third person plural of the present tense of the verb to be.
- AREA. *f.* [Latin.]
1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries. *Watts.*
 2. Any open surface. *Watson.*
- To AREAD. *v. a.* [apedan, Sax. to counsel.] To advise; to direct. *Milton.*
- AREFACTION. *f.* [arefacio, Lat.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying. *Bacon.*
- To AREFY. *v. n.* [arefacio, Lat.] To dry; to exhaust of moisture. *Bacon.*
- ARENA'CEOUS. *a.* [arena, Lat.] Sandy; having the qualities of sand. *Woodward.*
- ARENOSE. *a.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of sand.
- ARENULOUS. *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat.] Full of small sand; gravelly.
- AREO'TICK. *a.* [ἀραιότιμος.] Efficacious in opening the pores; attenuant.
- ARGENT. *a.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]
1. Having the white colour used in the coats of gentlemen.
 2. Silver; bright like silver.
- ARGIL. *f.* [argilla, Lat.] Potters clay.
- ARGILLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *argil*.] Clayey; consisting of argil, or potters clay.
- ARGI'LLOUS. *a.* [from *argil*.] Consisting of clay; clayish; containing clay. *Brown.*
- ARGOSY. *f.* [from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack. *Shakspeare.*
- To ARGUE. *v. n.* [arguo, Latin.]
1. To reason; to offer reasons. *Locke.*
 2. To persuade by argument. *Congreve.*

ARI

3. To dispute. *Locke.*
- To ARGUE. *v. a.*
1. To prove any thing by argument. *Donne.*
 2. To debate any question.
 3. To prove, as an argument. *Milton.*
 4. To charge with, as a crime. *Dryden.*
- A'RGUER. *f.* [from *argue*.] A reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist. *Atterbury.*
- A'RGUMENT. *f.* [argumentum, Lat.]
1. A reason alleged for or against any thing. *Locke.*
 2. The subject of any discourse or writing. *Milton. Sprat.*
 3. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract. *Dryden.*
 4. Controversy. *Locke.*
- ARGUME'NTAL. *a.* [from *argument*.] Belonging to argument; reasoning. *Pope.*
- ARGUMENTA'TION. *f.* [from *argument*.] Reasoning; the act of reasoning. *Watts.*
- ARGUMENTA'TIVE. *a.* [from *argument*.] Consisting of argument; containing argument. *Atterbury.*
- A'RGUTE. *a.* [arguto, Ital. argutus, Lat.]
1. Subtile; witty; sharp.
 2. Shrill.
- A'RID. *a.* [aridus, Lat.] Dry; parched up. *Arb.*
- ARIDITY. *f.* [from *arid*.]
1. Dryness; ficcidity. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A kind of insensibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderness. *Norris.*
- A'RIES. *f.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Thomson.*
- To ARIETATE. *v. n.* [arieto, Latin.]
1. To butt like a ram.
 2. To strike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.
- ARIETA'TION. *f.* [from *arietate*.]
1. The act of butting like a ram.
 2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram. *Bacon.*
 3. The act of striking or conflicting in general. *Glanville.*
- ARI'GHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *right*.]
1. Rightly; without mental error. *Dryden.*
 2. Rightly; without crime. *Psalms.*
 3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed. *Dryden.*
- ARIOLA'TION. *f.* [bariolus, Lat.] Soothsaying; vaticination. *Brown.*
- To ARISE. *v. n.* pret. arose, particip. arisen.
1. To mount upward as the sun. *Dryden.*
 2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest. *Esd.*
 3. To come into view, as from obscurity. *Matthew.*
 4. To revive from death. *Isaiab.*
 5. To proceed, or have its original. *Dryden.*
 6. To enter upon a new station. *Cowley.*
 7. To commence hostility. *Samuel.*
- ARISTO'CRACY. *f.* [ἀριστος and κρατος.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles. *Swift.*
- ARISTOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *aristocracy*.] Relating to aristocracy. *Ayliffe.*
- ARISTOCRA TICALNESS. *f.* [from *aristocratical*.] An aristocratical state.

ARM

- ARITHMANCY.** *f.* [*ἀριθμῆς* and *μανία*.] A foretelling future events by numbers.
- ARITHMETICAL.** *a.* [from *arithmetick*.] According to the rules or method of arithmetick. *Newton.*
- ARITHMETICALLY.** *ad.* [from *arithmetical*.] In an arithmetical manner.
- ARITHMETICIAN.** *f.* [from *arithmetick*.] A master of the art of numbers. *Addison.*
- ARITHMETICK.** *f.* [*ἀριθμῆς* and *μέτρον*.] The science of numbers; the art of computation. *Taylor.*
- ARK.** *f.* [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]
1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge. *Milton.*
 2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews. *Calmet.*
- ARM.** *f.* [*capm*, *copm*, Saxon.]
1. The limb which reaches from the shoulder to the hand. *Dryden.*
 2. The large bough of a tree. *Sidney.*
 3. An inlet of water from the sea. *Norris.*
 4. Power; might. *Shakspeare.*
- ARM'S END.** A due distance. A phrase taken from boxing. *Sidney.*
- To ARM.** *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]
1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence. *Pope.*
 2. To plate with any thing that may add strength. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To furnish; to fit up. *Walton.*
 4. To provide against. *Spenser.*
- To ARM.** *v. v.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms. *Shakspeare.*
- ARMADA.** *f.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for sea. *Fairfax.*
- ARMADILLO.** *f.* [Spanish.] A fourfooted animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour.
- ARMAMENT.** *f.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war.
- ARMAMENTARY.** *f.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; an arsenal.
- ARMATURE.** *f.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour; something to defend the body from hurt. *Ray.*
- ARMED Chair.** *f.* [from *armed* and *chair*.] An elbow chair.
- ARME'NIAN Bole.** *f.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour.
- ARME'NIAN Stone.** *f.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow.
- ARMENTAL.** } *a.* [*armentalis*, or *armen-*
ARME'NTINE. } *inus*, Lat.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.
- ARMENTOSE.** *a.* [*armentosus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle.
- ARMGAUNT.** *a.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm. *Shakspeare.*
- ARMHOLE.** *f.* [from *arm* and *hole*.] The cavity under the shoulder. *Bacon.*
- ARMIGEROUS.** *a.* [from *armiger*, Lat.] Bearing arms.

ARO

- ARMILLARY.** *a.* [from *armilla*, Lat.] Resembling a bracelet. *Harris.*
- ARMILLATED.** *a.* [*armillatus*, Latin.] Having bracelets.
- ARMINGS.** [In a ship.] The same with waste-clothes.
- ARMIPOTENCE.** *f.* [from *arma* and *potentia*, Lat.] Power in war.
- ARMIPOTENT.** *a.* [*armipotens*, Latin.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war. *Dryden.*
- ARMISTICE.** *f.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce.
- ARMLET.** *f.* [from *arm*.]
1. A little arm.
 2. A piece of armour for the arm.
 3. A bracelet for the arm. *Donne.*
- ARMONACK.** *f.* [erroneously so written for *ammoniac*.] A sort of volatile salt. See **AMMONIACK.**
- ARMORER.** *f.* [*armorier*, Fr.]
1. He that makes armour, or weapons. *Pope.*
 2. He that dresses another in armour. *Shak.*
- ARMO'RIAL.** *a.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheons of a family.
- ARMORIST.** *f.* [from *armour*.] A person skilled in heraldry.
- ARMORY.** *f.* [from *armour*.]
1. The place in which arms are deposited for use. *South.*
 2. Armour; arms of defence. *Milton.*
 3. Ensigns armorial. *Spenser.*
- ARMOUR.** *f.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Defensive arms. *South.*
- ARMOUR-BEARER.** *f.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He that carries the armour of another. *Dryden.*
- ARMPIT.** *f.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the shoulder. *Swift.*
- ARMS.** *f.* without the singular number. [*arma*, Latin.]
1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence. *Pope.*
 2. A state of hostility. *Shakspeare.*
 3. War in general. *Dryden.*
 4. Action; the act of taking arms. *Milton.*
 5. The ensigns armorial of a family.
- ARMY.** *f.* [*armée*, Fr.]
1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*
 2. A great number. *Shakspeare.*
- AROMA'TICAL.** } *a.* [from *aroma*, Lat.
AROMA'TICK. } *spice*.]
1. Spicy. *Bacon.*
 2. Fragrant; strong-scented. *Pope.*
- AROMA'TICKS.** *f.* Spices. *Raleigh.*
- AROMATIZATION.** *f.* [from *aromatize*.] The act of scenting with spices.
- To AROMATIZE.** *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. *spice*.]
1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices. *Bacon.*
 2. To scent; to perfume. *Brown.*
- ARO'SE.** The preterit of the verb *arise*.
- ARO'UND.** *ad.* [from *a* and *round*.]
1. In a circle. *Dryden.*
 2. On every side. *Dryden.*

ARR

ARO'UND. *prep.* About; encircling, so as to encompass. *Dryden.*

TO ARO'USE. *v. a.* [a and rouse.]

1. To wake from sleep. *Shakspeare.*
2. To raise up; to excite. *Thomson.*

ARO'W. *ad.* [a and row.] In a row. *Sidney.*

ARO'YNT. *ad.* Begone; away. *Shakspeare.*

A'RQUEBUSE. *f.* A hand-gun. *Bacon.*

A'RQUEBUSIER. *f.* [from *arquebuse*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse. *Kneller.*

ARRA'CH. *f.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. *Mortimer.*

ARRA'CK. *f.* A spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree.

TO ARR'AIGN. *v. a.* [arranger, Fr.] To set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place: a prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, when he is brought forth to his trial. *Cowell.*
2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy or in satire. *South.*

ARRA'IGNMENT. *f.* [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; a charge. *Dryden.*

TO ARRANGE. *v. a.* [arranger, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose. *Cheyne.*

ARRANGEMENT. *f.* [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order. *Cheyne.*

A'RRANT. *a.* [from *errant*.] Bad in a high degree. *Dryden.*

A'RRANTLY. *ad.* [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; shamefully. *L'Estrange.*

A'RRAS. *f.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois.] Tapestry. *Denham.*

ARRA'UGHT. *a.* Seized by violence: out of use. *Spenser.*

ARRA'Y. *f.* [array, Fr.]

1. Order, chiefly of war. *Milton.*
2. Dress. *Dryden.*
3. [In law.] The ranking or setting forth of a jury impanelled on a cause. *Cowell.*

TO ARR'A'Y. *v. a.* [arrayer, old Fr.]

1. To put in order. *Dryden.*
2. To deck; to dress.

ARRA'YERS. *f.* [from *array*.] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowell.*

ARRE'AR. *ad.* [arriere, Fr.] Behind. The primitive signification, though not now in use. *Spenser.*

ARRE'AR. *f.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. *Locke.*

ARRE'ARAGE. *f.* The remainder of an account; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time. *Cowell.*

ARRENTA'TION. *f.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] The licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to enclose them.

ARREPT'ITIOUS. *a.* [arreptus, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.
2. [from *ad* and *repto*.] Crept in privily.

ARRE'ST. *f.* [from *arrest*, French, to stop.]

1. [In law.] A stop or stay. An *arrest* is a restraint of a man's person. *Cowell.*
2. Any capture. *Taylor.*

ART

TO ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [arrest, Fr.]

1. To seize by a mandate from a court. *Sh.*
2. To seize any thing by a law. *Shakspeare.*
3. To seize; to lay hands on. *South.*
4. To withhold; to hinder. *Davies.*
5. To stop motion. *Boyle.*

ARRE'ST. *f.* A mangey humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse.

TO ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [arrido, Latin.]

1. To laugh at.
2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.

ARRIE'RE. *f.* [French.] The last body of an army; the rear. *Hayward.*

ARRI'SION. *f.* [arriſſo, Lat.] A smiling upon.

ARRI'VAL. *f.* [from *arrive*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose. *Waller.*

ARRI'VANCE. *f.* [from *arrive*.] Company coming: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

TO ARRI'VE. *v. n.* [arriver, Fr.]

1. To come to any place by water. *Dryden.*
2. To reach any place by travelling. *Sidney.*
3. To reach any point. *Locke.*
4. To gain any thing. *Addison.*
5. To happen. *Waller.*

TO ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [arroda, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble.

A'RROGANCE. } *f.* [arrogantia, Latin.]

A'RROGANCY. } The act or quality of taking much upon one's self. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANT. *a.* [arrogant, Lat.] Haughty; proud. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY. *ad.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANTNESS. *f.* [from *arrogant*.] Arrogance.

TO A'RROGATE. *v. a.* [arogo, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims. *Rai.*

ARROGATION. *f.* [from *arrogate*.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner.

ARRO'SION. *f.* [from *arrosus*, Latin.] A gnawing.

A'ROW. *f.* [apepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. *Hayward.*

A'ROWHEAD. *f.* [from *arrow* and *head*.] A water plant, whose leaves resemble the head of an arrow.

A'ROWY. *a.* [from *arrow*.] Consisting of arrows. *Milton.*

ARSE. *f.* [eapre, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

ARSE-FOOT. *f.* A kind of water fowl.

ARSE-SMART. *f.* [perficaria, Lat.] A plant.

A'RSENAL. *f.* [arsenale, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine of military stores. *Addison.*

ARSE'NICAL. *a.* [from *arsenick*.] Containing arsenick. *Woodward.*

A'RSENICK. *f.* [arsenicum.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and unflammable, which gives whiteness to metals in fusion, and is a violent corrosive poison. *Woodward.*

ART. *f.* [arte, Fr. art, Lat.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct. *Pope.*
2. A science: as, the liberal *arts*. *B. Jonson.*

ART

3. A trade. *Boyle.*
 4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Cunning. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Speculation. *Shakspeare.*
ARTERIAL. *a.* [from *artery*.] That relates to the artery; that is contained in the artery. *Blackmore.*
ARTERIO'TOMY. *f.* [from *ἀρτηρία*, and *τομή*, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery.
ARTERY. *f.* [*arteria*, Lat.] A conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy.*
ARTFUL. *a.* [from *art* and *full*.] *Dryden.*
 1. Performed with art.
 2. Artificial; not natural.
 3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous. *Pope.*
ARTFULLY. *ad.* [from *artful*.] With art; skilfully; dexterously. *Rogers.*
ARTFULNESS. *f.* [from *artful*.] *Cibeyne.*
 1. Skill.
 2. Cunning.
ARTHRI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *arthritis*.]
ARTHRI'TICK. }
 1. Gouty; relating to the gout. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Relating to joints. *Brown.*
ARTHRI'TIS. *f.* [*ἀρθρίτις*.] The gout.
ARTICHOKE. *f.* [*artichault*, Fr.] A plant very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine. *Miller.*
ARTICK. *a.* [It should be written *arctick*.] Northern. *Dryden.*
ARTICLE. *f.* [*articulus*, Latin.]
 1. A part of speech, as *the*, *an*.
 2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing. *Tillotson.*
 3. Term; stipulation. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Point of time; exact time. *Clarendon.*
To ARTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stipulate; to make terms. *Donne.*
To ARTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles. *Taylor.*
ARTICULAR. *a.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints.
ARTICULATE. *a.* [from *articulus*, Latin.]
 1. Distinct. *Milton.*
 2. Branched out into articles. *Bacon.*
To ARTICULATE. *v. a.* [from *article*.]
 1. To form words; to speak as a man. *Glan.*
 2. To draw up in articles. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To make terms. *Shakspeare.*
ARTICULATELY. *ad.* [from *articulate*.] In an articulate voice. *Decay of Piety.*
ARTICULATENESS. *f.* [from *articulate*.] The quality of being articulate.
ARTICULATION. *f.* [from *articulate*.]
 1. The juncture, or joint of bones. *Ray.*
 2. The act of forming words. *Holder.*
 3. [In botany.] The joints in plants.
ARTIFICE. *f.* [*artificium*, Latin.]
 1. Trick; fraud; stratagem. *Sourb.*
 2. Art; trade.
ARTIFICER. *f.* [*artifex*, Latin.]
 1. An artist; a manufacturer. *Sidney.*
 2. A forger; a contriver. *Milton.*
 3. A dexterous or artful fellow. *B. Jonson.*

ASA

- ARTIFICIAL.** *a.* [*artificial*, Fr.]
 1. Made by art; not natural. *Wilkins.*
 2. Fictitious; not genuine. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Artful; contrived with skill. *Temple.*
ARTIFICIALLY. *ad.* [from *artificial*.]
 1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance. *Ray.*
 2. By art; not naturally. *Addison.*
ARTIFICIALNESS. *f.* [from *artificial*.] Artfulness.
ARTILLERY. *f.* *It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]
 1. Weapons of war. *Samuel.*
 2. Cannon; great ordnance. *Denham.*
ARTISAN. [French.]
 1. Artist; professor of an art. *Watson.*
 2. Manufacturer; low tradesman. *Addison.*
ARTIST. *f.* [*artiste*, Fr.]
 1. The professor of an art. *Newton.*
 2. A skilful man; not a novice. *Locke.*
ARTLESLY. *ad.* [from *artless*.] In an artless manner; naturally; sincerely. *Pope.*
ARTLESS. *a.* [from *art* and *less*.]
 1. Unskilful; wanting art. *Dryden.*
 2. Void of fraud: as, an *artless* maid.
 3. Contrived without skill: as, an *artless* tale.
ARUNDINACEOUS. *a.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of, or like reeds.
ARUNDINEOUS. *a.* [*arundineus*, Latin.] Abounding with reeds.
AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]
 1. In the same manner with something else. *Shakspeare.*
 2. In the manner that. *Dryden.*
 3. That: in a consequential sense. *Watson.*
 4. In the state of another. *A. Phillips.*
 5. Under a particular consideration. *Gay.*
 6. Like; of the same kind with. *Watts.*
 7. In the same degree with. *Blackmore.*
 8. As if; according to the manner that would be if. *Dryden.*
 9. According to what. *Addison.*
 10. As it were; in some sort. *Bacon.*
 11. While; at the same time that. *Addison.*
 12. Because. *Taylor.*
 13. As being. *Bacon.*
 14. Equally. *Dryden.*
 15. How; in what manner. *Boyle.*
 16. With; answering to *like* or *same*. *Shakspeare.*
 17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to *as*. *Bentley.*
 18. Going before *as*, in a comparative sense; the first *as* being sometimes understood. *Add.*
 19. Answering to *such*. *Tillotson.*
 20. Having *so* to answer it; in a conditional sense. *Locke.*
 21. Answering to *so* conditionally. *Dryden.*
 22. In a sense of comparison, followed by *so*. *Pope.*
 23. As *FOR*; with respect to. *Dryden.*
 24. As *IF*; in the same manner that it would be if. *Locke.*
 25. As *TO*; with respect to. *Swift.*
 26. As *WELL AS*; equally with. *Locke.*
 27. As *THOUGH*; as if. *Shakspeare.*
ASA FOETIDA. *f.* A gum or resin brought

ASC

from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell.

ASARABACCA. *f.* [*asarum*, Lat.] A plant.

ASBESTINE. *a.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of asbestos.

ASBESTOS. *f.* [*ἀσβέστος*.] A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a grayish colour. It is endowed with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. *Chambers.*

ASCARIDES. *f.* [*ἀσκάρις*, from *ἀσκαρῖν*, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum. *Quincy.*

TO ASCEND. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Latin.]

1. To move upward; to mount. *Milton.*

2. To proceed from one degree of good to another. *Watts.*

3. To stand higher in genealogy. *Broome.*

TO ASCEND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing. *Delany.*

ASCENDANT. *f.* [from *ascend*.]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence. *Temple.*

2. Height; elevation. *Clarendon.*

3. Superiority; influence. *Ayliffe.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward.

ASCENDANT. *a.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering. *South.*

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon. *Brown.*

ASCENDENCY. *f.* [from *ascend*.] Influence; power. *Watts.*

ASCENSION. *f.* [*ascensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven. *Milton.*

2. The thing rising or mounting. *Brown.*

ASCENSION-DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIVE. *a.* [from *ascend*.] In a state of ascent; not in use. *Brown.*

ASCENT. *f.* [*ascensus*, Latin.]

1. Rise; the act of rising. *Milton.*

2. The way by which one ascends. *Bacon.*

3. An eminence, or high place. *Addison.*

TO ASCERTAIN. *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish. *Locke.*

2. To make confident. *Hammond.*

ASCERTAINER. *f.* [from *ascertain*.] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT. *f.* [from *ascertain*.] A settled rule; an established standard. *Swift.*

ASCETICK. *a.* [*ἀσκητικός*.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. *South.*

ASCETICK. *f.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit. *Norris.*

ASCH. *f.* It has no singular. [*a* and *σχῆμα*.] Those people who, at certain times of the

ASL

year, have no shadow at noon: such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCITES. *f.* [from *ἀσξ*, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCITICAL. *a.* [from *ascites*.] Dropsical; hydropical. *Wise.*

ASCITIOUS. *a.* [*ascitius*, Latin.] Supplemental; additional. *Pope.*

ASCRIABLE. *a.* [from *ascribe*.] That may be ascribed. *Boyle.*

TO ASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Latin.]

1. To attribute to, as a cause. *Dryden.*

2. To attribute to, as a possessor. *Tillotson.*

ASCRIPTION. *f.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing.

ASCRIPTIOUS. *a.* [*ascriptitius*, Latin.] That is ascribed.

ASH. *f.* [*æsc*, Saxon.] A tree. *Dryden.*

A'SH-COLOURED. *a.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and gray. *Woodw.*

ASHAMED. *a.* [from *shame*.] Touched with shame. *Taylor.*

A'SHEN, a. [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood. *Dry.*

A'SHES. *f.* wants the singular. [*æsc*, Sax.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt. *Digby.*

2. The remains of the body. *Pope.*

A'SHLAR. *f.* [with masons.] Freestone as it comes out of the quarry.

A'SHLERING. *f.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHORE. *ad.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land. *Raleigh.*

2. To the shore; to the land. *Milton.*

ASHWEDNESDAY. *f.* The first day of Lent; so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHWEED. *f.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'SHY. *a.* [from *ash*.] Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish gray. *Shakespeare.*

A'SIDE. *ad.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side. *Dryden.*

2. To another part. *Bacon.*

3. From the company. *Mark.*

A'SINARY. *a.* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

A'SININE. *a.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Milton.*

TO ASK. *v. a.* [*ascian*, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim. *Dryden.*

3. To inquire; to question. *Jeremiab.*

4. To require, as needful. *Addison.*

ASKANCE. *a.* [*ad*. Sidewise; obliquely. *Milton.*

ASKA'UNCE. *a.* Obliquely; on one side. *Dry.*

ASKER. *f.* [from *ask*.]

1. Petitioner. *South.*

2. Inquirer. *Digby.*

A'SKER. *f.* A water newt.

ASKE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *skew*.] Aside; with contempt; contemptuously. *Prior.*

TO ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *slake*, or *slack*.]

To remit; to slacken: obsolete. *Spenser.*

ASP

- ASLANT.** *ad.* [from *a* and *slant*.] Obliquely; on one side. *Dryden.*
- ASLE'EP.** *a.* [from *a* and *sleep*.]
 1. Sleeping; at rest. *Dryden.*
 2. To sleep. *Milton.*
- ASLO'PE.** *ad.* [from *a* and *slope*.] With declivity; obliquely. *Bacon.*
- ASP, or A'SPICK.** *f.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind of serpent, whose poison kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep, without pain. *Milt.*
- ASP.** *f.* A tree. See **ASPEN.**
- ASPALATHUS.** *f.*
 1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.
 2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste.
- ASPA'RAGUS.** *f.* [Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- A'SPECT.** *f.* [*aspectus*, Latin.]
 1. Look; air; appearance. *Burnet.*
 2. Countenance; look. *Pope.*
 3. Glance; view; act of beholding. *Milton.*
 4. Direction toward any point; position. *Sw.*
 5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation. *Locke.*
 6. Disposition of a planet to other planets. *Bentley.*
- To ASPE'CT.** *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Latin.] To behold: not used. *Temple.*
- ASPE'CTABLE.** *a.* [*aspectabilis*, Latin.] Visible; being the object of sight. *Ray.*
- ASPE'CTION.** *f.* [from *aspect*.] Beholding; view. *Bacon.*
- A'SPEN, or Asp.** *f.* [cype, Saxon.] A tree, the leaves of which always tremble. *Spenser.*
- A'SPEN.** *a.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.]
 1. Belonging to the asp-tree. *Gay.*
 2. Made of aspen wood.
- ASPER.** *a.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*
- To A'SPERATE.** *v. a.* [*aspero*, Latin.] To make rough or uneven. *Boyle.*
- ASPERA'TION.** *f.* [from *asperate*.] A making rough.
- ASPERIFO'LIUS.** *a.* [*asper* and *folium*, Latin.] Plants so called from the roughness of their leaves.
- ASPE'RITY.** *f.* [*asperitas*, Latin.]
 1. Unevenness; roughness of surface. *Boyle.*
 2. Roughness of sound.
 3. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness. *Rogers.*
- ASPERNA'TION.** *f.* [*aspernatio*, Latin.] Neglect; disregard.
- A'SPEROUS.** *a.* [*asper*, Latin.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*
- To ASPE'RSE.** *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Latin.] To bespatter with censure or calumny. *Swift.*
- ASPE'RSION.** *f.* [*aspersio*, Latin.]
 1. A sprinkling. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Calumny; censure. *Dryden.*
- ASPHA'LTICK.** *a.* [from *asphaltos*.] Gummy; bituminous. *Milton.*
- ASPHA'LTOS.** *f.* [*ἀσφαλτος*, bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus As-*

ASS

- phalites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.
- ASPHAL'TUM.** *f.* [Latin.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.
- A'SPHODEL.** *f.* [*asphodelus*, Latin.] Day-lily. *Pope.*
- A'SPICK.** *f.* [See **ASP.**] The name of a serpent. *Addison.*
- To A'SPIRATE.** *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath.
- To A'SPIRATE.** *v. n.* To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden.*
- A'SPIRATE.** *a.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath. *Holder.*
- ASPIRA'TION.** *f.* [*aspiratio*, Latin.]
 1. A breathing after; an ardent wish. *Watts.*
 2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath. *Holder.*
- To ASPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Latin.]
 1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher. *Davies.*
 2. To rise high. *Waller.*
- ASPI'RER.** *f.* [from *aspire*.] One who ambitiously strives to be greater than he is. *Milt.*
- ASPORTA'TION.** *f.* [*asportatio*, Latin.] A carrying away.
- ASQUINT.** *ad.* [from *a* and *squint*.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision. *Swift.*
- ASS.** *f.* [*asinus*, Latin.]
 1. An animal of burden. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt. *Shak.*
- To ASSA'IL.** *v. a.* [*assailier*, French.]
 1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade. *Spenser.*
 2. To attack with argument, or censure. *Pope.*
- ASSA'ILABLE.** *a.* [from *assail*.] That may be attacked. *Shakspeare.*
- ASSA'ILANT.** *f.* [*assaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks. *Hayward.*
- ASSA'ILANT.** *a.* Attacking; invading. *Milt.*
- ASSA'ILER.** *f.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another. *Sidney.*
- ASSAPA'NICK.** *f.* The flying squirrel.
- ASSA'RT.** *f.* [*essart*, French.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up woods by the roots. *Cowell.*
- ASSA'SSIN.** } *f.* [*assassin*, Fr.] A murderer.
ASSA'SSINATE. } derer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence. *Pope.*
- ASSA'SSINATE.** *f.* [from *assassin*.] The crime of an assassin; murder. *Pope.*
- To ASSA'SSINATE.** *v. a.* [from *assassin*.]
 1. To murder by violence. *Dryden.*
 2. To waylay; to take by treachery. *Milt.*
- ASSASSINA'TION.** *f.* [from *assassinare*.] The act of assassinating; murder. *Clarendon.*
- ASSASSINA'TOR.** *f.* [from *assassinare*.] Murderer; mankiller.
- ASSA'TION.** *f.* [*assatus*, roasted, Lat.] Roasting. *Brown.*
- ASSA'ULT.** *f.* [*assault*, French.]
 1. Assault: opposed to defence. *Shakf.*
 2. Storm: opposed to *sap* or *siege*. *Bacon.*
 3. Hostile violence. *Spenser.*

ASS

4. Invasion; hostility; attack. *Clarendon.*
5. [In law.] A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. *Cowell.*
- To ASSAULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade. *Dryden.*
- ASSAULTER. *f.* [from *assault*.] One who violently assaults another. *Sidney.*
- ASSAY. *f.* [*essay*, French.]
 1. Examination; trial. *Shakspeare.*
 2. [In law.] The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Cowell.*
 3. The first entrance upon any thing. *Spenser.*
 4. Trial by danger or distress. *Spenser.*
- To ASSAY. *v. a.* [*essay*, French.]
 1. To make trial of. *Hayward.*
 2. To apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals. *Milton.*
 3. To try; to endeavour. *Samuel.*
- ASSAYER. *f.* [from *assay*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver. *Cowell.*
- ASSETTATION. *f.* [*assettatio*, Latin.] Attendance, or waiting upon.
- ASSECUTION. *f.* [from *assecur*, *assettum*, Lat.] Acquirement. *Ayliffe.*
- ASSEMBLAGE. *f.* [*assemblage*, French.]
 1. A collection; a number of individuals brought together. *Locke.*
 2. The state of being assembled. *Thomson.*
- To ASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. *Shakspeare.*
- To ASSEMBLE. *v. n.* To meet together. *Dan.*
- ASSEMBLY. *f.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together. *Shakspeare.*
- ASSENT. *f.* [*assensus*, Latin.]
 1. The act of agreeing to any thing. *Locke.*
 2. Consent; agreement. *Hooker.*
- To ASSENT. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Latin.] To concede; to yield to. *Agg.*
- ASSENTATION. *f.* [*assentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation.
- ASSENTMENT. *f.* [from *assent*.] Consent. *Brown.*
- To ASSERT. *v. a.* [*affero*, Latin.]
 1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. *Dryden.*
 2. To affirm; to declare positively.
 3. To claim; to vindicate a title to. *Dryden.*
- ASSERTION. *f.* [from *assert*.]
 1. The act of asserting.
 2. Position advanced. *Brown.*
- ASSERTIVE. *a.* [from *assert*.] Positive; dogmatical; peremptory. *Glanville.*
- ASSERTOR. *f.* [from *assert*.] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmer. *Prior.*
- To ASSEERVE. *v. a.* [*asservio*, Latin.] To serve, help, or second.
- To ASSESS. *v. a.* [from *assettare*, Italian.] To charge with any certain sum. *Bacon.*
- ASSESSION. *f.* [*assessio*, Lat.] A sitting down by one, to give assistance or advice.
- ASSESSMENT. *f.* [from *to assess*.]
 1. The sum levied on certain property.
 2. The act of assessing. *Howel.*
- ASSESSOR. *f.* [*assessor*, Latin.]

ASS

1. The person that sits by another; generally used of those who assist the judge. *Dryden.*
2. He that sits by another, as next in dignity. *Milton.*
3. [from *assess*.] He that lays taxes.
- ASSETS. *f.* without the singular. [*asset*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden which is cast upon the executor or heir. *Cowell.*
- To ASSEVER. *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.]
- To ASSEVERATE. *f.* To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.
- ASSEVERATION. *f.* [from *asseverate*.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. *Hooker.*
- ASSHEAD. *f.* [from *ass* and *head*.] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead. *Shaks.*
- ASSIDUITY. *f.* [*assiduité*, Fr.] Diligence. *Rog.*
- ASSIDUOUS. *a.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application. *Prior.*
- ASSIDUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *assiduus*.] Diligently; continually. *Bentley.*
- ASSENTO. *f.* [In Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.
- To ASSIGN. *v. n.* [*assigner*, French.]
 1. To mark out; to appoint. *Addison.*
 2. To fix with regard to quality or value. *Loc.*
 3. [In law.] To appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. *Cowell.*
- ASSIGNABLE. *a.* [from *assign*.] That may be marked out, fixed, or made over. *South.*
- ASSIGNATION. *f.* [*assignatio*, Latin.]
 1. An appointment to meet: used generally of love appointments. *Swift.*
 2. A making over a thing to another.
- ASSIGNEE. *f.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. *Cowell.*
- ASSIGNER. *f.* [from *assign*.] He that appoints. *Decay of Piety.*
- ASSIGNMENT. [from *assign*.] Appropriation of one thing to another thing or person. *Locke.*
- ASSIMILABLE. *a.* [from *assimilare*.] That may be converted to the same nature with something else. *Brown.*
- To ASSIMILATE. *v. n.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] To perform the act of converting food to nourishment. *Bacon.*
- To ASSIMILATE. *v. a.*
 1. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance. *Sw.*
 2. To turn to its own nature by digestion. *Newton.*
- ASSIMILATENESS. *f.* [from *assimilare*.] Likeness.
- ASSIMILATION. *f.* [from *assimilare*.]
 1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being assimilated, or becoming like something else. *Brown.*
- To ASSIST. *v. a.* [*assistere*, Fr. *assist*, Lat.] To help. *Romans.*
- ASSISTANCE. *f.* [*assistance*, Fr.] Help; furtherance. *Stillingfleet.*

ASS

- ASSISTANT.** *a.* [from *assist.*] Helping; lending aid. *Hale.*
- ASSISTANT.** *f.* [from *assist.*] A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial. *Bacon.*
- ASSIZE.** *f.* [*assise*, French, a sitting.]
1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
 2. A jury.
 3. An ordinance or statute.
 4. The court where the writs are taken. *Cow.*
 5. Any court of justice. *Dryden.*
 6. *Assize of bread, ale, &c.* Measure or quantity, in proportion to the price.
 7. Measure; rate. *Spenser.*
- To ASSIZE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an assize or writ.
- ASSIZER.** *f.* [from *assize.*] An officer that has the care of weights and measures. *Chamb.*
- ASSOCIABLE.** *a.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] That may be joined to another.
- To ASSOciate.** *v. a.* [*associer*, French.]
1. To unite with another as a confederate. *Sh.*
 2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. *Dry.*
 3. To accompany. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To unite; to join. *Boyle.*
- ASSOCIATE.** *a.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose. *Milton.*
- ASSOCIATE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A partner. *Sidney.*
 2. A confederate. *Hooker.*
 3. A companion. *Wotton.*
- ASSOCIATION.** *f.* [from *associate.*]
1. Union; conjunction; society. *Hooker.*
 2. Confederacy. *Hooker.*
 3. Partnership. *Boyle.*
 4. Connexion. *Watts.*
 5. Apposition; union of matter. *Newton.*
- ASSONANCE.** *f.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it.
- ASSONANT.** *a.* [*assonant*, Fr.] Sounding in a manner resembling another sound.
- To ASSO'RT.** *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes.
- ASSORTMENT.** *f.* [from *assort.*]
1. The act of classing or ranging.
 2. A mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.
- To ASSO'T.** *v. a.* [from *sort*; *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate: out of use. *Spenser.*
- To ASSUA'GE.** *v. a.* [*ypat*, Saxon.]
1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay. *Addison.*
 2. To appease; to pacify. *Clarendon.*
- To ASSUA'GE.** *v. n.* To abate. *Genesis.*
- ASSUA'GEMENT.** *f.* [from *assuage.*] Mitigation; abatement of evil. *Spenser.*
- ASSUA'GER.** *f.* [from *assuage.*] One who pacifies or appeases.
- ASSUA'SIVE.** *a.* [from *assuage.*] Softening; mitigating. *Pope.*
- To ASSU'BJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To subject to: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- ASSUEFA'CTION.** *f.* [*assuefacio*, Lat.] The state of being accustom'd. *Brown.*
- ASSU'ETUDE.** *f.* [*assuetudo*, Latin.] Ac-

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- customance; custom; habit. *Baron.*
- To ASSU'ME.** *v. a.* [*assumo*, Latin.]
1. To take. *Pope.*
 2. To take upon one's self. *Dryden.*
 3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.
 4. To suppose something without proof. *Boyle.*
 5. To appropriate. *Clarendon.*
- ASSU'MER.** *f.* [from *assume.*] An arrogant man. *South.*
- ASSU'MING.** *participial a.* [from *assume.*] Arrogant; haughty. *Dryden.*
- ASSU'MPSIT.** *f.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowell.*
- ASSU'MPTION.** *f.* [*assumptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of taking any thing to one's self. *Hammond.*
 2. The supposition of any thing without further proof. *Norris.*
 3. The thing supposed; a postulate. *Dryden.*
 4. The taking up any person into heaven. *Stillingfleet.*
- ASSU'MPTIVE.** *a.* [*assumptivus*, Latin.] That is assumed.
- ASSU'RANCE.** *f.* [*assurance*, French.]
1. Certain expectation. *Tillotson.*
 2. Secure confidence; trust. *Spenser.*
 3. Certain knowledge. *South.*
 4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness. *Rogers.*
 5. Confidence; want of modesty. *Sidney.*
 6. Freedom from vitious shame. *Locke.*
 7. Ground of confidence; security. *Davies.*
 8. Spirit; intrepidity. *Dryden.*
 9. Sanguinity; readiness to hope. *Hammond.*
 10. Testimony of credit. *Tillotson.*
 11. Conviction. *Tillotson.*
 12. Insurance.
- To ASSU'RE.** *v. a.* [*assurer*, French.]
1. To give confidence by a firm promise. *Maccabees.*
 2. To secure another. *Rogers.*
 3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security. *Milton.*
 4. To make secure. *Spenser.*
 5. To affianse; to betroth. *Shakspeare.*
- ASSU'RED.** *participial a.* [from *assure.*]
1. Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.*
 2. Certain; not doubting. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Immodest; vitiously confident.
- ASSU'REDLY.** *ad.* [from *assured.*] Certainly; indubitably. *South.*
- ASSU'REDNESS.** *f.* [from *assured.*] The state of being assured; certainty.
- ASSU'RER.** *f.* [from *assure.*]
1. He that gives assurance.
 2. He that gives security to make good any loss.
- A'STERISK.** *f.* [*asteriscus*, Gr.] A mark in printing, in form of a little star; as *. *Grew.*
- A'STERISM.** *f.* [*asterismus*, Latin.] A constellation. *Bentley.*
- ASTE'RN.** *ad.* [from *a* and *stern.*] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship. *Dry.*
- To ASTE'RT.** *v. a.* To terrify; to startle; to fright. *Spenser.*
- A'STHMA.** *f.* [*asthma*, Gr.] A frequent, difficult,

AST

and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough. *Floyer.*
ASTHMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *asthma.*] Trou-
ASTHMA'TICK. } bled with an asthma.
ASTONIED. *participial a.* A word used for
astonished. *Isaiah.*
TO ASTO'NISH. *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] To con-
 found with fear or wonder; to amaze. *Addis.*
ASTO'NISHINGNESS. *f.* [from *astonish.*]
 Quality to excite astonishment.
ASTO'NISHMENT. *f.* [*estonnement*, Fr.]
 Amazement; confusion of mind. *South.*
TO ASTO'UND. *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] To asto-
 nish; to confound with fear or wonder. *Milt.*
ASTRA'DDLE. *ad.* [from *a* and *straddle.*]
 with one's legs across any thing.
A'STRAGAL. *f.* [*ἀσράγᾱλῶς.*] A little round
 member in the form of a ring, at the tops and
 bottoms of columns. *Speck.*
A'STRAL. *a.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry;
 relating to the stars. *Dryden.*
ASTRA'Y. *ad.* [from *a* and *stray.*] Out of the
 right way. *Milton.*
TO ASTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*astringō*, Lat.] To
 contract by applications. *Arbutnot.*
ASTRI'CTION. *f.* [*astriētio*, Latin.] The
 act or power of contracting the parts of the
 body by applications. *Bacon.*
ASTRI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *astriē.*] Styptick;
 of a binding quality.
ASTRI'CTORY. *a.* [*astriētorius*, Latin.]
 Astriugent; apt to bind.
ASTRI'DE. *ad.* [from *a* and *stride.*] With
 the legs open. *Boyle.*
ASTRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bear-
 ing, or having stars.
TO ASTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Latin.] To
 press by contraction; to make the parts draw
 together. *Bacon.*
ASTRI'NGENCY. *f.* [from *astringe.*] The
 power of contracting the parts of the body:
 opposed to the power of relaxation. *Bacon.*
ASTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*astringens*, Lat.] Bind-
 ing; contracting. *Bacon.*
ASTRO'GRAPHY. *f.* [from *ἄστρον* and *γραφία.*] The science of describing the stars.
A'STROLABE. *f.* [of *ἄστρον*, and *λαβὴν*, to
 take.] An instrument chiefly used for taking
 the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.
ASTRO'LOGER. *f.* [*astrologus*, Lat.] One
 that, supposing the influence of the stars to
 have a causal power, professes to foretel or dis-
 cover events by those influences. *Swift.*
ASTROLO'GIAN. *f.* [from *astrology.*] An
 astrologer. *Hudibras.*
ASTROLO'GICAL. } *a.* [from *astrology.*]
ASTROLO'GICK. }
 1. Professing astrology. *Wotton.*
 2. Relating to astrology. *Bentley.*
ASTROLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *astrology.*]
 In an astrological manner.
TO ASTRO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *astrology.*]
 To practise astrology.
ASTRO'LOGY. *f.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The
 practice of foretelling things by the know-
 ledge of the stars. *Swift.*

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ASTRO'NOMER. *f.* [from *ἄστρον* and *νόμος.*]
 One that studies the celestial motions, and the
 rules by which they are governed. *Locke.*
ASTRONO'MICAL. } *a.* [from *astronomy.*]
ASTRONO'MICK. } Belonging to astro-
 nomy. *Brown.*
ASTRONO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *astrono-
 mical.*] In an astronomical manner.
ASTRO'NOMY. *f.* [*ἄστρονομία.*] A mixed
 mathematical science, teaching the know-
 ledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes,
 motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and or-
 der. *Cowley.*
A'STRO-THEOLOGY. *f.* [*astrum* and *theo-
 logia*, Lat.] Divinity founded on the observa-
 tion of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*
ASU'NDER. *ad.* [*ajundnan*, Sax.] Apart;
 separately; not together. *Davies.*
ASY'LUM. *f.* [Lat. *ασυλον.*] A sanctuary; a
 refuge. *Ayliffe.*
ASY'MMETRY. *f.* [from *ἀ* and *συμμετρία.*]
 Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion. *Grew.*
A'SYMP'TOTE. *f.* [from *ἀ*, *συν*, and *ἔλθω.*]
Asymptotes are right lines, which approach
 nearer and nearer to some curve, but will
 never meet. *Grew.*
ASYNDETON. *f.* [*ἀσύνδετον.*] A figure in
 grammar, when a conjunction copulative is
 omitted in a sentence.
AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]
 1. *At*, before a place, notes the nearness
 of the place: as, a man is *at* the house be-
 fore he is *in* it. *Stillington.*
 2. *At*, before a word signifying time, notes
 the coexistence of the time with the event:
 he rose *at* ten. *Swift.*
 3. *At*, before a causal word, signifies nearly the
 same as *with*: he did it *at* a touch. *Dryden.*
 4. *At*, before a superlative adjective, implies
 in the state: as, *at* best, in the state of most
 perfection, &c. *South.*
 5. *At* signifies the particular condition of the
 person: as, *at* peace. *Swift.*
 6. *At* sometimes marks employment or at-
 tention: busy *at* his task. *Pope.*
 7. *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished
 with*: as, a man *at* arms. *Shakspeare.*
 8. *At* sometimes notes the place where any
 thing is: he lives *at* Barnet. *Pope.*
 9. *At* sometimes signifies an immediate con-
 sequence of: he swooned *at* the sight. *Hale.*
 10. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding
 from an act: he eats *at* his own cost. *Dry.*
 11. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*,
 noting situation: he was *at* the top. *Swift.*
 12. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like
on: he comes *at* call. *Dryden.*
 13. *At* sometimes seems to signify in the
 power of, or obedient to. *Dryden.*
 14. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man
 to an action. *Collier.*
 15. *At* sometimes imports the manner of
 an action. *Dryden.*
 16. *At* means sometimes application to, or
 dependence on. *Pope.*
 17. *At* all. In any manner. *Pope.*

ATO

- A'TABAL.** *f.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors. *Dryden.*
- ATARA'XIA.** } *f.* Exemption from vexation; *Dryden.*
- ATARAXY.** } tranquillity. *Glanville.*
- ATE.** The preterit of *eat.*
- ATHA'NOR.** *f.* A digesting furnace to keep heat for a long time.
- A'THEISM.** *f.* [from *atheist.*] The disbelief of a God. *Tillotson.*
- A'THEIST.** *f.* [ἀθεῖς.] One that denies the existence of a God. *Bentley.*
- A'THEIST.** *a.* Atheistical; denying God. *Mil.*
- ATHEI'STICAL.** } *a.* [from *atheist.*] Given
- ATHEI'STICK.** } to atheism; impious. *South. Ray.*
- ATHEI'STICALLY.** *ad.* [from *atheistical.*] In an atheistical manner. *South.*
- ATHEI'STICALNESS.** *f.* [from *atheistical.*] The quality of being atheistical. *Hammond.*
- A'THEOUS.** *a.* [ἀθεός.] Atheistick; godless. *Milton.*
- ATHERO'MA.** *f.* [ἀθήρωμα.] A species of wen. *Sharp.*
- ATHERO'MATOUS.** *a.* [from *atheroma.*] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen. *Wifeman.*
- ATHI'RST.** *ad.* [from *a* and *thirst.*] Thirsty; in want of drink. *Dryden.*
- ATHLE'TICK.** *a.* [from *athleta*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to wrestling.
 2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust. *Dryden.*
- ATHWA'RT.** *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*]
1. Across; transverse to any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. Through; not proper. *Addison.*
- ATHWA'RT.** *ad.*
1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Sb.*
 2. Wrong. *Shakspeare.*
- ATI'LT.** *ad.* [from *a* and *tilt.*]
1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thrust. *Hudibras.*
 2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out. *Spektator.*
- A'TLAS.** *f.*
1. A collection of maps.
 2. A large square folio.
 3. Sometimes the supporter of a building.
 4. A rich kind of silk or stuff. *Spektator.*
- ATMOSPHERE.** *f.* [ἀτμός and σφαῖρα.] The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*
- ATMOSPHE'RICAL.** *a.* [from *atmosphere.*] Belonging to the atmosphere. *Boyle.*
- A'TOM.** *f.* [atomus, Latin.]
1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided. *Ray.*
 2. Any thing extremely small. *Shakspeare.*
- ATOMICAL.** *a.* [from *atom.*]
1. Consisting of atoms. *Brown.*
 2. Relating to atoms. *Bentley.*
- A'TOMIST.** *f.* [from *atom.*] One that holds the atomical philosophy. *Locke.*
- A'TOMY.** *f.* An atom; obsolete. *Shaksf.*
- To ATO'NE.** *v. n.* [from *at one.*]
1. To agree; to accord. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To stand as an equivalent for. *Locke.*

ATT

- To ATO'NE.** *v. a.*
1. To reduce to concord. *Drumm.*
 2. To expiate; to answer for. *Pope.*
- ATO NEMENT.** *f.* [from *atone.*]
1. Agreement; concord. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent. *Swift.*
- ATO'P.** *ad.* [from *a* and *top.*] On the top; at the top. *Milton.*
- ATRABILA'RIAN.** } *a.* [from *atra* and *bi-*
- ATRABILA'RIOUS.** } *lis*, Lat.] Melancholy; replete with black choler. *Arbutnot.*
- ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *atrabilarius.*] The state of being melancholy.
- ATRAMÉ'NTAL.** } *a.* [from *atramentum*,
- ATRAMÉ'NTOUS.** } ink, Lat.] Inky; black. *Brown.*
- ATRO'CIOUS.** *a.* [atrox, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous. *Ayliffe.*
- ATRO'CIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedness.
- ATRO'CIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *atrocious.*] The quality of being enormously criminal.
- ATRO'CITY.** *f.* [atrocitas, Latin.] Horrible wickedness. *Wotton.*
- A'TTROPHY.** *f.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nourishment; a disease in which food cannot contribute to the support of the body. *Milton.*
- To ATTA'CH.** *v. a.* [attacher, Fr.]
1. To arrest; to take or apprehend. *Corwell.*
 2. To seize. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To lay hold on. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To win; to gain over; to enamour. *Miln.*
 5. To fix to one's interest. *Rogers.*
- ATTA'CHMENT.** *f.* [attachement, Fr.]
1. Adherence; fidelity. *Addison.*
 2. Attention; regard. *Arbutnot.*
 3. An apprehension of a man, or his moveables, to bring him to answer an action.
- To ATTA'CK.** *v. a.* [attaquer, Fr.]
1. To assault an enemy. *Philips.*
 2. To impugn in any manner.
- ATTA'CK.** *f.* [from the verb.] An assault. *Pope.*
- ATTA'CKER.** *f.* [from *attack.*] The person that attacks.
- To ATTA'IN.** *v. a.* [atteindre, French.]
1. To gain; to procure. *Tillotson.*
 2. To overtake; to come up with. *Bacon.*
 3. To come to; to enter upon. *Milton.*
 4. To reach; to equal. *Bacon.*
- To ATTA'IN.** *v. n.*
1. To come to a certain state. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To arrive at. *Locke.*
- ATTA'IN.** *f.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; not used. *Glanville.*
- ATTAI'NABLE.** *a.* [from *attain.*] That may be attained; procurable. *Tillotson.*
- ATTA'INABLENESS.** *f.* [from *attainable.*] The quality of being attainable, *Cheyne.*
- ATTA'INDER.** *f.* [from *to attain.*]
1. The act of attaining in law. *Bacon.*
 2. Taint; soil; disgrace. *Shakspeare.*
- ATTA'INMENT.** *f.* [from *attain.*]
1. That which is attained; acquisition. *Grew.*
 2. The act or power of attaining. *Hooker.*
- To ATTA'INT.** *v. a.* [attenter, Fr.]
1. To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy. *Sp.*

ATT

2. To *attaint* is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence. *Sp.*
 3. To taint; to corrupt. *Shakspeare.*
ATTAIN'T. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Any thing injurious. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Stain; spot; taint. *Shakspeare.*
ATTAIN'TURE. *f.* [from *attaint.*] Re-
 proach; imputation. *Shakspeare.*
TO ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.]
 To corrupt; to spoil.
TO ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]
 1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of
 something else; to dilute. *Bacon.*
 2. To soften; to mollify. *Bacon.*
 3. To mix in just proportions. *Spenser.*
 4. To fix to something else. *Pope.*
TO ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*,
 Lat.] To proportion to something. *Hammond.*
TO ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
 1. To attack; to venture upon. *Milton.*
 2. To try; to endeavour. *Maccabees.*
ATTE'MPT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An attack. *Bacon.*
 2. An essay; an endeavour. *Dryden.*
ATTE'MPTABLE. *a.* [from *attempt.*] Li-
 able to attempts or attacks. *Shakspeare.*
ATTE'MPTER. *f.* [from *attempt.*]
 1. The person that attempts. *Milton.*
 2. An endeavourer. *Glanville.*
TO ATTE'ND. *v. a.* [*attendra*, Fr.]
 1. To regard; to fix the mind upon. *Shak.*
 2. To wait on as a servant. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To accompany as an enemy. *Clarendon.*
 4. To be present with, upon a summons.
 5. To accompany; to be appendant to. *Arb.*
 6. To wait on, as on a charge. *Spenser.*
 7. To be consequent to. *Clarendon.*
 8. To remain to; to await. *Locke.*
 9. To wait for insidiously. *Shakspeare.*
 10. To be bent upon any object. *Dryden.*
 11. To stay for. *Dryden.*
TO ATTE'ND. *v. n.*
 1. To yield attention. *Taylor.*
 2. To stay; to delay. *Davies.*
 3. To wait; to be within call. *Spenser.*
ATTENDANCE. *f.* [*attendance*, Fr.]
 1. The act of waiting on another. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Service. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The persons waiting; a train. *Milton.*
 4. Attention; regard. *Timothy.*
ATTENDANT. *a.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accom-
 panying as subordinate, or consequential.
Milton.
ATTENDANT. *f.*
 1. One that attends. *Shakspeare.*
 2. One that belongs to the train. *Dryden.*
 3. One that waits as a suitor or agent. *Burn.*
 4. One that is present at any thing.
 5. That which is united with another, as a
 concomitant or consequent. *Watts.*
ATTENDER. *f.* [from *attend.*] Companion;
 associate. *Ben Jonson.*
ATTENT. *a.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; at-
 tentive; heedful; regardful. *Taylor.*
ATTENTATES. *f.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Pro-
 ceedings in a court of judicature after an in-

ATT

hibition is decreed. *Aylliffe.*
ATTENTION. *f.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act
 of attending or heeding; the act of bending
 the mind upon any thing. *Locke.*
ATTENTIVE. *a.* [from *attent.*] Heedful;
 regardful; full of attention. *Hooker.*
ATTENTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attentive.*]
 Heedfully; carefully. *Bacon.*
ATTENTIVENESS. *f.* [from *attentive.*]
 Heedfulness; attention. *Shakspeare.*
ATTENUANT. *a.* [*attenuans*, Latin.] That
 has the power of making thin, or diluting.
TO ATTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To
 make thin, or slender. *Boyle.*
ATTE'NUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Made
 thin, or slender. *Bacon.*
ATTENUATION. *f.* [from *attenuate.*] The
 act of making any thing thin or slender. *Bac.*
A'TTER. *f.* [*atex*, Sax. venom.] Corrupt
 matter. *Skinner.*
TO ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*attestor*, Latin.]
 1. To bear witness of; to witness. *Addison.*
 2. To call to witness. *Dryden.*
ATTE'ST. *f.* [from the verb.] Witness; tes-
 timony; attestation. *Milton.*
ATTESTATION. *f.* [from *attest.*] Tes-
 timony; witness; evidence. *Woodward.*
ATTIGUOUS. *a.* [*attiguus*, Lat.] Hard by.
TO ATTINGE. *v. a.* [*attinger*, Fr.] To
 touch lightly or gently.
TO ATTIRE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dress;
 to habit; to array. *Spenser.*
ATTIRE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Clothes; dress; habit. *Davies.*
 2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or
 stag.
 3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is di-
 vided into three parts, the empalement, the
 foliation, and the *attire*.
ATTIRER. *f.* [from *attire.*] One that at-
 tires another; a dresser.
ATTITUDE. *f.* [*attitude*, Fr.] The posture
 or action in which a statue or painted figure is
 placed. *Prior.*
ATTO'LLENT. *a.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That
 raises or lifts up. *Derham.*
ATTO'RNEY. *f.* [*attornatus*, low Lat.] Such
 a person as by consent, commandment, or re-
 quest, takes heed, fees, and takes upon him
 the charge of other men's business in their
 absence. *Corwell.*
TO ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To perform by proxy. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To employ as a proxy. *Shakspeare.*
ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *f.* [from *attorney.*] The
 office of an attorney; proxy. *Shakspeare.*
ATTO'URNMENT. *f.* [*attournement*, Fr.]
 A yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Corwell.*
TO ATTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*attrabo*, *attrahum*,
 Latin.]
 1. To draw to something. *Brown.*
 2. To allure; to invite. *Milton.*
ATTRAC'T. *f.* [from the verb.] Attraction;
 the power of drawing; not used. *Hudibras.*
ATTRAC'TICAL. *a.* [from *attrah.*] Having
 the power to draw to it. *Ray.*

AVA

- ATTRACTION.** *f.* [from *attrah.*]
 1. The power of drawing any thing. *Newton.*
 2. The power of alluring or enticing. *Shak.*
ATTRACTIVE. *a.* [from *attrah.*]
 1. Having the power to draw any thing. *Milt.*
 2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. *Shak.*
ATTRACTIVE. *f.* [from *attrah.*] That which draws or incites; allurements. *South.*
ATTRACTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting.
ATTRACTIVENESS. *f.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.
ATTRACTOR. *f.* [from *attrah.*] The agent that attracts; a drawer. *Brown.*
ATTRAHENT. *f.* [from *attrahens, Lat.*] That which draws. *Glanville.*
ATTRIBUTABLE. *a.* [from *attribuo, Lat.*] That may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable. *Hale.*
To ATTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [from *attribuo, Latin.*]
 1. To ascribe; to yield as due. *Tillotson.*
 2. To impute, as to a cause. *Newton.*
ATTRIBUTED. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The thing attributed to another. *Raleigh.*
 2. Quality; characteristic disposition. *Bacon.*
 3. A thing belonging to another: an appendant; an adherent. *Addison.*
 4. Reputation; honour. *Shakespeare.*
ATTRIBUTION. *f.* [from *To attribute.*] Commendation; qualities ascribed. *Shakf.*
ATTRITE. *a.* [from *attritus, Lat.*] Ground; worn by rubbing. *Milton.*
ATTRITENESS. *f.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.
ATTRITION. *f.* [from *attritio, Latin.*]
 1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another. *Woodward.*
 2. The state of being worn.
 3. Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.
To ATTUNE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]
 1. To make any thing musical. *Milton.*
 2. To tune one thing to another.
ATWEEN. } *ad. or prep.* Between; between;
ATWIXT. } in the midst of two things: ob-
 foete. *Spenser.*
To AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *valoir, French.*]
 1. To profit; to turn to profit. *Dryden.*
 2. To promote; to prosper; to assist. *Pope.*
AVAIL. *f.* [from *To avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke.*
AVAILABLE. *a.* [from *avail.*]
 1. Profitable; advantageous. *Hooker.*
 2. Powerful; having force. *Raleigh.*
AVAILABleness. *f.* [from *avail.*]
 1. Power of promoting the end for which it is used. *Hale.*
 2. Legal force; validity.
AVAILABLY. *ad.* [from *available.*]
 1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageously.
 2. Legally; validly.
AVAILMENT. *f.* [from *avail.*] Usefulness; advantage; profit.
To AVAILE. *v. a.* [from *avaler, Fr.* to let sink.]
 To let fall; to depress: out of use. *Wotton.*
To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To sink. *Spenser.*

AUD

- AVANTGUARD.** *f.* [from *avantgarde, Fr.*] The van; the first body of an army. *Hayward.*
A'VARICE. *f.* [from *avarice, Fr.*] Covetousness; insatiable desire. *Dryden.*
AVARI'CIous. *a.* [from *avaricieux, Fr.*] Covetous; insatiably desirous. *Broome.*
AVARI'CIously. *ad.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetously.
AVARI'CIousNESS. *f.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.
AVA'UNT. *interj.* [from *avant, Fr.*] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Shakespeare.*
A'UBURNE. *a.* [from *aubour, Fr.*] Brown; of a tan colour. *Philips.*
A'UCTION. *f.* [from *auctio, Latin.*]
 1. A manner of sale, in which one person bids after another.
 2. The things sold by auction. *Pope.*
To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sell by auction.
A'UCTIONARY. *a.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*
AUCTIONIER. *f.* [from *auction.*] The person that manages an auction.
A'UCTION. *a.* [from *auctus, Lat.*] Of an increasing quality.
AUCUPATION. *f.* [from *aucupatio, Lat.*] Fowling; bird-catching.
AUDA'CIous. *a.* [from *audacicus, Fr.*] Bold; impudent; daring. *Dryden.*
AUDA'CIously. *ad.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently. *Shakespeare.*
AUDA'CIousNESS. *f.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.
AUDA'CITY. *f.* [from *audax, Lat.*] Spirit; boldness; confidence. *Tatler.*
A'UDIBLE. [from *audibilis, Latin.*]
 1. That may be perceived by hearing. *Grew.*
 2. Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon.*
A'UDIBLENESS. *f.* [from *audible.*] Capableness of being heard.
A'UDIBLY. *ad.* [from *audible.*] In such a manner as to be heard. *Milton.*
A'UDIENCE. *f.* [from *audience, French.*]
 1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing. *Milton.*
 2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing. *Hooker.*
 3. An auditory; persons collected to hear. *Atterbury.*
 4. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message. *Dryden.*
A'UDIENCE Court. A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferior both in dignity and antiquity. *Cowell.*
A'UDIT. *f.* [from *audire, he hears, Lat.*] A final account. *Shakespeare.*
To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take an account finally. *Arbutnot.*
AUDITION. *f.* [from *audire, Lat.*] Hearing.
AUDITOR. *f.* [from *auditor, Latin.*]
 1. A hearer. *Sidney.*
 2. A person employed to take an account ultimately. *Shakespeare.*

AVE

AUDITORY. *a.* [*auditorius*, Latin.] That has the power of hearing. *Newton.*
AUDITORY. *f.* [*auditorium*, Latin.]
 1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear. *Atterbury.*
 2. A place where lectures are to be heard.
AUDITRESS. *f.* [from *auditor*.] A woman that hears. *Milton.*
AVE MARY. *f.* A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary. *Shakspeare.*
TO AVE'LE. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away. *Brown.*
A'VENAGE. *f.* [of *avena*, oats, Latin.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.
TO A'VENGE. *v. a.* [*avenger*, Fr.]
 1. To revenge. *Isaiah.*
 2. To punish. *Dryden.*
AVENGANCE. *f.* [from *avenge*.] Punishment.
AVENGEMENT. *f.* [from *avenge*.] Vengeance; revenge. *Spenser.*
AVENGER. *f.* [from *avenge*.]
 1. Punisher. *Milton.*
 2. Revenger; taker of vengeance. *Dryden.*
A'VENS. *f.* The herb bennet. *Miller.*
AVENTURE. *f.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony. *Cowell.*
A'VENUE. *f.* [*avenue*, French.]
 1. A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon.*
 2. An alley, or walk of trees, before a house.
TO AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr.] To declare positively, or peremptorily. *Prior.*
A'VERAGE. *f.* [*averagium*, Latin.]
 1. That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers.*
 2. A certain contribution that merchants proportionably make toward the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard in a tempest. *Cowell.*
 3. A small duty paid to the master of a ship for his care of goods, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*
 4. A medium; a mean proportion.
A'VE'RMINT. *f.* [from *aver*.] Establishment of any thing by evidence. *Bacon.*
A'VE'RNAT. *f.* A sort of grape.
TO A'VERRUN'CAT. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up. *Hudibras.*
A'VE'RSATION. *f.* [from *aversor*, Latin.] Hatred; abhorrence. *South.*
A'VE'RSÉ. *a.* [*aversus*, Latin.]
 1. Malign; not favourable. *Dryden.*
 2. Not pleased with; unwilling to. *Prior.*
A'VE'RSÉLY. *ad.* [from *averse*.]
 1. Unwillingly.
 2. Backwardly. *Brown.*
A'VE'RSENESS. *f.* [from *averse*.] Unwillingness; backwardness. *Atterbury.*
A'VE'RSION. *f.* [*aversion*, French.]
 1. Hatred; dislike; detestation. *Milton.*
 2. The cause of aversion. *Pope.*
TO A'VE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Latin.]

AUN

1. To turn aside; to turn off. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To cause to dislike. *Hooker.*
 3. To put by, as a calamity. *Spenser.*
AUF. *f.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow.
A'UGER. *f.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. *Moxon.*
AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, apht, Saxon.] Any thing. *Addison.*
TO A'UGME'NT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increase; to make bigger, or more. *Fairfax.*
TO A'UGME'NT. *v. n.* To increase; to grow bigger. *Dryden.*
A'UGMENT. *f.* [*augmentum*, Latin.]
 1. Increase; quantity gained.
 2. State of increase. *Wifeman.*
AUGMENTA'TION. *f.* [from *augment*.]
 1. The act of increasing or making bigger. *Addison.*
 2. The state of being made bigger. *Bentley.*
 3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger. *Hooker.*
A'UGUR. *f.* [*augur*, Latin.] One who pretends to predict by omens. *Prior.*
TO A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs. *Dryden.*
TO A'UGURATE. *v. n.* [*augurator*, Latin.] To judge by augury.
AUGURA'TION. *f.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury. *Brown.*
A'UGURER. *f.* [from *augur*.] The same with *augur*. *Shakspeare.*
AUGU'RIAL. *a.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury. *Brown.*
AU'GUROUS. *a.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding. *Chapman.*
A'UGURY. *f.* [*augurium*, Latin.]
 1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies. *Swift.*
 2. An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*
AUGU'ST. *a.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent. *Dryden.*
A'UGUST. *f.* [*Augustus*, Lat.] The eighth month of the year, from January inclusive.
AUGU'STNESS. *f.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity.
A'VIARY. *f.* [from *avis*, Lat.] A place enclosed to keep birds in. *Evelyn.*
AVI'DITY. *f.* [*avidité*, Fr.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.
A'VITOUS. *a.* [*avitus*, Latin.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient.
TO A'VI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviser*, French.]
 1. To counsel. *Spenser.*
 2. To bethink himself. *Spenser.*
 3. To consider. *Spenser.*
AULD. *a.* [alt, Saxon.] Old. *Shakspeare.*
AULE'TICK. *a.* [*aule*, Saxon.] Belonging to pipes.
AU'LICK. *a.* [*auleicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the court.
AULN. *f.* [*aune*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.
TO AUMA'IL. *v. a.* [from *mailler*, Fr.] To variegate; to figure. *Spenser.*
AUNT. *f.* [*tante*, Fr.] A father or mother's sister. *Pope.*

AUR

- TO A'VOCATE.** *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off from business; to call away.
- AVOCATION.** *f.* [from *avocate*.] *Dryden.*
1. The act of calling aside.
 2. The business that calls. *Hale.*
- TO AVO'ID.** *v. a.* [*vuidet*, French.] *Tillotson.*
1. To shun; to decline.
 2. To endeavour to shun; to shift off. *Shak.*
 3. To evacuate; to quit. *Bacon.*
 4. To emit; to throw out. *Brown.*
 5. To oppose; to hinder effect. *Bacon.*
- TO AVO'ID.** *v. n.*
1. To retire. *1 Sam.*
 2. To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*
- AVO'IDABLE.** *a.* [from *avoid*.]
1. That may be avoided or shunned. *Locke.*
 2. Liable to be vacated or annulled. *Hale.*
- AVO'IDANCE.** *f.* [from *avoid*.]
1. The act of avoiding. *Watts.*
 2. The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*
- AVO'IDER.** *f.* [from *avoid*.]
1. The person that shuns any thing.
 2. The person that carries any thing away.
 3. The vessel in which things are carried away.
- AVO'IDLESS.** *a.* [from *avoid*.] Inevitable; that cannot be avoided. *Dennis.*
- AVOIRDUPO'IS** [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. *Arbutnot.*
- AVOLA'TION.** *f.* [from *avolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight. *Brown.*
- TO AVO'UCH.** *v. a.* [*avouer*, French.]
1. To affirm; to maintain. *Hooker.*
 2. To produce in favour of another. *Spenser.*
 3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakspeare.*
- AVO'UCH.** *f.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; testimony. *Shakspeare.*
- AVO'UCHABLE.** *a.* [from *avouch*.] That may be avouched.
- AVO'UCHER.** *f.* [from *avouch*.] He that avouches.
- TO AVO'W.** *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify. *Swift.*
- AVO'WABLE.** *a.* [from *avow*.] That may be openly declared.
- AVO'WAL.** *f.* [from *avow*.] Justificatory declaration; open declaration.
- AVO'WEDLY.** *ad.* [from *avow*.] In an open manner. *Clarendon.*
- AVOWEE'.** *f.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.
- AVO'WER.** *f.* [from *avow*.] He that avows or justifies. *Dryden.*
- AVO'WRY.** *f.* [from *avow*.] Where one takes a distress, the taker shall justify for what cause he took it, which is called his *avowry*.
- AVO'WSAL.** *f.* [from *avow*.] A confession.
- AVO'WTRY.** *f.* [See *Advowtry*.] Adultery.
- A'URATE.** *f.* A sort of pear.
- AURE'LIA.** *f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects; the chrysalis. *Ray.*
- A'URICLE.** *f.* [from *auricula*, Latin.]

AUT

1. The external ear.
 2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.
- AURI'CULA.** *f.* Bear's-ear; a flower.
- AURI'CLAR.** *a.* [from *auricula*, Lat.]
1. Within the fense or reach of hearing. *Sh.*
 2. Secret; told in the ear.
 3. Traditional; known by report. *Bacon.*
- AURI'CLARLY.** *ad.* [from *auricular*.] In a secret manner. *Decay of Piety.*
- AURI'FEROUS.** *a.* [*aurifer*, Latin.] That produces gold. *Thomson.*
- AURIGA'TION.** *f.* [*auriga*, Latin.] The act or practice of driving carriages.
- AURO'RA.** *f.* [Lat.]
1. A species of crowfoot.
 2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning. *Thomson.*
- AURO'RA Borealis.** [Lat.] Light streaming in the night from the north.
- A'URUM fulminans.** [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Garrth.*
- AUSCULTA'TION.** *f.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to.
- A'USPICE.** *f.* [*auspicium*, Latin.]
1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.
 2. Protection; favour shown. *B. Jonson.*
 3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron. *Dryden.*
- AUSPI'CIAL.** *a.* [from *auspice*.] Relating to prognosticks.
- AUSPI'CIOS.** *a.* [from *auspice*.]
1. Having omens of success. *Sprat.*
 2. Prosperous; fortunate. *Dryden.*
 3. Favourable; kind; propitious. *Shakf.*
 4. Lucky; happy. *Dryden.*
- AUSPI'CIOSLY.** *ad.* [from *auspicious*.] Happily; prosperously.
- AUSPI'CIOSNESS.** *f.* [from *auspicious*.] Prosperity; promise of happiness.
- AUSTE'RE.** *a.* [*austerus*, Latin.]
1. Severe; harsh; rigid. *Rogers.*
 2. Sour of taste; harsh. *Blackmore.*
- AUSTE'RELY.** *ad.* [from *austere*.] Severely; rigidly. *Milton.*
- AUSTE'RENESS.** *f.* [from *austere*.]
1. Severity; strictness; rigour. *Shaksp.*
 2. Roughness in taste.
- AUSTE'RITY.** *f.* [from *austere*.]
1. Severity; mortified life; strictness. *Add.*
 2. Cruelty; harsh discipline. *Roscommon.*
- A'USTRAL.** *a.* [*australis*, Latin.] Southern.
- TO A'USTRALIZE.** *v. n.* [from *auster*, Lat.] To tend toward the south. *Brown.*
- A'USTRINE.** *a.* [*austrinus*, Latin.] Southern.
- AUTHE'NTICAL.** *a.* Authentick. *Hale.*
- AUTHE'NTICALLY.** *ad.* [from *authentical*.] With all the circumstances requisite to procure authority. *South.*
- AUTHE'NTICALNESS.** *f.* [from *authen-*

AUT

tical.] The quality of being authentic; genuineness; authority. *Addison.*
AUTHENTICITY. *f.* [from *authentick.*] Authority; genuineness.
AUTHE'NTICK. *a.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That has every thing requisite to give it authority; genuine; not fictitious. *Cowley.*
AUTHE'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *authentick.*] After an authentick manner.
AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *f.* [from *authentick.*] Authenticity.
A'UTHOR. *f.* [*auctor*, Latin.]
 1. The first beginner or mover of any thing. *Hooker.*
 2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing. *Dryden.*
 3. The first writer of any thing. *Dryden.*
 4. A writer in general. *Shakspeare.*
AUTHORITATIVE. *a.* [from *authority.*]
 1. Having due authority.
 2. Having an air of authority; positive. *Swift.*
AUTHORITATIVELY. *ad.* [from *authoritative.*]
 1. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority.
 2. With due authority. *Hale.*
AUTHORITATIVENESS. *f.* [from *authoritative.*] Authoritative appearance.
AUTHOR'ITY. *f.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]
 1. Legal power. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Influence; credit. *Locke.*
 3. Power; rule. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Support; countenance. *Ben Jonson.*
 5. Testimony. *Sidney.*
 6. Credibility. *Hooker.*
AUTHORIZA'TION. *f.* [from *authorize.*] Establishment by authority. *Hale.*
To AUTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriser*, Fr.]
 1. To give authority to any person. *Dryden.*
 2. To make any thing legal. *Locke.*
 3. To establish any thing by authority. *Hooker.*
 4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right. *Loc.*
 5. To give credit to any person or thing. *South.*
AUTO'CRASY. *f.* [*αὐτοκρατία*.] Independent power; supremacy.
AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing.
AUTO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*αὐτογραφία*.] A particular person's own writing; the original.
AUTOMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having the power of moving itself.
AUTOMATON. *f.* [*αὐτόματον*. In the plural, automata.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself. *Wilkins.*
AUTOMATOUS. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having in itself the power of motion. *Brown.*
AUTO'NOMY. *f.* [*αὐτονομία*.] The living according to one's mind and prescription.
A'UTOPSY. *f.* [*αὐτοψία*.] Ocular demonstration. *Ray.*
AUTOPTICAL. *a.* [from *autopsy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes. *Brown.*
AUTOPTICALLY. *ad.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes. *Brown.*
AUTUMN. *f.* [*autumnus*, Latin.] The season of the year between summer and winter.

AWK

AUTUMNAL. *a.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn. *Donne.*
AVU'LSION. *f.* [*avulsio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another. *Philips.*
AUXESIS. *f.* [Lat.] An increasing; an exhortation. *Smith.*
AUXILIAR. } *f.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]
AUXILIARY. } Helper; assistant. *South.*
AUXILIAR. } *a.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]
AUXILIARY. } Assistant; helping. *Hale.*
AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs. *Watts.*
AUXILIA'TION. *f.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; succour.
To AWA'IT. *v. a.* [from *a and wait.*]
 1. To expect; to wait for. *Fairfax.*
 2. To attend; to be in store for. *Rogers.*
AWA'IT. *f.* [from the verb.] Ambush. *Spenser.*
To AWA'KE. *v. a.* [reccian, Saxon.]
 1. To rouse out of sleep. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To raise from any state resembling sleep. *Dryden.*
 3. To put into new action. *Pope.*
To AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep. *Shakspeare.*
AWA'KE. *a.* [from the verb.] Without sleep; not sleeping. *Dryden.*
To AWA'KEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* See **AWAKE.**
To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [reaprd, Saxon.] To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence. *Collier.*
To AWA'RD. *v. n.* To judge; to determine. *Pope.*
AWA'RD. *f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination. *Addison.*
AWA'RE. *ad.* [reparian, Sax.] Excited to caution; vigilant; attentive. *Atterbury.*
To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious. *Milton.*
AWA'Y. *ad.* [ajeγ, Saxon.]
 1. In a state of absence. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. From any place or person. *Pope.*
 3. Let us go. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Begone. *Smith.*
 5. Out of one's own hand. *Tillotson.*
 6. On the way. *Shakspeare.*
AWE. *f.* [ege, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence. *South.*
To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear. *Bacon.*
A'WEBAND. *f.* A check.
A'WFUL. *a.* [from *awe* and *full.*]
 1. That strikes with awe, or fills with reverence. *Milton.*
 2. Worshipsful; invested with dignity. *Shak.*
 3. Struck with awe; timorous. *Watts.*
A'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner. *South.*
A'WFULNESS. *f.* [from *awful.*]
 1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity. *Addison.*
 2. The state of being struck with awe. *Taylor.*
To AWA'PE. *v. a.* To strike; to confound; to terrify. *Spenser.*
AWHI'LE. *ad.* Some time. *Milton.*
AWK. *a.* [from *awkward.*] Odd. *L'Espe*

A X E

- A'WKWARD.** *a.* [*axpawd*, Saxon.]
1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught. *Shaksp.*
 2. Unready; unhandy; clumsy. *Dryden.*
 3. Perverie; untoward. *Hudibras.*
- A'WKWARDLY.** *ad.* [from *awkward*.]
- Clumsily; unready; inelegantly. *Watts.*
- A'WKWARDNESS.** *f.* [from *awkward*.]
- Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness. *Watts.*
- AWL.** *f.* [*æle*, *ale*, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes. *Mortimer.*
- A'WLESS.** *a.* [from *awe* and *less*.]
1. Wanting reverence. *Dryden.*
 2. Wanting the power of causing reverence. *Shakspere.*
- AWME.** *f.* A Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one seventh of an English ton. *Arbutnot.*
- A'WNING.** *f.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel to keep off the weather. *Robinson Crus.*
- A'WO'KE.** The preterit of *awake*.
- A'WO'RK.** *ad.* [from *a* and *work*.] On work; in a state of labour. *Shakspere.*
- A'WO'RKING.** *ad.* [from *awork*.] In the state of working. *Spenser.*
- AWRY.** *ad.* [from *a* and *wry*.]
1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely. *Milt.*
 2. Asquint; with oblique vision. *Denham.*
 3. Not level; unevenly. *Brerewood.*
 4. Not equally between two points. *Pope.*
 5. Not in a right state; perversely. *Sidney.*
- A'XE.** *f.* [*ax*, Saxon.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a handle. *Dryden.*

A Z U

- A'XILLA.** *f.* [Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm; the armpit. *Quincy.*
- A'XI'LLAR.** } *a.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] be-
A'XI'LLARY. } longing to the armpit. *Brow.*
- A'XIOM.** *f.* [*axioma*, Latin.]
1. A proposition evident at first sight. *Hooker.*
 2. An established principle to be granted without new proof. *Hooker.*
- A'XIS.** *f.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve. *Bentley.*
- A'XLE.** } *f.* [*axis*, Latin.] The pin
A'XLE-TREE. } which passes through the
 middle of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed. *Milton.*
- AY.** *ad.* [perhaps from *ais*, Lat.] Yes. *Shak.*
- A'YE.** *ad.* [*apa*, Saxon; *ai*.] Always; to eternity; for ever. *Philips.*
- A'YGREEN.** *f.* The same with *houfeleck*.
- A'YRY.** *f.* The nest of the hawk. *Walton.*
- A'ZIMUTH.** *f.* [Arab.]
1. The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of a place and any given vertical line.
 2. *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian.
 3. *Azimuth Compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical *azimuth*.
 4. *Azimuths*, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. *Chambers.*
- AZU'RE.** *a.* [*azur*, Fr.] Blue; faint blue. *Newt.*

B.

B A B

- B** is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath.
- To BAA.** *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.
- BAA.** *f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep.
- To BA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [*babbelen*, German.]
1. To prattle like a child. *Prior.*
 2. To talk idly, or irrationally. *Prior.*
 3. To tell secrets. *L'Estrange.*
 4. To talk much. *Prior.*
- BA'BBLE.** *f.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle. *Shakspere.*
- BA'BBLEMENT.** *f.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate; empty words. *Milton.*
- BA'BBLER.** *f.* [from *babble*.]
1. An idle talker. *Rogers.*
 2. A teller of secrets. *Spenser.*
- BABE.** *f.* [*baban*, Welsh.] An infant; a child of either sex. *Dryden.*
- BA'BERY.** *f.* [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child. *Sidney.*
- BA'TISH.** *a.* [from *babe*.] Childish. *Ascham.*

B A C

- BABO'ON.** *f.* [*babouin*, Fr.] A monkey of the largest kind. *Addison.*
- BA'BY.** *f.* [See *BABE*.]
1. A child; an infant. *Locke.*
 2. A small image in imitation of a child. *Bac.*
- BA'CCATED.** *a.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beset with pearls; having many berries.
- BACCHANA'LIAN.** *f.* [from *bacchanalia*, Latin.] A drunkard.
- BA'CCHANALS.** *f.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts of Bacchus. *Pope.*
- BA'CCHUS BOLE.** *f.* A flower, not tall, but very full and broad-leaved. *Mortimer.*
- BACCI'FEROUS.** *a.* [from *bacca* and *fero*, Lat.] Berry-bearing. *Ray.*
- BA'CHELOR.** *f.* [*baccalaureus*, Latin.]
1. A man unmarried. *Dryden.*
 2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university. *Ascham.*
 3. A knight of the lowest order.
- BA'CHELORSHIP.** *f.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor. *Shakspere.*

BAC

BACK. *f.* [bac, bæc, Saxon.]

1. The hinder part of the body. *Bacon.*
2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut : opposed to the *palm.* *Donne.*
3. Part of the body which requires clothes. *Loc.*
4. The rear. *Clarendon.*
5. The place behind. *Dryden.*
6. The part of any thing out of fight. *Bacon.*
7. The thick part of any tool opposed to the edge. *Arbutnot.*

BACK. *ad.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place whence one came. *Raleigh.*
2. Backward. *Addison.*
3. Behind ; not coming forward. *Blackmore.*
4. Toward things past. *Burnet.*
5. Again ; in return. *Shakspeare.*
6. Again ; a second time. *Dryden.*

TO BACK. *v. a.*

1. To mount a horse. *Shakspeare.*
2. To break a horse. *Rejcommon.*
3. To place upon the back. *Shakspeare.*
4. To maintain ; to strengthen. *South.*
5. To justify ; to support. *Boyle.*
6. To second. *Dryden.*

TO BACKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite.*]
To censure or reproach the absent. *Shaksp.*

BACKBITER. *f.* [from *backbite.*] A privy calumniator ; a censurer of the absent. *South.*

BACKBONE. *f.* [from *back* and *bone.*] The bone of the back. *Ray.*

BACKCARRY. *f.* The act of having on the back. *Corwell.*

BACKDOOR. *f.* [from *back* and *door.*] The door behind the house. *Atterbury.*

BACKED. *a.* [from *back.*] Having a back. *Dry.*

BACKFRIEND. *f.* [from *back* and *friend.*]
An enemy in secret. *South.*

BACKGAMMON. *f.* [from *back* *gammon*, Welsh, a little battle.] A play or game with dice and tables. *Swift.*

BACKHOUSE. *f.* [from *back* and *house.*] The buildings behind the chief part of the house. *Car.*

BACKPIECE. *f.* [from *back* and *piece.*] The piece of armour which covers the back. *Cam.*

BACKROOM. *f.* A room behind. *Moxon.*

BACKSIDE. *f.* [from *back* and *side.*]

1. The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.*
2. The hind part of an animal. *Addison.*
3. The yard or ground behind a house. *Mort.*

TO BACKSLIDE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *slide.*]
To fall off ; to apostatize. *Jeremiah.*

BACKSLIDER. *f.* [from *backslide.*] An apostate. *Proverbs.*

BACKSTAFF. *f.* [from *back* and *staff.*] Because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned toward the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea.

BACKSTAIRS. *f.* The private stairs in the house. *Bacon.*

BACKSTAYS. *f.* [from *back* and *stay.*] Ropes which keep the masts from pitching forward.

BACKSWORD. *f.* [from *back* and *sword.*]
A sword with one sharp edge. *Arbutnot.*

BACKWARD. } *ad.* [back and *peapb*, Saxon.]

1. With the back forward. *Genesis.*
2. Toward the back. *Bacon.*

BAG

3. On the back. *Dryden.*
4. From the present station to the place beyond the back. *Shakspeare.*
5. Regressively. *Newton.*
6. Toward something past. *South.*
7. Reflexively. *Davies.*
8. From a better to a worse state. *Dryden.*
9. Past ; in time past. *Locke.*
10. Perversely ; from the wrong end. *Shak.*

BACKWARD. *a.*

1. Unwilling ; averse. *Atterbury.*
2. Hesitating. *Shakspeare.*
3. Sluggish ; dilatory. *Watts.*
4. Dull ; not quick or apprehensive. *South.*
5. Late ; coming after something else.

BACKWARD. *f.* The things or state behind or past. *Shakspeare.*

BACKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *backward.*]

1. Unwillingly ; averse. *Sidney.*
2. Perversely. *Shakspeare.*

BACKWARDNESS. *f.* [from *backward.*]

1. Dulness ; sluggishness. *Atterbury.*
2. Slowness of progression ; tardiness.

BACKON. *f.* The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

BAD. *a.* [quado, Dutch.]

1. Ill ; not good. *Pope.*
2. Vicious ; corrupt. *Prior.*
3. Unfortunate ; unhappy. *Dryden.*
4. Hurtful ; unwholesome. *Addison.*
5. Sick.

BAD, or BADE. The preterit of *bid.*

BADGE. *f.* [bajulo, to carry, Lat.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn. *Atterbury.*
2. A token by which one is known. *Fairfax.*
3. The mark of any thing. *Dryden.*

TO BADGE. *v. a.* To mark. *Shakspeare.*

BADGER. *f.* A brock ; an animal that earths in the ground. *Brown.*

BADGER. *f.* [bajulo, to carry, Lat.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it to another. *Corwell.*

BADLY. *ad.* [from *bad.*] Not well. *Shak.*

BADNESS. *f.* Want of good qualities. *Addison.*

TO BAFLE. *v. a.* [beffier, French.]

1. To elude ; to make ineffectual. *South.*
2. To confound ; to defeat with some confusion. *Addison.*

BAFFLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A defeat. *South.*

BAFFLER. *f.* [from *baffle.*] He that puts to confusion, or defeats. *Gov. of the Tongues.*

BAG. *f.* [belge, Saxon.]

1. A sack, or pouch. *South.*
2. That part of animals, in which some particular juices are contained. *Dryden.*
3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair. *Addison.*
4. A term used to signify quantities ; as, a bag of pepper, a bag of hops.

TO BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag. *Dryden.*
2. To load with a bag. *Dryden.*

TO BAG. *v. n.* To swell like a full bag. *Dryd.*

BAGATELLE. *f.* [bagatelle, Fr.] A trifle. *Prior.*

BAGGAGE. *f.* [baggage, French.]

1. The furniture of an army. *Bacon.*
2. A worthless woman. *Sidney.*

BAL

- BA'GNIO.** *f.* [*bagnio*, Ital.] A house for bathing and sweating. *Arbutnot.*
- BA'GPIPE.** *f.* [from *bag* and *pipe*.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, and pipes. *Addison.*
- BA'GPIPER.** *f.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on the bagpipe. *Shakspeare.*
- To BAIGNE.** *v. a.* [*baigner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak: out of use. *Carew.*
- BAIL.** *f.* [*bailler*, to put into the hand, Fr.] The freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. *Cowell.*
- To BAIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give bail for another. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To admit to bail. *Clarendon.*
- BA'ILABLE.** *a.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.
- BA'ILIFF.** *f.* [*baillie*, French.]
1. A subordinate officer. *Addison.*
 2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests. *Bacon.*
 3. An under-steward of a manor.
- BA'ILWICK.** *f.* [*baillie*, and *wic*, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Hale.*
- To BAIT.** *v. a.* [*batan*, Saxon.]
1. To put meat to tempt animals. *Ray.*
 2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road. *Spenser.*
- To BAIT.** *v. a.* [from *battre*, French.]
1. To attack with violence. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To harass by the help of others.
- To BAIT.** *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment. *Milton.*
- To BAIT.** *v. n.* [as a hawk.] To clap the wings; to flutter. *Shakspeare.*
- BAIT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Meat set to allure animals to a snare. *Sh.*
 2. A temptation; an enticement. *Addison.*
 3. A refreshment on a journey.
- BAIZE.** *f.* A kind of coarse open cloth.
- To BAKE.** *v. a.* [*bæcan*, Saxon.]
1. To heat any thing in a close place. *Isaiah.*
 2. To harden in the fire. *Bacon.*
 3. To harden with heat. *Dryden.*
- To BAKE.** *v. n.*
1. To do the work of baking. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To be heated or baked. *Shakspeare.*
- BA'KEHOUSE.** *f.* A place for baking bread.
- BA'KER.** *f.* [from *to bake*.] He whose trade is to bake. *South.*
- BA'LBANCE.** *f.* [*balance*, French.]
1. A pair of scales. *Swift.*
 2. The act of comparing two things. *Atterb.*
 3. The overplus of weight. *Bacon.*
 4. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even. *Pope.*
 5. Equipoise. *Locke.*
 6. The beating part of a watch. *Locke.*
 7. In astronomy, the sign *Libra*. *Dryden.*
- To BA'LBANCE.** *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]
1. To weigh in a balance. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To keep in a state of just proportion. *Newton.*
 3. To counterpoise. *Locke.*
 4. To regulate an account. *Locke.*
 5. To pay that which is wanting. *Prior.*

BAL

- To BA'LBANCE.** *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives. *Locke.*
- BA'LBANCER.** *f.* [from *balance*.] The person that weighs any thing.
- BA'LBASS Ruby.** *f.* [*balas*, Fr.] A kind of ruby.
- BALCO'NY.** *f.* [*balcon*, Fr.] A frame before the window of a room. *Gay.*
- BALD.** *a.* [*bal*, Welsh.]
1. Wanting hair. *Addison.*
 2. Without natural covering. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Unadorned; inelegant. *Dryden.*
 4. Naked; without dignity. *Shakspeare.*
 5. It was used by the northern nations, to signify *bold*; and is still in use.
- BA'LBDRDASH.** *f.* Rude mixture.
- To BA'LBDRDASH.** *v. a.* To adulterate liquor.
- BA'LBLY.** *ad.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.
- BA'LBDMONY.** *f.* Gentian; a plant.
- BA'LBDNES.** *f.* [from *bald*.]
1. The want of hair.
 2. The loss of hair. *Swift.*
 3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.
- BA'LBDRICK.** *f.*
1. A girdle. *Pope.*
 2. The zodiac. *Spenser.*
- BALE.** *f.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle of goods. *Woodw.*
- BALE.** *f.* [*bal*, Sax.] Misery. *Spenser.*
- To BALE.** *v. a.* [from *bailler*, Fr.] To lave; to throw out.
- To BALE.** *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr.] To make up into a bale.
- BA'LEFUL.** *a.* [from *bale*.]
1. Full of misery; sorrowful. *Milton.*
 2. Full of mischief; destructive. *Dryden.*
- BA'LEFULLY.** *ad.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowfully; mischievously.
- BALK.** *f.* [*balk*, Dutch.] A great beam.
- BALK.** *f.* A ridge of land left unploughed.
- To BALK.** *v. a.* [See the noun.]
1. To disappoint; to frustrate. *Prior.*
 2. To miss any thing. *Drayton.*
 3. To omit, or refuse any thing. *Shakspeare.*
- BA'LBKERS.** *f.* Men who give a sign which way the shoal of herrings is. *Carew.*
- BALL.** *f.* [*bol*, Danish.]
1. Any thing made in a round form. *Howel.*
 2. A round thing to play with. *Sidney.*
 3. A globe. *Glanville.*
 4. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness. *Peacham.*
- BALL.** *f.* [*bal*, French.] An entertainment of dancing. *Swift.*
- BA'LLAD.** *f.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song. *Watts.*
- To BA'LLAD.** *v. n.* To make or sing ballads. *Shakspeare.*
- BA'LLAD-SINGER.** *f.* One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets. *Gay.*
- BA'LLAST.** *f.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady. *Wilkins.*
- To BA'LLAST.** *v. a.*
1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship. *Wilkins.*
 2. To keep any thing steady. *Donne.*
- BALLE'TTE.** *f.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance.
- BALLON.** *f.* [*ballon*, French.]
- BALLO'ON.** *f.* [*ballon*, French.]

BAN

1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.
 2. A ball placed on the top of a pillar.
 3. A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts.
- BA'LLOT.** *f.* [*ballote*, French.]
1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.
 2. The act of voting by ballot.
- To BA'LLOT.** *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot. *Wotton.*
- BALLOTATION.** *f.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot. *Wotton.*
- BALM.** *f.* [*baume*, French.]
1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous. *Dryden.*
 2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment. *Shak.*
 3. Any thing that soothes pain. *Shakspeare.*
- BALM.** } *f.* [*melissa*, Lat.] The name
- BALM Mint.** } of a plant. *Miller.*
- BALM of Gilead.**
1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree.
 2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent of its leaves. *Miller.*
- To BALM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To anoint with balm. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To soothe; to mitigate. *Shakspeare.*
- BA'LMY.** *a.* [from *balm*.]
1. Having the qualities of balm. *Milton.*
 2. Producing balm. *Pope.*
 3. Soothing; soft. *Dryden.*
 4. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden.*
 5. Mitigating; assuasive. *Shakspeare.*
- BA'LNERY.** *f.* [*balnearium*, Latin.] A bathing room. *Brown.*
- BALNEATION.** *f.* [from *balneum*, Latin.] The act of bathing. *Brown.*
- BA'LNATORY.** *a.* [*balneatorius*, Latin.] Belonging to a bath.
- BA'LSAM.** *f.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent. *Denham.*
- BALSA'MICAL.** } *a.* Unctuous; mitigating;
- BALSA'MICK.** } soft; mild. *Hale.*
- BA'LUSTER.** *f.* A small column or pilaster, from two to four inches diameter.
- BALUSTRADE.** *f.* Rows of little turned pillars, called balusters.
- BA'LYARDS.** *f.* [from *ball*, and *yard*, or stick.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick: now corruptly called *billiards*. *Spenser.*
- BAM, BEAM,** being initials in the name of a place, imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon *beam*. *Gibson.*
- BA'MBOO.** *f.* An Indian plant of the reed kind, much larger than the sugar-cane.
- To BAMBO'OZLE.** *v. a.* To deceive; to impose upon: a low word. *Arbutnot.*
- BAMBO'OZLER.** *f.* A cheat. *Arbutnot.*
- BAN.** *f.* [*ban*, Teutonic.]
1. Publick notice given of any thing. *Corwell.*
 2. A curse; excommunication. *Raleigh.*
 3. Intendiction. *Milton.*
- To BAN.** *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch.] To curse; to execrate. *Knolles.*

BAN

- BAND.** *f.* [*bande*, Dutch.]
1. A tie; a bandage. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. *Dryden.*
 3. Any means of union or connexion. *Sba.*
 4. Any thing bound round another. *Bacon.*
 5. A company of persons joined together. *Tat.*
 6. [In architecture.] Any flat low moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth.
- To BAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To unite together into one body or troop.
 2. To bind over with a band. *Dryden.*
- BA'NDAGE.** *f.* [*bandage*, French.] Something bound over another. *Addison.*
- BA'NDBOX.** *f.* [from *band* and *box*.] A slight box used for bands, and other things of small weight. *Addison.*
- BA'NDELET.** *f.* [*bandelet*, Fr.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.
- BA'NDIT.** } *f.* in the plural *banditti*.
- BANDIT'TO.** } [*bandito*, Italian.] A man outlawed. *Milton, Shakspeare.*
- BA'NDOG.** *f.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog*.] A kind of large dog. *Shakspeare.*
- BA'NDOLEERS.** *f.* [*bandouliers*, French.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.
- BA'NDROL.** *f.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.
- BA'NDY.** *f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom, for striking a ball.
- To BA'NDY.** *v. a.*
1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another. *Blackmore.*
 2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shaksp.*
 3. To agitate; to toss about. *Locke.*
- To BA'NDY.** *v. n.* To contend. *Hudibras.*
- BA'NDYLEG.** *f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg. *Swift.*
- BA'NDYLEGGED.** *a.* [from *bandyleg*.] Having crooked legs. *Collier.*
- BANE.** *f.* [*ban*, Sax. a murderer.]
1. Poison. *Addison.*
 2. Mischief; ruin. *Hooker.*
- To BANE.** *v. a.* To poison. *Shakspeare.*
- BA'NEFUL.** *a.* [from *bane* and *full*.]
1. Poisonous. *Pope.*
 2. Destructive. *Ben Jonson.*
- BA'NEFULNESS.** *f.* [from *bane* and *ful*.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.
- BA'NEWORT.** *f.* Deadly nightshade.
- To BANG.** *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Dutch.]
1. To beat; to thump. *Howel.*
 2. To handle roughly. *Shakspeare.*
- BANG.** *f.* A blow; a thump. *Hudibras.*
- To BA'NGLE.** *v. a.* To waste by little and little. *Duty of Man.*
- To BA'NISH.** *v. a.* [*banir*, French.]
1. To condemn to leave his own country. *Sh.*
 2. To drive away. *Tillotson.*
- BA'NISHER.** *f.* [from *banish*.] He that forces another from his own country. *Shakspeare.*
- BA'NISHMENT.** *f.* [*banissement*, Fr.]
1. The act of banishing another.
 2. The state of being banished; exile. *Dryd.*

B A P

BANK. *f.* [*banc*, Saxon.]

1. The earth rising on each side of a water. *Sb.*
2. Any heap of earth piled up. *Samuel.*
3. A seat or bench of rowers. *Waller.*
4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally. *South.*

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with banks. *Thomson.*
2. To lay up money in a bank.

BANK-BILL. *f.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid. *Swift.*

BA'NKER. *f.* [from *bank*.] One that trafficks in money. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPT. *a.* [*banqueroute*, French.] In debt beyond the power of payment. *Shaks.*

BA'NKRUPT. *f.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment. *Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to disable one from satisfying his creditors. *Hamm.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *f.* [from *bankrupt*.]

1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.
2. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BA'NNER. *f.* [*banniere*, French.] A flag; a standard; a military ensign. *Milton.*

BA'NNERET. *f.* [from *banner*.] A knight made in the field. *Camden.*

BA'NNEROL. *f.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN. *f.* A man's undress, or morning gown.

BA'NNOCK. *f.* A kind of eaten or pease-meal cake.

BA'NQUET. *f.* [*banquet*, Fr.] A feast. *Job.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. a.* To treat any one with feasts. *Hayward.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily. *South.*

BA'NQUETER. *f.* [from *banquet*.]

1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.
2. He that makes feasts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE.

BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *f.* [*banquet* and *house*.] A house where banquets are kept. *Dryden.*

BANQUETTE. *f.* A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BA'NSTICKLE. *f.* A small fish; a stickleback.

To BA'NTER. *v. a.* [*badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to ridicule. *L'Estrange.*

BA'NTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery. *L'Estrange.*

BA'NTERER. *f.* [from *banter*.] One that banters. *L'Estrange.*

BA'NTLING. *f.* [*bairnling*.] A little child. *Pr.*

BA'PTISM. *f.* [*baptismus*, Lat. *βαπτισμος*.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which denotes an internal ablution of the soul from original sin. *Ayliffe.*

2. *Baptism* is often taken in scripture for sufferings. *Luke.*

BAPTIS'MAL. *a.* [from *baptism*.] Of or pertaining to baptism. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST. *f.* [*baptiste*, Fr. *βαπτιστης*.] He that administers baptism. *Milton.*

BA'PTISTERY. *f.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The

B A R

place where baptism is administered. *Addison.*
To BAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*baptiser*, French, from *βαπτίζω*.] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism to one. *Rogers.*

BAPTIZER. *f.* [from *to baptize*.] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR. *f.* [*barre*, French.]

1. A piece of wood, or other matter, laid across a passage to hinder entrance. *Exodus.*
2. A bolt. *Nebemiah.*
3. Any obstacle. *Daniel.*
4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour.
5. Any thing used for prevention. *Hooker.*
6. The place where causes of law are tried. *Dr.*
7. An enclosed place in a tavern, where the housekeeper sits. *Addison.*
8. [In law.] A peremptory exception against a demand or plea. *Cowell.*
9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together. *Jonab.*
10. *Bars*, in musick, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

BAR-SHOT. *f.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or shut with a bolt or bar. *Swift.*
2. To hinder; to obstruct. *Shakspeare.*
3. To prevent; to exclude. *Sidney.*
4. To shut out. *Dryden.*
5. To prohibit. *Addison.*
6. To except. *Shakspeare.*

BARB. *f.* [*barba*, a beard, Latin.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard. *Walton.*
2. The point that stands backward in an arrow, or fishing-hook. *Pope.*
3. The armour for horses. *Hayward.*

BARB. *f.* [contracted from *Barbary*.] A Barbary horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard. *Shaks.*
2. To furnish horses with armour. *Dryden.*
3. To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *f.* [*barbacane*, French.]

1. A fortification before the walls of a town. *Sp.*
2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.
3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBA'DOES Cherry. [*malpbigia*, Lat.] A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBA'DOES Tar. A bituminous substance differing little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

BARBA'RIAN. *f.* [*barbarus*, Lat.]

1. A man uncivilized; a savage. *Stillingfl.*
2. A foreigner. *Shakspeare.*
3. A man without pity. *Philips.*

BARBA'RIAN. *a.* Savage. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK. *a.* [*barbaricus*, Latin.] Foreign; far-fetched. *Milton.*

BA'RBARISM. *f.* [*barbarismus*, Latin.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of language. *Dryden.*
2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Dry.*

BAR

3. Brutality; savageness of manners. *Spenser.*
4. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shakespeare.*
- BARBARITY.** *f.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Savageness; incivility.
2. Cruelty; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*
3. Impurity of speech. *Swift.*
- BARBAROUS.** *a.* [*barbare*, French.]
1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized. *Davies.*
2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts. *Dry.*
3. Cruel; inhuman. *Clarendon.*
- BARBAROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.
2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.
3. Cruelly; inhumanly. *Spectator.*
- BARBAROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Incivility of manners. *Temple.*
2. Impurity of language. *Brewerwood.*
3. Cruelty. *Hale.*
- TO BARBECUE.** *v. a.* To dress a hog whole, by broiling. *Pope.*
- BARBECUE.** *f.* A hog dressed whole.
- BARBED.** *particip. a.* [from *to barb.*]
1. Furnished with armour. *Shakespeare.*
2. Bearded; jagged with hooks. *Milton.*
- BARBEL.** *f.* [*barbus*, Lat.] A kind of fish found in rivers. *Walton.*
- BARBER.** *f.* [from *to barb.*] A man who shaves the beard. *Wotton.*
- TO BARBER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder. *Shakespeare.*
- BARBER-CHIRURGEON.** *f.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade; a low practitioner of surgery. *Wise man.*
- BARBER-MONGER.** *f.* A top; a man decked out by his barber. *Shakespeare.*
- BARBERRY.** *f.* [*berberis*, Lat.] Piperidge bush. *Mortimer.*
- BARD.** *f.* [*bardd*, Welsh.] A poet. *Spenser.*
- BARE.** *a.* [*bape*, Saxon.]
1. Naked; without covering. *Addison.*
2. Uncovered in respect. *Clarendon.*
3. Unadorned; plain; simple. *Spenser.*
4. Detected; no longer concealed. *Milton.*
5. Poor; indigent. *Hooker.*
6. Mere. *South.*
7. Threadbare; much worn. *Shakespeare.*
8. Not united with any thing else. *Hooker.*
- TO BARE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To strip; to make bare or naked. *Bacon.*
- BARE, or BORS.** The preterit of *to bear.*
- BARBONE.** *f.* [from *bare* and *bone.*] Lean.
- BARFACED.** *a.* [from *bare* and *face.*]
1. With the face naked; not masked. *Shak.*
2. Shameless; unreserved. *Clarendon.*
- BARFACEDLY.** *ad.* [from *barfaced.*]
- Openly; shamelessly; without disguise. *Loc.*
- BARFACEDNESS.** *f.* [from *barfaced.*]
- Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.
- BARFOOT.** *a.* [from *bare* and *foot.*] Having no shoes. *Shakespeare.*
- BARFOOT.** *ad.* Without shoes. *Addison.*
- BARFOOTED.** *a.* Being without shoes. *Sid.*
- BARAGNAWN.** *a.* [from *bare* and *gnawn.*]
- Eaten bare. *Shakespeare.*
- BAREHEADED.** *a.* [from *bare* and *head.*]

BAR

- Uncovered in respect. *Dryden.*
- BARRELY.** *ad.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedly.
2. Merely; only. *Hooker.*
- BARRENESS.** *f.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedness. *Shakespeare.*
2. Leanness. *Shakespeare.*
3. Poverty. *South.*
- BARGAIN.** *f.* [*bargaigne*, French.]
1. A contract or agreement concerning the sale of something. *Bacon.*
2. The thing bought or sold. *L'Estrange.*
3. Stipulation; interested dealing. *Bacon.*
4. An unexpected reply, tending to obscenity. *Dryden.*
5. An event; an upshot. *Arbutnot.*
- TO BARGAIN.** *v. n.* To make a contract for the sale of any thing. *Addison.*
- BARGAINE'E.** *f.* [from *bargain.*] He or she that accepts a bargain.
- BARGAINER.** *f.* [from *bargain.*] The person who proffers or makes a bargain.
- BARGE.** *f.* [*bargie*, Dutch.]
1. A boat for pleasure. *Waller.*
2. A boat for burden.
- BARGER.** *f.* [from *barge.*] The manager of a barge. *Carew.*
- BARK.** *f.* [*bark*, Danish.]
1. The rind or covering of a tree. *Bacon.*
2. [*barca*, low Lat.] A small ship. *Granger.*
- TO BARK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark. *Temple.*
- TO BARK.** *v. n.* [beopcan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noise which a dog makes when he pursues. *Cowley.*
2. To clamour at. *Shakespeare.*
- BARK-BARED.** *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mort.*
- BARKER.** *f.* [from *bark.*]
1. One that barks or clamours. *Ben Jonson.*
2. One that is employed in stripping trees.
- BARKEY.** *a.* [from *bark.*] Consisting of bark; containing bark. *Shakespeare.*
- BARLEY.** *f.* A grain of which malt is made.
- BARLEYBRAKE.** *f.* A kind of rural play. *Sidney.*
- BARM.** *f.* [*byrm*, Welsh.] Yest; the ferment put into drink to make it work. *Shakespeare.*
- BARMY.** *a.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm; yesty. *Dryden.*
- BARN.** *f.* [*beppn*, Saxon.] A place or horse for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw. *Addison.*
- BARNACLE.** *f.* [*beapn*, Sax.] a child, and aac, an oak.]
1. A kind of shellfish that grows upon timber that lies in the sea.
2. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees. *Bentley.*
3. An instrument for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose.
- BAROMETER.** *f.* [from *baros* and *metron.*]
- A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.
- BAROMETRICAL.** *a.* [from *barometery.*]

BAR

- Relating to the barometer. *Derham.*
- BARON.** *f.* [*baro*, Latin.]
1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount.
 2. *Baron* is an officer: as *barons* of the exchequer to the king.
 3. There are also *barons* of the cinque-ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament. *Cowell.*
 4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Cowell.*
 5. A *Baron of Beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut alunder.
- BARONAGE.** *f.* [from *baron*.]
1. The body of barons and peers. *Hale.*
 2. The dignity of a baron.
 3. The lands which give title to a baron.
- BARONESS.** *f.* [*baroneffa*, Italian.] A baron's lady.
- BARONET.** *f.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary. *Spenser.*
- BARONY.** *f.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. *Cowell.*
- BAROSCOPE.** *f.* [*βάρος* and *σκοπία*.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere. *Arbutnot.*
- BARACAN.** *f.* [*bouracan*, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.
- BARACK.** *f.* [*baracca*, Span.] Building to lodge soldiers.
- BARRATOR.** *f.* [*barrateur*, Fr. a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law suits. *Arb.*
- BARRATRY.** *f.* [from *barrator*.] Foul practice in law. *Hudibras.*
- BARREL.** *f.* [*baril*, Welsh.]
1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close. *Dr.*
 2. A particular measure; as, a *barrel* of beer is thirty-six gallons; and a *barrel* of herrings contains usually a thousand.
 3. Any thing hollow. *Digby.*
 4. A cylinder. *Moxon.*
- To BARREL.** *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel for preservation. *Spenser.*
- BARREL-BELLIED.** *a.* Having a large belly. *Dryden.*
- BARREN.** *a.* [*bape*, Saxon.]
1. Not prolifick. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile. *Pope.*
 3. Not copious; scanty. *Swift.*
 4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. *Shaksf.*
- BARRENLY.** *ad.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully.
- BARRENNESS.** *f.* [from *barren*.]
1. Want of the power of procreation. *Milton.*
 2. Unfruitfulness; sterility. *Bacon.*
 3. Want of invention. *Dryden.*
 4. Want of matter; scantiness. *Hooker.*
 5. In theology, want of sensibility. *Taylor.*
- BARRRFUL.** *a.* [*bar* and *full*.] Full of obstructions. *Shakspeare.*
- BARRICA'DE.** *f.* [*barricade*, French.]
1. A fortification made to keep off an attack.
 2. Any stop; bar; obstruction. *Denham.*
- To BARRICA'DE.** *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]
1. To stop up a passage. *Gay.*
 2. To hinder by stoppage. *Woodward.*
- BARRICA'DO.** *f.* [*barricada*, Spanish.] A

BAS

- fortification; a bar. *Bacon.*
- To BARRICA'DO.** *v. a.* To fortify; to bar; to stop up. *Clarendon.*
- BARRIER.** *f.* [*barriere*, French.]
1. A barricade; an entrenchment. *Pope.*
 2. A fortification, or strong place. *Swift.*
 3. A stop; an obstruction. *Watts.*
 4. A bar to mark the limits of any place. *Bac.*
 5. A boundary; a limit. *Pope.*
- BARRISTER.** *f.* [from *bar*.] A person qualified to plead causes; a counsellor at law. *Blount.*
- BARROW.** *f.* [*beupe*, Sax.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand. *Gay.*
- BARROW.** *f.* [*berx*, Saxon.] A hog.
- To BARTER.** *v. n.* [*barrater*, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another. *Collier.*
- To BARTER.** *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange for something else. *Prior.*
- BARTER.** *f.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange. *Felton.*
- BARTERER.** *f.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.
- BARTERY.** *f.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities. *Camden.*
- BARTRAM.** *f.* A plant; pellitory.
- BASE.** *a.* [*bas*, French.]
1. Mean; vile; worthless. *Peacbam.*
 2. Disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous. *Atter.*
 3. Of low station; of mean account. *Dry.*
 4. Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. *Shak.*
 5. [Applied to metals.] Without value. *Watts.*
 6. [Applied to sounds.] Deep; grave. *Bacon.*
- BASE-BORN.** *a.* Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*
- BASE-COURT.** *f.* Lower court. *Shaksf.*
- BASE-MINDED.** *a.* Mean-spirited. *Camden.*
- BASE-VIOL.** *f.* An instrument used in concerts for the base sound. *Addison.*
- BASE.** *f.* [*bas*, French.]
1. The bottom of any thing. *Prior.*
 2. The pedestal of a statue. *Broome.*
 3. That part of any ornament which hangs down. *Sidney.*
 4. Stockings. *Hudibras.*
 5. The place from which racers run. *Dryden.*
 7. The string that gives a base sound. *Dryd.*
 8. An old rustick play. *Shakspeare.*
- To BASE.** *v. a.* [*basier*, Fr.] To embate; to make less valuable. *Bacon.*
- BASELY.** *ad.* [from *base*.]
1. Meanly; dishonourably. *Clarendon.*
 2. In bastardy. *Knolles.*
- BASENESS.** *f.* [from *base*.]
1. Meanness; vileness; badness. *South.*
 2. Vileness of metal. *Swift.*
 3. Bastardy. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Deepness of sound. *Bacon.*
- To BASH.** *v. n.* [probably from *base*.] To be ashamed. *Spenser.*
- BASHA'W.** *f.* Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province. *Bacon.*
- BA'SHFUL.** *a.* [*verbaesfen*, Dutch.]
1. Modest; shamefaced. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Vitiously modest; sheepish. *Sidney.*
- BA'SHFULLE.** *ad.* [from *bashful*.] Timorously; modestly.

B A S

BA'SHFULNESS. *f.* [from *bashful*.]

1. Modesty. *Dryden.*
2. Vicious or rustick shame. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL. *f.* The name of a plant.

BA'SIL. *f.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA'SIL. *f.* The skin of a sheep tanned.

To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA. *f.* [*βασιλική*.] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL. } *a.* [from *basilica*.] Belonging

BASI'LICK. } to the basilica. *Sharp.*

BA'SILICK. *f.* [*basilique*, Fr. *βασιλική*.] A

large hall; a magnificent church.

BASI'LICON. *f.* [*βασιλικόν*.] An ointment,

called also tetrapharmacon. *Wifeman.*

BA'SILISK. *f.* [*basiliscus*, Latin.]

1. A kind of serpent; a cockatrice; said to

kill by looking. He is called *basilisk*, or little

king, from a comb or crest on his head. *Brown.*

2. A species of cannon. *Bacon.*

BA'SIN. *f.* [*basin*, French.]

1. A small vessel to hold water for washing,

or other uses. *Brown.*

2. A small pond. *Spettator.*

3. A part of the sea enclosed in rocks. *Pope.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

5. A dock for repairing and building ships.

6. *Basins of a balance*; the same with the scales.

BA'SIS. *f.* [*basis*, Latin.]

1. The foundation of any thing. *Dryden.*

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of

a column. *Addison.*

3. That on which any thing is raised. *Danb.*

4. The pedestal. *Shakspeare.*

5. The groundwork of any thing. *Shaks.*

To BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dutch.] To warm

by laying out in the heat. *Milton.*

To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth. *Dryd.*

BA'SKET. *f.* [*basged*, Welsh.] A vessel made

of twigs, rushes, or splinters. *Dryden.*

BA'SKET-HILT. *f.* A hilt of a weapon so

made as to contain the whole hand. *Hudib.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *f.* A woman that plies

at markets with a basket.

BASS. *f.* [by *Junius* derived from some British

word signifying a *rust*; perhaps more properly

bass, from the French *basse*.] A mat

used in churches. *Mortimer.*

BASS. *a.* [See *BASE*.] Grave; deep.

To BASS. *v. n.* To found in a deep tone. *Shak.*

BASS-RELIEF. *f.* [*bass* and *relief*.] Sculpture,

the figures of which do not stand out

from the ground in their full proportion.

BASS-VIOL. See *BASE-VIOL.* *Dryden.*

BA'SSET. *f.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards.

BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital. See *BASS-RELIEF*.]

BA'SSOCK. *f.* A bals; a mat.

BASSO'N. } *f.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical in-

BASSO'ON. } strument of the wind kind,

blown with a reed.

BA'STARD. *f.* [*bastard*, Welsh.]

1. A person born of a woman out of wedlock.

2. Any thing spurious or false. *Shakspeare.*

3. A kind of sweet wine. *Shakspeare.*

B A T

BA'STARD. *a.*

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate. *Sb.*

2. Spurious; supposititious; adulterate. *Temp.*

To BA'STARD. *v. a.* To convict of being a

bastard. *Bacon.*

To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *bastard*.]

1. To convict of being a bastard.

2. To beget a bastard. *Shakspeare.*

BA'STARDLY. *ad.* [from *bastard*.] In the

manner of a bastard; spuriously. *Donne.*

BA'STARDY. *f.* [from *bastard*.] An unlaw-

ful state of birth, which disables the bastard

from succeeding to an inheritance. *Taylor.*

To BASTE. *v. a.* [*bastonner*, French.]

1. To beat with a stick. *Hudibras.*

2. To drip butter upon meat on the spit. *Sb.*

3. [*basier*, Fr.] To sew slightly.

BASTINA'DE. } *f.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel. *Sidney.*

2. A Turkish punishment of beating an of-

fender on the soles of his feet.

To BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun;]

To BASTINA'DO. } [*bastonner*, Fr.] To beat;

to treat with the *bastinado*. *Arbutnot.*

BA'STION. *f.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of

earth, usually faced with masonry, standing out

from a rampart; a bulwark. *Harris.*

BAT. *f.* [*bat*, Saxon.] A heavy stick. *Hakew.*

BAT. *f.* An animal having the body of a

moule, and the wings of a bird; not with

feathers, but with a sort of skin which is ex-

tended. It brings forth its young alive, and

suckles them. *Davies.*

BAT-FOWLING. *f.* [from *bat* and *foveol*.]

Birdcatching in the nighttime. They light

torches, and then beat the bushes; upon

which the birds, flying to the flames, are

caught with nets or otherwise. *Pearbanc.*

BA'TABLE. *a.* [from *bate*.] Disputable. *Cocu.*

BATCH. *f.* [from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once,

so as to have the same qualities. *Ben Jonson.*

BATE. *f.* [from *debate*.] Strife; contention.

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]

1. To lessen any thing; to retrench. *Shak.*

2. To sink the price. *Locke.*

3. To lessen a demand. *Shakspeare.*

4. To cut off; to take away. *Dryden.*

To BATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less. *Shakspeare.*

2. To remit. *Dryden.*

BATE, once the preterit of *bite*. *Spenser.*

BA'TEFUL. *a.* [from *bate* and *full*.] Con-

tentious. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *f.* Diminution. *Moxon.*

BATH. *f.* [*bad*, Saxon.]

1. A *batb* is either of hot or cold water, either

of art or nature. *Quincy.*

2. Outward heat, applied to the body. *Shak.*

3. A vessel of hot water, in which another is

placed that requires a softer heat than the

naked fire. *Quincy.*

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing 12-

BAW

ven gallons and four pints, or three pecks and three pints. *Calm.*
To BATHE. *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]
 1. To wash, as in a bath. *South.*
 2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors. *Dryden.*
 3. To wash any thing. *Dryden.*
To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water. *Waller.*
BA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate*.] Except. *Rowe.*
BA'TLET. *f.* [from *bat*.] A square piece of wood used in beating linen. *Shakspeare.*
BATO'ON. *f.* [*baton*, Fr. formerly *spelt baston*.]
 1. A staff or club. *Bacon.*
 2. A truncheon or marshal's staff.
BA'TTAILOUS. *a.* [from *bataille*, French.] Warlike; with a military appearance. *Earfax.*
BATTA'LIA. *f.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle. *Clarendon.*
BATTA'LION. *f.* [*bataillon*, French.]
 1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. *Pope.*
 2. An army; not in use. *Shakspeare.*
To BA'TTEN. *v. a.*
 1. To fatten, or make fat. *Milton.*
 2. To fertilize. *Phillips.*
To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Garth.*
BA'TTEN. *f.* A scantling of wood. *Moxon.*
To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]
 1. To beat; to beat down; to shatter. *Waller.*
 2. To wear with beating. *Swift.*
 3. To wear out with service. *Southern.*
BA'TTER. *f.* [from *batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together. *King.*
BA'TTERER. *f.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.
BA'TTERY. *f.* [*batterie*, French.]
 1. The act of battering. *Locke.*
 2. The instruments with which a town is battered; a line of cannon. *South.*
 3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.
 4. In law, a violent striking of any man. *Sh.*
BA'TTISH. *a.* [from *bat*.] Resembling a bat.
BA'TTLE. *f.* [*bataille*, French.]
 1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A body of forces. *Bacon.*
 3. The main body. *Hayward.*
To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*battailler*, French.] To contend in fight. *Prior.*
BA'TTLE-ARRA'Y. *f.* Array, or order of battle. *Addison.*
BA'TTLE-AXE. *f.* A weapon in form of an axe; a bill. *Carew.*
BA'TTLEDOOR. *f.* [door and *battle*.] An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade, used to strike a shuttlecock. *Locke.*
BA'TTLEMENT. *f.* [from *battie*.] A wall with embrasures or interstices. *Norris.*
BA'TTY. *a.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat. *Sh.*
BA'VAROY. *f.* A kind of cloak. *Gay.*
BA'UBEE. *f.* A half-penny. *Bramston.*
BA'VIN. *f.* A stick like those bound up in fagots; a piece of waste wood. *Mortimer.*
BA'WBLE. *f.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Latin.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery. *Prior.*
BA'WBLING. *a.* [from *bauble*.] Trifling;

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contemptible. *Shakspeare.*
BA'WCOCK. *f.* A fine fellow. *Shakspeare.*
BAWD. *f.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer or procuree.
To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure. *Swift.*
BA'WDILY. *ad.* [from *baudy*.] Obscenely.
BA'WDINESS. *f.* [from *baudy*.] Obsceneness.
BA'WDRICK. *f.* [See *BALDRICK*.] A belt. *Chapman.*
BA'WDRY. *f.*
 1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Obscenity. *Ben Jonson.*
BA'WDY. *a.* [from *baud*.] Obscene; unchaste. *Southern.*
BA'WDYHOUSE. *f.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery. *Den.*
To BAWL. *v. n.* [*ballo*, Latin.]
 1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence. *Smith.*
 2. To cry as a froward child. *L'Estrange.*
To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift.*
BA'WREL. *f.* A kind of hawk.
BA'WSIN. *f.* A badger.
BAY. *a.* [*badus*, Latin.] A bay horse is what is inclining to a chestnut. All bay horses have black manes. *Farrier's Dict.*
BAY. *f.* [*baye*, Dutch.] An opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides, except the entrance. *Bacon.*
BAY. *f.* [*abbai*, French.]
 1. The state of any thing surrounded by enemies. *Denham.*
 2. Distance beyond which no approach could be made. *Dryden.*
BAY. *f.* In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building. *Bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long. *Shakspeare.*
BAY. *f.* [*baurus*, Lat.] A tree.
BAY. *f.* An honorary crown or garland. *Pope.*
To BAY. *v. n.* [*abbaier*, French.]
 1. To bark, as a dog at a thief. *Spenser.*
 2. To shut in. *Shakspeare.*
To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking. *Shak.*
BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. *Bacon.*
BAY Window. A window jutting outward. *Sh.*
BA'YARD. *f.* [from *bay*.] A bay horse.
BA'YONET. *f.* [*bayonette*, French.] A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.
BDE'LLIUM. *f.* [*βδέλλιον*.] An aromattick gum brought from the Levant. *Raleigh.*
To BE. *v. n.*
 1. To have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident. *Shakspeare.*
 2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To exist; to have existence. *Dryden.*
 4. To have something by appointment or rule. *Locke.*
BEACH. *f.* The shore; the strand. *Milton.*
BE'ACHED. *a.* [from *beach*.] Exposed to the waves. *Shakspeare.*
BE'ACHY. *a.* [from *beach*.] Having beaches. *Sh.*

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BE'ACON. *f.* [beacon, Saxon.]

1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. *Gay.*
2. Marks erected to direct navigators.

BEAD. *f.* [beade, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers. *Pope.*
2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament. *Shakspeare.*
3. Any globular bodies. *Boyle.*

BE'ADLE. *f.* [bydel, Saxon, a messenger.]

1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *Corwell.*
2. A petty officer in parishes. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. *f.* [from *head* and *roll*.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers. *Bacon.*

BE'ADSMAN. *f.* [from *bead* and *man*.] A man employed in praying for another. *Spenser.*

BE'AGLE. *f.* [bigle, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden.*

BEAK. *f.* [bec, French.]

1. The bill or horned mouth of a bird. *Milt.*
2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient galleys. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing ending in a point like a beak. *Carew.*

BE'AKED. *a.* [from *beak*.] Having a beak; having the form of a beak. *Milton.*

BE'AKER. *f.* [from *beak*.] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak. *Pope.*

BEAL. *f.* [bolla, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To BEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head.

BEAM. *f.* [beam, Saxon, a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports the house. *Bacon.*
2. Any large and long piece of timber. *Dryd.*
3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended. *Wilkins.*
4. The horn of a stag. *Denham.*
5. The pole of a chariot. *Dryden.*
6. A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. *Chronicles.*
7. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye. *Pope.*

To BE'AM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope.*

BEAM Tree. *f.* A species of wildservice.

BE'AMY. *a.* [from *beam*.]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams. *Smith.*
2. Having the massiness of a beam. *Dryden.*
3. Having horns or antlers. *Dryden.*

BEAN. *f.* [faba, Lat.] The common garden bean. The horse bean.

BEAN Caper. *f.* [fabago, Lat.] A plant.

To BEAR. *v. n.* pret. *bore*, or *bare*; part. pass. *bore*, or *born*. [beapan, Saxon.]

1. To carry as a burden. *Isaiah.*
2. To convey or carry. *Dryden.*
3. To carry as a mark of authority. *Shaksp.*
4. To carry as a mark of distinction. *Hale.*
5. To carry, as in show. *Shakspeare.*
6. To carry, as in trust. *John.*
7. To support; to keep from falling. *Hooker.*

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8. To keep afloat.

Genesis.

9. To support with proportionate strength.

Arbutnot.

10. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

Dan.

11. To endure, as pain, without sinking.

Pfal.

12. To suffer; to undergo.

Job.

13. To permit.

Dryden.

14. To be capable of; to admit.

Hooker.

15. To produce, as fruit.

Pope.

16. To bring forth, as a child.

Genesis.

17. To possess, as power or honour.

Addison.

18. To gain; to win.

Shakspeare.

19. To maintain; to keep up.

Locke.

20. To support any thing good or bad.

Bacon.

21. To exhibit.

Dryden.

22. To be answerable for.

Dryden.

23. To supply.

Dryden.

24. To be the object of.

Shakspeare.

25. To behave.

Shakspeare.

26. To impel; to urge.

Hayward.

27. To conduct; to manage.

Ben Jonson.

28. To press.

Ben Jonson.

29. To incite; to animate.

Milton.

30. To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.

Shakspeare.

31. To bear off. To carry away.

Creech.

32. To bear out. To support; to maintain.

Sh.

To BEAR. *v. n.*

1. To suffer pain. *Pope.*
2. To be patient. *Dryden.*
3. To be fruitful or prolific. *Bacon.*
4. To take effect; to succeed. *Guardian.*
5. To act in any character. *Shakspeare.*
6. To tend; to be directed to any point. *Boyle.*
7. To act as an impellent. *Wilkins.*
8. To act upon. *Hayward.*
9. To be situated with respect to other places.
10. To bear up. To stand firm. *Broomer.*
11. To bear with. To endure an unpleasing thing. *Milton.*

BEAR. *f.* [bepra, Saxon.]

1. A rough savage animal. *Shakspeare.*
2. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear: in the tail of the lesser bear, is the polestar. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND. *f.* A species of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY. *f.* An insect. *Bacon.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *f.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport. *Stillinger.*
2. Any place of tumult or misrule. *Spectator.*

BEAR's-BREECH. *f.* [acanthus.] A plant.

BEAR's-EAR, or Auricula. *f.* A plant.

BEAR's-EAR, or Sanicle. *f.* A plant.

BEAR's-FOOT. *f.* A species of hellebore.

BEAR's-WORT. *f.* An herb.

BEARD. *f.* [beard, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows upon the lips and chin. *Prior.*
2. Beard is used for the face. *Hudibras.*
3. Beard is used to mark age. *Locke.*
4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. *L'Esrange.*
5. A barb on an arrow.
6. The beard of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

BEA

- TO BEARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To take or pluck by the beard. *Shaksp.*
 2. To oppose to the face. *Morc.*
- BE'ARDED.** *a.* [from *beard*.]
1. Having a beard. *Dryden.*
 2. Having sharp prickles, as corn. *Milton.*
 3. Barbed or jagged. *Dryden.*
- BE'ARDLESS.** *a.* [from *beard*.]
1. Without a beard. *Camden.*
 2. Youthful. *Dryden.*
- BE'ARER.** *f.* [from *bear*.]
1. A carrier of any thing. *Swift.*
 2. One employed in carrying burdens. *Cbrown.*
 3. One who wears any thing. *Shaksp.*
 4. One who carries the body to the grave.
 5. A tree that yields its produce. *Boyle.*
 6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.
- BE'ARHERD.** *f.* [from *bear* and *herd*.] A man that tends bears. *Shaksp.*
- BE'ARING.** *f.* [from *bear*.]
1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else; aspect; position. *Pope.*
 2. Gesture; mien; behaviour. *Shaksp.*
- BE'ARWARD.** *f.* [from *bear* and *ward*.] A keeper of bears. *Shaksp.*
- BEAST.** *f.* [*bête*, French.]
1. An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. *Shaksp.*
 2. An irrational animal, opposed to man. *Dryd.*
 3. A brutal savage man.
- BEASTLINESS.** *f.* [from *beastly*.] Brutality. *Spenser.*
- BEASTLY.** *a.* [from *beast*.]
1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. Having the nature or form of beasts. *Prior.*
- TO BEAT.** *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. pass. *beat* or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.]
1. To strike; to knock. *Dryden.*
 2. To punish with stripes or blows. *Locke.*
 3. To strike an instrument of music. *Shak.*
 4. To bruise; to comminute by blows. *Brown.*
 5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game. *Prior.*
 6. To thrash corn. *Rath.*
 7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boyle.*
 8. To batter with engines of war. *Judges.*
 9. To dash as water, or brush as wind. *Pope.*
 10. To tread a path. *Blackmore.*
 11. To make a path by marking it with tracks. *Locke.*
 12. To conquer; to subdue. *Arbutnot.*
 13. To harass; to overlabour. *Hakerwill.*
 14. To lay, or press. *Shaksp.*
 15. To depress. *Addison.*
 16. To drive by violence. *Dryden.*
 17. To move with fluttering agitation. *Dryd.*
 18. To beat down. To lessen the price demanded. *Dryden.*
 19. To beat up. To attack suddenly. *Addison.*
 20. To beat the hoof. To walk; to go on foot.
- TO BEAT.** *v. n.*
1. To move in a pulsatory manner. *Collier.*
 2. To dash as a flood or storm. *Bacon.*

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3. To knock at a door. *Judges.*
 4. To throb; to be in agitation. *Shaksp.*
 5. To fluctuate; to be in motion. *Shaksp.*
 6. To try different ways; to search. *Pope.*
 7. To act upon with violence. *Jonab.*
 8. To enforce by repetition. *Hooker.*
- BEAT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Stroke. *Grew.*
 2. Manner of striking.
- BE'ATEN.** *participle*, from *to beat*.
- BE'ATER.** *f.* [from *beat*.]
1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled. *Moxon.*
 2. A person much given to blows. *Ascham.*
- BEATIFICAL.** } *a.* [*beatificus*, low Lat.]
- BEATIFICK.** } Blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death. *South.*
- BEATIFICALLY.** *ad.* In such a manner as to complete happiness. *Hakerwill.*
- BEATIFICATION.** *f.* [from *beatific*.] An acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed.
- TO BEATIFY.** *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.] To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. *Hammond.*
- BEATING.** *f.* [from *beat*.] Correction; punishment by blows. *Ben Jonson.*
- BEATITUDE.** *f.* [*beatitudo*, Latin.]
1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness. *Taylor.*
 2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.
- BEAU.** *f.* [*beau*, Fr.] A man of dress. *Dryd.*
- BEAVER.** *f.* [*bicvre*, French.]
1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation. *Hakerwill.*
 2. A hat of the best kind. *Addison.*
 3. [*baviere*, Fr.] The part of a helmet that covers the face. *Bacon.*
- BEAVERED.** *a.* [from *beaver*.] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver. *Pope.*
- BEA'ISH.** *a.* [from *beau*.] Befitting a beau; soppy.
- BEAU'TEOUS.** *a.* [from *beauty*.] Fair; elegant in form; beautiful. *Prior.*
- BEAU'TEOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *beauteous*.] In a beauteous manner. *Taylor.*
- BEAU'TEOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *beauteous*.] The state of being beauteous. *Danne.*
- BEAU'TIFUL.** *a.* Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty. *Raleigh.*
- BEAU'TIFULLY.** *ad.* [from *beautiful*.] In a beautiful manner. *Prior.*
- BEAU'TIFULNESS.** *f.* [from *beautiful*.] The quality of being beautiful; beauty.
- TO BEAU'TIFY.** *v. a.* [from *beauty*.] To adorn; to embellish; to deck. *Blackmore.*
- TO BEAU'TIFY.** *v. n.* To grow beautiful. *Add.*
- BEAU'TY.** *f.* [*beauté*, French.]
1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye. *Ray.*
 2. A particular grace or feature. *Dryden.*
 3. A beautiful person. *Paradise Lost.*
- TO BEAU'TY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; not in use. *Shaksp.*

BED

BEAU'TY-SPOT. *f.* [from *beauty* and *spot*.]

A spot placed to heighten some beauty. *Cicero.*

BECAFI'CO. *f.* [*becafigo*, Spanish.] A bird like a nightingale; a figpecker. *Pope.*

TO BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*.]

1. To still the elements. *Dryden.*

2. To keep a ship from motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind. *Philips.*

BECA'ME. The preterit of *become*.

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*.] For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. *Hammond.*

TO BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.] To befall; to happen to. *Shakspeare.*

BE'CHICKS. *f.* [*Enxias*.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.

TO BECK. *v. n.* [bechen, Sax. *bec*. Fr. head.]

To make a sign with the head.

TO BECK. *v. a.* To call or guide, as by a motion of the head. *Shakspeare.*

BECK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sign with the head; a nod. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command. *Pope.*

TO BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a sign. *Addison.*

TO BECL'IP. *v. a.* [of *be clyppan*, Sax.] To embrace.

TO BECO'ME. *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become*. [from *by* and *come*.]

1. To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other. *Genesi.*

2. To become of. To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Raleigh.*

TO BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *cymen*, Sax. to please.]

1. To appear in a manner suitable to something. *Dryden.*

2. To be suitable to the person; to besit. *Sb.*

BECOM'ING. *part. a.* [from *become*.] That pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. *Suckl.*

BECOM'ING. *f.* [from *become*.] Ornament: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

BECOM'INGLY. *ad.* After a becoming or proper manner.

BECOM'INGNESS. *f.* [from *becoming*.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety. *Grew.*

BED. *f.* [bed, Sax.]

1. Something to sleep on. *Bacon.*

2. Lodging. *Shakspeare.*

3. Marriage. *Clarendon.*

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden. *Bacon.*

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Ad.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or repositied. *Addison.*

7. A layer; a stratum. *Burnet.*

8. To bring to bed. To deliver of a child.

9. To make the bed. To put the bed in order after it has been used.

TO BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with. *Shakspeare.*

2. To place in bed. *Bacon.*

3. To make partaker of the bed. *Bacon.*

4. To sow, or plant in earth. *Martiner.*

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security. *Dunne.*

6. To lay in order; to stratify. *Shakspeare.*

TO BED. *v. n.* To cohabit. *Wifeman.*

TO BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble*.] To

BED

wet; to besprinkle.

Shakspeare.

TO BEDA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *duggle*.] To bemire; to bedraggle.

TO BEDA'SH. *v. a.* To bespatter. *Shaksp.*

TO BEDA'UB. *v. a.* To belinear. *Shaksp.*

TO BEDA'ZZLE. *v. a.* To make the sight dim by too much lustre. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DCHAMBER. *f.* The chamber appropriated to rest. *Clarendon.*

BE'DCLOTHES. *f.* Coverlets spread over a bed. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DDER. } *f.* [from *bed*.] The nether-
BEDE'TTER. } stone of an oil mill.

BE'DDING. *f.* [from *bed*.] The materials of a bed. *Dryden.*

TO BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck*.] To deck; to adorn; to grace. *Norris.*

BE'DEHOUSE. *f.* [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *house*.] A hospital or almshouse.

TO BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew*.] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DFELLOW. *f.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same bed. *Shakspeare.*

TO BE'DIGHT. *v. a.* [from *digit*.] To adorn; to dress; to set off. *Gay.*

TO BE'DIM. *v. a.* [from *dim*.] To obscure; to cloud; to darken. *Shakspeare.*

TO BE'DIZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen*.] To dress out: a low word.

BE'DLAM. *f.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterward into a hospital for the mad.]

1. A madhouse.

2. A madman. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DLAM. *a.* Belonging to a madhouse. *Sb.*

BE'DLAMITE. *f.* [from *bedlam*.] A madman. *Lewis.*

BE'DMAKER. *f.* [from *bed* and *maker*.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds. *Speator.*

BE'DMATE. *f.* A bedfellow. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *f.* [from *bed*

BE'DDING MOULDING. } and *mould*.
A particular moulding. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST. *f.* [from *bed* and *post*.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy. *Wifeman.*

BE'DP'RESSER. *f.* A heavy lazy fellow. *Sb.*

TO BEDRA'GGLE. *v. a.* To soil clothes, by letting them reach the dirt in walking. *Swift.*

TO BEDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DRID. *a.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DRITE. *f.* The privilege of the married bed. *Shakspeare.*

TO BEDRO'P. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To besprinkle; to mark as with drops. *Pope.*

BE'DSTEAD. *f.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *f.* The straw laid under a bed to make it soft. *Bacon.*

BEDSWER'VER. *f.* One that is false to the bed. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DTIME. *f.* The hour of rest; sleeping time. *Milton.*

BEF

- To BEDU'NG.** *v. a.* To cover, or manure with dung.
- To BEDU'ST.** *v. a.* To sprinkle with dust.
- BE'DWARD.** *ad.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed. *Shakspeare.*
- To BEDWA'RE.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to hinder in growth. *Donne.*
- BE'DWORK.** *f.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work performed without toil of the hands. *Shaks.*
- BEE.** *f.* [beo, Saxon.]
1. The animal that makes honey. *Locke.*
 2. An industrious and careful person.
- BEE-EATER.** *f.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds upon bees.
- BEE-FLOWER.** *f.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A species of foolstones. *Miller.*
- BEE-GARDEN.** *f.* A place to set hives of bees in; an apiary. *Mortimer.*
- BEE-HIVE.** *f.* The case or box in which bees are kept.
- BEE-MASTER.** *f.* One that keeps bees. *Mort.*
- BEECH.** *f.* [bece, or boc, Sax.] A tree that bears mast. *Dryden.*
- BE'ECHEN.** *a.* [bucene, Saxon.] Consisting of the wood of the beech. *Dryden.*
- BEEF.** *f.* [bauf, French.]
1. The flesh of black-cattle prepared for food. *Swift.*
 2. An ox, bull, or cow. In this sense it has the plural *beeves*. *Raleigh.*
- BEEF.** *a.* Consisting of the flesh of black-cattle.
- BEEF-EATER.** *f.* A yeoman of the guard.
- BEEN.** [beon, Saxon.] The participle preterit of *To Be*.
- BEER.** *f.* [bir, Welsh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Bacon.*
- BEET.** *f.* [beta, Lat.] The name of a plant.
- BE'ETLE.** *f.* [bytel, Saxon.]
1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A heavy mallet. *Stillingfleet.*
- To BE'ETLE.** *v. n.* To jut out. *Shakspeare.*
- BEETLEBRO'WED.** *a.* Having prominent brows. *Swift.*
- BEETLEHE'ADED.** *a.* Loggerheaded; having a stupid head. *Shakspeare.*
- BE'ETLESTOCK.** *f.* The handle of a beetle. *Sb.*
- BE'ETRAVE.** } *f.* A plant.
- BE'ETRADISH.** }
- BEEVES.** *f.* [the plural of *beef*.] Black-cattle; oxen. *Milton. Pope.*
- To BEFA'LL.** *v. n.* It befell, it bath befallen.
1. To happen to. *Addison.*
 2. To happen; to come to pass. *Milton.*
- To BEFIT.** *v. a.* To suit; to become. *Milt.*
- To BEFOO'L.** *v. a.* To infatuate: to fool; to make foolish. *Soutb.*
- BEFORE.** *prep.* [biſopnan, Saxon.]
1. Further onward in place. *Dryden.*
 2. In the front of; not behind. *Par. Loſt.*
 3. In the presence of. *Dryden.*
 4. In fight of. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Under the cognizance of. *Dryden.*
 6. In the power of. *Dryden.*
 7. By the impulse of something behind. *Sb.*

BEG

8. Preceding in time. *Dryden.*
 9. In preference to. *Hooker.*
 10. Prior to.
 11. Superiour to.
- BEFO'RE.** *ad.*
1. Sooner than; earlier in time. *Milton.*
 2. In time past. *Dryden.*
 3. In some time lately past. *Hale.*
 4. Previously to. *Swift.*
 5. To this time; hitherto. *Dryden.*
 6. Already. *Dryden.*
 7. Further onward in place. *Shakspeare.*
- BEFO'REHAND.** *ad.*
1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation. *Addison.*
 2. Previously; by way of preparation. *Hooker.*
 3. Antecedently; alforetime. *Atterbury.*
 4. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended. *Bacon.*
 5. At first; before any thing is done. *L'Eſtr.*
- BEFO'RETIME.** *ad.* Formerly. *Sam.*
- To BEFO'RTUNE.** *v. a.* To betide. *Shaks.*
- To BEFO'UL.** *v. a.* To make foul; to soil.
- To BEFRI'END.** *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to; to countenance. *Pope.*
- To BEFRI'NGE.** *v. a.* To decorate, as with fringes.
- To BEG.** *v. n.* [beggeren, German.] To live upon alms. *Luke.*
- To BEG.** *v. a.*
1. To ask; to seek by petition. *Young.*
 2. To take any thing for granted. *Burnet.*
- To BEGE'T.** *v. a.* I begot, or begat; I have begotten, or begot. [begettan, Saxon.]
1. To generate; to procreate. *Iſaiah.*
 2. To produce, as effects. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To produce, as accidents. *Denham.*
- BEGE'TTER.** *f.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father. *Locke.*
- BE'GGAR.** *f.* [from *beg*; properly *begger*.]
1. One who lives upon alms. *Broome.*
 2. A petitioner. *Dryden.*
 3. One who assumes what he does not prove. *Tillotſon.*
- To BE'GGAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Gra.*
 2. To deprive. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To exhaust. *Shakspeare.*
- BE'GGARLINESS.** *f.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty.
- BE'GGARLY.** *a.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent. *Soutb.*
- BE'GGARLY.** *ad.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably; indigently. *Hooker.*
- BE'GGARY.** *f.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree. *Swift.*
- To BEGI'N.** *v. n.* I began, or begun; I have begun. [beſinnan, Saxon.]
1. To enter upon something new. *Cowley.*
 2. To commence any action or state. *Prior.*
 3. To enter upon existence. *Dryden.*
 4. To have its original. *Pope.*
 5. To take rise; to commence. *Dryden.*
 6. To come into act. *Dryden.*
- To BEGI'N.** *v. a.*
1. To do the first act of any thing. *Pope.*

BEH

2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground. *Locke.*
3. *To begin with.* To enter upon. *Gov. of Ten.*
- BEGINNER.** *f.* [from *begin.*]
1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing. *Hooker.*
2. An unexperienced attempter. *Hooker.*
- BEGINNING.** *f.* [from *begin.*]
1. The first original, or cause. *Swift.*
2. The entrance into act, or being. *Denham.*
3. The state in which any thing first is. *Dry.*
4. The rudiments, or first grounds. *Locke.*
5. The first part of any thing. *Broome.*
- TO BEGI'RD.** *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*.
1. To bind with a girdle.
2. To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
3. To shut in with a siege; to beleague. *Clar.*
- BEGLERBEG.** *f.* [Turkish.] The chief governor of a province among the Turks.
- TO BEGNA'W.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw.*]
- To bite; to eat away. *Shakspeare.*
- BEGO'NE.** *interjct.* Go away; hence; haste away. *Addison.*
- BEGO'T.** } The particip. passive of the
- BEGO'TTEN.** } verb *beget.*
- TO BEGRE'ASE.** *v. a.* To soil or daub with fat matter.
- TO BEGRI'ME.** *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed. *Shakspeare.*
- TO BEGU'ILE.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile.*]
1. To impose upon; to delude. *South.*
2. To deceive; to evade. *Shakspeare.*
3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse. *Davies.*
- BEGU'N.** The participle passive of *begin.*
- BEHA'LF.** *f.* [from *behoof*, profit.]
1. Favour; cause favoured. *Clarendon.*
2. Vindication; support. *Addison.*
- TO BEHA'VE.** *v. a.* To carry; to conduct. *Att.*
- TO BEHA'VE.** *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.
- BEHA'VIOUR.** *f.* [from *behave.*]
1. Manner of behaving one's self. *Sidney.*
2. External appearance. *Sidney.*
3. Gesture; manner of action. *Hooker.*
4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness. *Bac.*
5. Conduct; general practice; course of life. *Locke.*
6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution. *L'Estrange.*
- TO BEHE'AD.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*] To kill by cutting off the head. *Clarendon.*
- BEHE'LD.** The participle passive of *behold.*
- BE'HEMOTH.** *f.* The elephant. *Calmet.*
- BE'HEN.** } *f.* Valerian root. Also a fruit re-
- BEN.** } sembling the tamarisk.
- BEHE'ST.** *f.* [hæyt, Sax.] Command; precept; mandate. *Fairfax.*
- TO BEHIG'HT.** *v. a.* pret. *bebot*, part. *be-bight.* [from *hætan*, Saxon.] Obsolete.
1. To promise. *Spenser.*
2. To entrust; to commit. *Spenser.*
- BEHIND.** *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]
1. At the back of another. *Knolles.*
2. On the back part. *Mark.*
3. Toward the back. *Judges.*

BEL

4. Following another. *Samuel.*
5. Remaining after the departure of something else. *Shakspeare.*
6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged. *Pope.*
7. At a distance from something going before. *Dryden.*
8. Inferiour to another. *Hooker.*
9. On the other side of something. *Dryden.*
- BEHIND.** *ad.* Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining. *Locke.*
- BEHINDHAND.** *ad.* [from *behind* and *band.*]
1. In a state in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated. *Locke.*
2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. *Spectator.*
- TO BEHO'LD.** *v. a.* I *bebeld*, I have *bebeld*, or *bebolden.* [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to see; to look upon. *Dryden.*
- BEHO'LD.** *interjct.* See; lo. *Milton.*
- BEHO'LDEN.** *part. a.* [gebeden, Dutch.] Obligated; bound in gratitude. *Shakspeare.*
- BEHO'LDER.** *f.* [from *behold.*] *Spectator. Att.*
- BEHO'LDING.** *a.* Beholden.
- BEHO'LDING.** *f.* Obligation. *Carew.*
- BEHO'LDINGNESS.** *f.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *bebolden.*] The state of being obliged. *Donne.*
- BEHO'OF.** *f.* [from *beboove.*] Profit; advantage. *Locke.*
- TO BEHO'OVE.** *v. n.* [behozan, Saxon.] To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker.*
- BEHO'OVEFUL.** *a.* [from *beboof.*] Useful; profitable; advantageous. *Clarendon.*
- BEHO'OVEFULLY.** *ad.* [from *bebooveful.*] Profitably; usefully. *Spenser.*
- TO BEHO'WL.** *v. a.* To howl at. *Shaksp.*
- BE'ING.** *f.* [from *be.*]
1. Existence: opposed to nonentity. *Davies.*
2. A particular state or condition. *Pope.*
3. The person existing. *Dryden.*
- BE'ING.** *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since.
- TO BELA'BOUR.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*]
- To beat; to thump. *Swift.*
- BE'LAMIE.** *f.* [bel amie, Fr.] A friend; an intimate: out of use. *Spenser.*
- BE'LAMOUR.** *f.* [bel amour, Fr.] A gallant; a paramour: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- BELA'TED.** *a.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted; out of doors late at night. *Milton.*
- TO BELA'Y.** *v. a.*
1. To block up; to stop the passage. *Dryden.*
2. To place in ambush. *Spenser.*
3. To *belay* a rope. To splice; to mend a rope by laying one end over another.
- TO BELCH.** *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]
1. To eject the wind from the stomach. *Arb.*
2. To issue out, as by eruption. *Dryden.*
- TO BELCH.** *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach, or any hollow place. *Pope.*
- BELCH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of eruption.
2. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis.*
- BE'LDAM.** *f.* [belle dame, Fr.]
1. An old woman. *Milton.*
2. A hag. *Dryden.*

BEL

- TO BELLAGUER.** *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To besiege; to block up a place. *Dryden.*
- BELLEAGUERER.** *f.* [from *belaguer*.] One that besieges a place.
- BELEMNITES.** *f.* [from *βίλινος*, a dart.] Arrowhead, or finger-stone.
- BELFLOWER.** *f.* A plant.
- BELFOUNDER.** *f.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells. *Bacon.*
- BELFRY.** *f.* [*beffroy*, Fr. a tower.] The place where the bells are rung. *Gay.*
- BELGARD.** *f.* [*belle égard*, French.] A soft glance: out of use. *Spenser.*
- TO BELIE.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]
1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic. *Dry.*
 2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood. *Dryden.*
 3. To calumniate. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To give a false representation of any thing. *Dryden.*
- BELIEF.** *f.* [from *believe*.]
1. Credit given to something, which we know not of ourselves. *Wotton.*
 2. The theological virtue of faith; firm confidence of the truths of religion. *Hooker.*
 3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith. *Hooker.*
 4. Persuasion; opinion. *Temple.*
 5. The thing believed. *Bacon.*
 6. Creed; a form containing articles of faith.
- BELIEVABLE.** *a.* [from *believe*.] Credible.
- TO BELIEVE.** *v. a.* [*belýfan*, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another. *Watts.*
 2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one. *Exodus.*
- TO BELIEVE.** *v. n.*
1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing. *Genesis.*
 2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith. *Shakspeare.*
- BELIEVER.** *f.* [from *believe*.]
1. He that believes, or gives credit. *Hooker.*
 2. A professor of christianity. *Hooker.*
- BELIEVINGLY.** *ad.* [from *to believe*.] After a believing manner.
- BELIKE.** *ad.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.] Probably; likely; perhaps. *Raleigh.*
- BELIVE.** *ad.* [*blave*, Saxon.] Speedily; quickly: out of use. *Spenser.*
- BELL.** *f.* [*bel*, Saxon.]
1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it. *Holder.*
 2. It is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A small hollow globe of metal perigated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To bear the bell. To be the first.
- TO BELL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*
- BELL-FASHIONED.** *a.* [from *bell* and *fashion*.] Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*
- BELLE.** *f.* [*beau, belle*, Fr.] A young lady. *Pope*

BEL

- BELLES LETTRES.** *f.* [Fr.] Polite literature. *Tatler.*
- BELLIBONE.** *f.* [*belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness: not in use. *Spenser.*
- BELLIGERANT.** } *a.* [*belliger*, Lat.]
- BELLIGEROUS.** } Waging war.
- TO BELLOW.** *v. n.* [*bellan*, Saxon.]
1. To make a noise as a bull. *Dryden.*
 2. To make any violent outcry. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To vociferate; to clamour. *Tatler.*
 4. To roar as the sea or the wind. *Dryden.*
- BELLOWS.** *f.* [*bilig*, Sax.] The instrument used to blow the fire. *Sidney.*
- BELLUINE.** *a.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beastly; brutal. *Atterbury.*
- BELLY.** *f.* [*balg*, Dutch.]
1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The womb. *Congreve.*
 3. That part of a man which requires food. *Hayward.*
 4. The part of any thing that swells out into a large capacity. *Bacon.*
 5. Any place in which something is enclosed. *Jonah.*
- TO BELLY.** *v. n.* To swell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out. *Creech.*
- BELLYACHE.** *f.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The colick.
- BELLYBOUND.** *a.* Costive.
- BELLY-FRETTING.** *f.* [With farriers.] The chaffing of a horse's belly with the fore-girt.
- BELLYFUL.** *f.* [from *belly* and *full*.] As much food as fills the belly.
- BELLYGOD.** *f.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton. *Hakewill.*
- BELLY-TIMBER.** *f.* Food. *Prior.*
- BELLMAN.** *f.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. *Swift.*
- BELLMETAL.** *f.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made, being a mixture of five parts copper and one of pewter. *Newt.*
- TO BELOCK.** *v. a.* To fasten. *Shakspeare.*
- BELOMACY.** *f.* [from *βίλινος* and *μακτός*.] Divination by arrows. *Brown.*
- TO BELONG.** *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]
1. To be the property of. *Ruth.*
 2. To be the province or business of. *Boyle.*
 3. To adhere, or be appendent to. *Luke.*
 4. To have relation to. *Samuel.*
 5. To be the quality or attribute of. *Cheyne.*
 6. To be referred to. *Corinthians.*
- BELOVED.** *a.* Loved; dear. *Milton.*
- BELOW.** *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.]
1. Under in place; not so high. *Shaksp.*
 2. Inferiour in dignity. *Addison.*
 3. Inferiour in excellence. *Felton.*
 4. Unworthy of; unbefitting. *Dryden.*
- BELOW.** *ad.*
1. In the lower place. *Dryden.*
 2. On earth, in opposition to heaven. *Smith.*
 3. In hell; in the region of the dead. *Ticket.*

BEN

TO BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt.*] To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*

BELSWA'GGER. *f.* A whoremaster. *Dryden.*

BELT. *f.* [belt, Sax.] A girdle; a cincture in which a sword is hung. *South.*

BELWE'THER. *f.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. Whence *to bear the bell.* *Howel.*

TO BEMA'D. *v. a.* To make mad. *Shaksp.*

TO BEMI'RE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag or incur in the mire. *Swift.*

TO BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail. *Addison.*

BEMO'ANER. *f.* [from the verb.] A lamentor; the person that laments.

TO BEMO'CK. *v. a.* To treat with mocks. *Sh.*

TO BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [from *be*, and *moil*, from *moiller*, Fr.] To bedrabbie; to bemire. *Sh.*

TO BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* To make monstrous. *Shakspere.*

BEMU'SED. *a.* Overcome with musing. *Pope.*

BENCH. *f.* [benc, Saxon.]

1. A seat, longer than a stool. *Dryden.*

2. A seat of justice. *Shakspere.*

3. The persons sitting on a bench. *Dryden.*

TO BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches. *Dryden.*

2. To seat upon a bench. *Shakspere.*

BENCHER. *f.* [from *bench.*] Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers. *Blount.*

TO BEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *bended* or *bent.* [bendan, Saxon.]

1. To make crooked; to crook. *Dryden.*

2. To direct to a certain point. *Fairfax.*

3. To apply to a certain purpose. *Hooker.*

4. To put any thing in order for use. *L'Estr.*

5. To incline. *Pope.*

6. To subdue; to make submissive.

7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow. *Camd.*

TO BEND. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over. *Shakspere.*

3. To resolve; to determine. *Addison.*

4. To be submissive; to bow. *Ysaiah.*

BEND. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flexure; incurvation. *Shakspere.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. *Skinner.*

BE'NDABLE. *a.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BENDER. *f.* [from *to bend.*]

1. The person who bends.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent. *Wilkins.*

BENDWITH. *f.* An herb.

BENE'APED. *a.* [from *neap.*] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoð, Saxon.]

1. Under; lower in place. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by some pressure. *Dryden.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity. *Lo.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *ad.*

BEN

1. In a lower place; under.

2. Below, as opposed to *beaven.* *Exodus.*

BENEDICT. *a.* [benedictus, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. *Bacon.*

BENEDICTION. *f.* [benedictio, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronunciation of happiness. *Milton.*

2. The advantage conferred by blessing. *Bac.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received. *Ra.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFAC'TION. *f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred. *Atterbury.*

BENEFAC'TOR. *f.* [from *benefacio*, Latin.]

He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*

BENEFAC'TRESS. *f.* [from *benefactor.*] A

woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE. *f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Ad-

vantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings. *Dry.*

BENEFICED. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Possessed of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFICENCE. *f.* [from *beneficent.*] Ac-

tive goodness. *Dryden.*

BENEFICENT. *a.* [from *beneficus*, Latin.]

Kind; doing good. *Hale.*

BENEFICIAL. *a.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful. *Tilloson.*

2. Helpful; medicinal. *Arbutnot.*

BENEFICIALLY. *ad.* [from *beneficial.*]

Advantageously; helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS. *f.* [from *beneficial.*]

Usefulness; profit. *Hale.*

BENEFICIARY. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Holding

something in subordination to another. *Bac.*

BENEFICIARY. *f.* He that is in possession

of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFIT. *f.* [beneficium, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred. *Milton.*

2. Advantage; profit; use. *Wisdom.*

3. [In law.] *Benefit of clergy* is, that a man being found guilty of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and set free, if the ordinary's commissioner, standing

by, do say, *Legit ut clericus.* *Corwell.*

TO BENEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do

good to; to advantage. *Arbutnot.*

TO BENEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Milt.*

BENE'MPT. *a.* Named; marked out. *Spem.*

TO BENE'T. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To ensnare. *Sh.*

BENEVOLENCE. *f.* [benevolentia, Latin.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness. *Pope.*

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax. *Bacon.*

BENEVOLENT. *a.* [benevolens, Lat.] Kind;

having good-will. *Pope.*

BENEVOLENTNESS. *f.* Benevolence.

BEN'JAMIN. *f.* The name of a tree; and

also of a gum. See *BENZOIN.*

TO BENIGHT. *v. a.* [from *night.*]

1. To involve in darkness; to darken. *Boyle.*

2. To surprise with the coming on of night. *Sidney.*

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud

with ignorance. *Dryden.*

BER

- BENIGN.** *a.* [*benignus*, Lat.]
 1. Kind; generous; liberal. *Milton.*
 2. Wholesome; not malignant. *Arbutnot.*
BENIGN Disease, is when all the usual symptoms appear favourably. *Quincy.*
BENIGNITY. *f.* [from *benign*.]
 1. Graciousness; goodness. *South.*
 2. Actual kindness. *Hooker.*
 3. Salubrity; wholesome quality. *Wifeman.*
BENIGNLY. *ad.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciously. *Waller.*
BENISON. *f.* [*benir*, Fr. to bless.] Blessing; benediction. *Milton.*
BENNET. *f.* An herb.
BENT. *f.* [from the verb *to bend*.]
 1. The state of being bent. *Walton.*
 2. Degree of flexure. *Wilkins.*
 3. Declivity. *Dryden.*
 4. Utmost power. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Application of the mind. *Locke.*
 6. Inclination; disposition toward something. *Milton.*
 7. Determination; fixed purpose. *Hooker.*
 8. Turn of the temper, or disposition. *Dryd.*
 9. Tendency; flexion. *Locke.*
 10. A species of grass. *Bacon.*
BENTING Time. [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. *Dryd.*
TO BENUM. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]
 1. To make torpid. *Fairfax.*
 2. To stupify. *Dryden.*
BENZOIN. *f.* A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon-tree. *Boyle.*
TO BEPAINT. *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint. *Shakspeare.*
TO BEPINCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches. *Chapman.*
TO BEPISS. *v. a.* [from *pis*.] To wet with urine. *Derham.*
TO BEQUEATH. *v. a.* [cpd, Saxon, a will.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney.*
BEQUEST. *f.* Something left by will. *Hale.*
TO BERATTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To fill with noise. *Shakspeare.*
BERBERRY. *f.* [*berberis*.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles. *Bacon.*
TO BEREAVE. *v. n. pret.* bereaved or bereft; *part. pass.* bereft. [*berneopian*, Saxon.]
 1. To strip off; to deprive of. *Bentley.*
 2. To take away from. *Shakspeare.*
BERG. See *BURROW*.
BERGAMOT. *f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]
 1. A sort of pear.
 2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon-tree on a bergamot pear stock.
 3. A sort of scented sauff.
TO BERHYME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme, or verses. *Pope.*
BERLIN. *f.* A coach of a particular form. *Sw.*
TO BEROB. *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder. *Spenser.*
BE'RRY. *f.* [*beriz*, Saxon.] Any small fruit,

BES

- with many feeds. *Shakspeare.*
TO BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.
BE'RTRAM. *f.* Bastard pellitory.
BE'RYL. *f.* [*beryllus*, Latin.] A kind of precious stone. *Milton.*
TO BESCREEEN. *v. a.* [from *screen*.] To shelter; to conceal. *Shakspeare.*
TO BESE'CH. *v. a. pret.* I besought, I have besought. [from *secan*, Saxon.]
 1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore. *Add.*
 2. To beg; to ask. *Sprat.*
TO BESE'EM. *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for. *Hooker.*
BESE'EN. *part.* Adapted; adjusted. *Spenser.*
TO BESE'T. *v. a.* [*besittan*, Saxon.]
 1. To besiege; to hem in. *Addison.*
 2. To waylay; to surround. *Locke.*
 3. To embarrass; to perplex. *Rowe.*
 4. To fall upon; to harass. *Spenser.*
TO BESHRE'W. *v. a.* [*beschryen*, Germ. to enchant.]
 1. To wish a curse to. *Dryden.*
 2. To happen ill to. *Shakspeare.*
BESI'DE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *side*.]
BESI'DES. }
 1. At the side of another; near. *Fairfax.*
 2. Over and above. *Hale.*
 3. Not according to, though not in direct contrariety. *South.*
 4. Out of; in a state of deviation from. *Hudib.*
BESI'DE. } *ad.*
BESI'DES. }
 1. More than that; over and above. *Tillotson.*
 2. Not in this number; out of this class. *Pope.*
BESI'DERY. *f.* A species of pear.
TO BESIE'GE. *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To beleaguer; to lay siege to. *Shakspeare.*
BESIE'GER. *f.* [from *besiege*.] One employed in a siege. *Swift.*
TO BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *slubber*.] To daub; to smear. *Shakspeare.*
TO BESME'AR. *v. a.* [from *smear*.]
 1. To bedaub. *Denham.*
 2. To soil; to foul. *Shakspeare.*
TO BESMI'RCH. *v. a.* To soil; to discolour; not in use. *Shakspeare.*
TO BESMO'KE. *v. a.* [from *smoke*.]
 1. To foul with smoke.
 2. To harden or dry in smoke.
TO BESMU'T. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To blacken with smoke or soot.
BE'SOM. *f.* [*beym*, Saxon.] An instrument to sweep with. *Bacon.*
TO BESO'RT. *v. a.* [from *sort*.] To suit; to fit; to become. *Shakspeare.*
BESO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train. *Shakspeare.*
TO BESO'T. *v. a.* [from *so*.]
 1. To infatuate; to stupify. *Milton.*
 2. To make to doat. *Dryden.*
BESOUGHT. [See *BESIECH*.]
TO BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining. *Pope.*
TO BESPA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *spatter*.]

BES

1. To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water. *Sw.*
2. To asperse with reproach. *Swift.*
- TO BESPA'WL.** *v. a.* [from *spawl.*] To daub with spittle.
- TO BESPE'AK.** *v. a.* [from *speak.*]

 1. To order or intreat any thing before hand, or against a future time. *Swift.*
 2. To make way by a previous apology. *Dryd.*
 3. To forebode. *Swift.*
 4. To speak to; to address. *Dryden.*
 5. To betoken; to show. *Addison.*

- BESPE'AKER.** *f.* [from *bespeak.*] He that bespeaks any thing. *Wotton.*
- TO BESPE'CKLE.** *v. a.* [from *speckle.*] To mark with speckles or spots.
- TO BESPE'W.** *v. a.* [from *spew.*] To daub with spew or vomit.
- TO BESPI'CE.** *v. a.* [from *spice.*] To season with spices. *Shakspeare.*
- TO BESPI'T.** *v. a.* [from *spit.*] To daub with spittle.
- TO BESPO'T.** *v. a.* [from *spot.*] To mark with spots. *Mortimer.*
- TO BESPRED.** *v. a.* [from *spread.*] To spread over; to cover over. *Denham.*
- TO BESPRI'NKLE.** *v. a.* [from *sprinkle.*] To sprinkle over; to scatter over. *Brown.*
- TO BESPUT'TER.** *v. a.* [from *sputter.*] To sputter over something.
- BEST** *a.* the superlative of *good.* [best, Sax.]

 1. Most good; that has good qualities in the highest degree. *Hooker.*
 2. *The best.* The utmost power; the strongest endeavour. *Bacon.*
 3. *To make the best.* To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost. *Bacon.*

- BEST.** *ad.* [from *well.*] In the highest degree of goodness. *Deuteronomy.*
- TO BESTA'IN.** *v. a.* [from *stain.*] To mark with stains; to spot. *Shakspeare.*
- TO BESTE'AD.** *v. a.* [from *stead.*]

 1. To profit. *Milton.*
 2. To treat; to accommodate. *Isaiah.*

- BESTIAL.** *a.* [from *beast.*]

 1. Belonging to a beast. *Dryden.*
 2. Brutal; carnal. *Shakspeare.*

- BESTIAL'ITY.** *f.* [from *bestial.*] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature. *Arbutnot.*
- BESTIALLY.** *ad.* [from *bestial.*] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.
- TO BESTI'CK.** *v. a.* [from *sick.*] To stick over with any thing. *Milton.*
- TO BESTI'R.** *v. a.* [from *stir.*] To put into vigorous action. *Ray.*
- TO BESTO'W.** *v. a.* [from *besteden*, Dutch.]

 1. To give; to confer upon. *Clarendon.*
 2. To give as charity or bounty. *Hooker.*
 3. To give in marriage. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To give as a present. *Dryden.*
 5. To apply. *Swift.*
 6. To lay out upon. *Deuteronomy.*
 7. To lay up; to stow; to place. *Kings.*

- BESTO'WER.** *f.* [from *bestow.*] Giver; disposer. *Stillington.*
- BESTRA'UGHT.** *particip.* Distracted; mad;

BET

- out of one's senses. *Shakspeare.*
- TO BESTRE'W.** *v. a.* [from *strew.*] To sprinkle over. *Milton.*
- TO BESTRI'DE.** *v. a.* [from *stode.*]
1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs. *Waller.*
 2. To step over. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To ride on. *Pope.*
- TO BESTU'D.** *v. a.* [from *stud.*] To adorn with studs, or shining prominences. *Milton.*
- BET.** *f.* [from *betan*, to increase or better.] A wager. *Prior.*
- TO BET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager. *Ben Jonson.*
- BET** The old preterit of *beat.*
- TO BETA'KE.** *v. a.* [from *take.*]
1. To take; to seize: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 2. To have recourse to. *Hooker.*
 3. To apply. *Dryden.*
 4. To move; to remove. *Milton.*
- TO BETE'EM.** *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To bring forth; to bestow; to give. *Shakspeare.*
- TO BETHI'NK.** *v. a.* [from *think.*] To recal to reflection. *Raleigh.*
- TO BETHRA'L.** *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enslave; to conquer. *Shakspeare.*
- TO BETHU'MP.** *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat; to lay blows upon. *Shakspeare.*
- TO BETI'DE.** *v. n.* *pret.* *It betided, or betid;* *part. pass. betid.* [from *tid*, Saxon.]
1. To happen to; to befall. *Milton.*
 2. To come to pass; to fall out. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To become. *Shakspeare.*
- BETI'ME.** } *ad.* [from *by and time.*]
- BETI'MES.** }
1. Seasonably; early. *Milton.*
 2. Soon; before long time has passed. *Tillot.*
 3. Early in the day. *Shakspeare.*
- BE'TLE.** } *f.* An Indian plant, called water
- BE'TRE.** } pepper.
- TO BETO'KEN.** *v. a.* [from *token.*]
1. To signify; to mark; to represent. *Hooker.*
 2. To foreshow; to prefigure. *Thomson.*
- BE'TONY.** *f.* [from *betonica*, Lat.] A plant.
- BETO'OK.** *irreg. pret.* from *betake.*
- TO BETO'SS.** *v. a.* [from *tofs.*] To disturb; to agitate. *Shakspeare.*
- TO BETRA'Y.** *v. a.* [from *trahir*, Fr.]
1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of trust. *Knolles.*
 2. To discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.
 3. To expose to evil by revealing something entrusted. *Milton.*
 4. To make known something that were better concealed. *Watts.*
 5. To make liable to fall into something inconvenient. *King Charles.*
 6. To show; to discover. *Addison.*
- BETRA'YER.** *f.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor. *Hooker.*
- TO BETRI'M.** *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dress; to grace; to adorn. *Shakspeare.*
- TO BETRO'TH.** *v. a.* [from *troth.*]
1. To contract to any one; to affianse. *Cowley.*
 2. To nominate to a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

BEY

To BETRUST. *v. a.* [from *truff*.] To entrust; to put into the power of another.

Watts.

BETTER. *a.* the comparative of good. [*betepa*, Saxon.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. *Shaksp.*

The BETTER.

1. The superiority; the advantage. *Prior.*

2. Improvement. *Dryden.*

BETTER. *ad.* [comparative of *well*.] Well, in a greater degree. *Dryden.*

BETTER. *f.* [from the adjective.] Superior; one to whom preference is given. *Sh.*

To BETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate. *Hooker.*

2. To surpass; to exceed. *Shaksp.*

3. To advance; to support. *Bacon.*

BETTOR. *f.* [from *to bet*.] One that lays bets or wagers. *Addison.*

BETTY. *f.* An instrument to break open doors. *Arbutnot.*

BETWEEN. *prep.* [*betwēan*, Saxon.]

1. In the intermediate space. *Pope.*

2. From one to another. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership. *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two. *South.*

5. Noting difference of one from the other. *Locke.*

BETWIXT. *prep.* [*betwýx*, Sax.] Between.

BEVEL. } *f.* In masonry and joinery, a kind

BEVIL. } of square, moveable on a centre, and so may be set to any angle. *Swift.*

To BEVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

BEVERAGE. *f.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Italian.] Drink; liquor to be drank. *Dryden.*

BEVY. *f.* [*beva*, Italian.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an assembly. *Pope.*

To BEWA'L. *v. a.* [from *wail*.] To bemoan; to lament. *Denham.*

To BEWARE. *v. n.* [from *be*, and *ware* or *wary*.] To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from. *Pope.*

To BEWEEP. *v. a.* [from *weep*.] To weep over or upon. *Shaksp.*

To BEWET. *v. a.* To wet; to moisten. *Sh.*

To BEWILDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose in pathless places; to puzzle. *Blackmore.*

To BEWITCH. *v. a.*

1. To injure by witchcraft. *Dryden.*

2. To charm; to please irresistibly. *Sidney.*

BEWITCHERY. *f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; charm. *South.*

BEWITCHMENT. *f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; power of charming. *Shaksp.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [*beppregan*, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to discover perfidiously. *Spens.*

2. To show; to make visible. *Sidney.*

BEWRA'YER. *f.* [from *bewray*.] Betrayal; discoverer; divulger. *Addison.*

BEYOND. *prep.* [*begeond*, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a distance not reached. *Pope.*

2. On the further side of. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Further onward than. *Herbert.*

4. Past; out of the reach of. *Bentley.*

BID

5. Above; exceeding. *Locke.*

6. Remote from; not within the sphere of. *Dryden.*

7. To go beyond, is to deceive. *Theophilus.*

BE'ZEL. } *f.* That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *f.* A stone, formerly in esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.

BEZOARDICK. *f.* [from *bezoar*.] A medicine compounded with *bezoar*. *Floyer.*

BI'ANGULATED. } *a.* [from *binus* and *an-*

BI'ANGULOUS. } *gulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles.

BI'AS. *f.* [*biais*, Fr.]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line. *Shak.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course. *Dryden.*

3. Propension; inclination. *Dryden.*

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to some side; to balance one way. *Watts.*

BI'AS. *ad.* Wrong. *Shaksp.*

BIB. *f.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes. *Addis.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip. *Camd.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking.

BI'BER. *f.* [from *to bib*.] A tippler.

BI'BLE. *f.* [from *βιβλιον*, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book*.] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. *Tillotson. Watts.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *f.* [from *βιβλιος* and *γραφω*.] A transcriber; a man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

BI'BULOUS. *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That has the quality of drinking moisture. *Thomson.*

BICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] Having the seed vessel divided into two parts.

BICE. *f.* A colour used in painting. *Peacham.*

BICI'PITAL. } *a.* [*bicipitis*, Latin.] Hav-

BICI'PITOUS. } ing two heads. *Brown.*

To BI'CKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh.]

1. To skirmish; to fight off and on. *Sidney.*

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward. *Milton.*

BI'CKERER. *f.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BI'CKERN. *f.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron ending in a point. *Moxon.*

BICO'RNÉ. } *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having

BICO'RNOUS. } two horns. *Brown.*

BICO'RPORAL. *a.* [*bicorpor*, Latin.] Having two bodies.

To BID. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [*biddan*, Saxon.]

1. To desire; to ask; to invite. *Shaksp.*

2. To command; to order; *Watts.*

3. To offer; to propose. *Granville.*

4. To proclaim; to offer. *Gay.*

5. To pronounce; to declare. *Bacon.*

6. To denounce. *Waller.*

7. To pray. *John.*

BI'DALE. *f.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation to drink.

BIL

BIDDEN. *part. pass.* from *to bid*.

1. Invited.

Bacon.

3. Commanded.

Pope.

BIDDER. *f.* [from *to bid*.] One who offers or proposes a price.

Addison.

BIDDING. *f.* [from *bid*.] Command; order.

Milton.

TO BIDE. *v. a.* [*bidan*, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer: commonly to *abide*.

Dryden.

TO BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

Milton.

2. To remain in a place.

Shakspeare.

BIDENTAL. *a.* [*bidenti*, Latin.] Having two teeth.

Swift.

BIDING. *f.* [from *bide*.] Residence; habitation.

Rowe.

BIENNIAL. *a.* [*biennis*, Latin.] Of the continuance of two years.

Ray.

BIER. *f.* [from *to bear*.] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.

Milton.

BIESTINGS. *f.* [*býrting*, Saxon.] The first milk-given by a cow after calving.

Dryden.

BIFARIOUS. *a.* [*bifarius*, Latin.] Twofold.

BI FEROUS. *a.* [*biferens*, Latin.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] Opening

BI'FIDATED. *a.* with a cleft.

BI'FOLD. *a.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold; double.

Shakspeare.

BIFORMED. *a.* [*biformis*, Latin.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.

BIFURCATED. *a.* [from *binus*, and *furca*.] Shooting out into two heads.

Woodward.

BIFURCATION. *f.* [from *binus* and *furca*.] Division into two.

Brown.

BIG. *a.* [*bag*, Danish, the belly.]

1. Having comparative bulk.

Spektator.

2. Great in bulk; large.

Thomson.

3. Teeming; pregnant.

Waller.

4. Full of something.

Addison.

5. Distended; swollen.

Shakspeare.

6. Great in air and mien; proud.

Ascham.

7. Great in spirit; brave.

Shakspeare.

BIGAMIST. *f.* [*bigamus*, low Latin.] One that has committed bigamy.

Ayliffe.

BIGAMY. *f.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.] The crime of having two wives at once.

Arbutn.

BIGBELLIED. *a.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Pregnant.

Shakspeare.

BIGGIN. *f.* [*beguin*, French.] A child's cap.

Shakspeare.

BIGLY. *ad.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner.

Dryden.

BIGNESS. *f.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

Ray.

2. Size, whether greater or smaller.

Newton.

BIGOT. *f.* A man devoted unreasonably to a certain party; a blind zealot.

Watts.

BIGOTED. *a.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something.

Garth.

BIGOTRY. *f.* [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice.

Watts.

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Pope.

BIGSWOLN. *a.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid; ready to burst.

Addison.

BILANDER. *f.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A kind of hoy, used for the carriage of goods.

Dryden.

BIN

BILBERRY. *f.* [*bilig*, Saxon, a bladder, and *berry*.] Whortleberry.

BI'LBO. *f.* [from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

Shakspeare.

BI'LBOES. *f.* A sort of stocks.

Shakspeare.

BILE. *f.* [*bilis*, Latin.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct.

Quincy.

BILE. *f.* [*bile*, Saxon.] A fore angry swelling.

BILGE. *f.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom.

Skinner.

TO BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to bulge.

BI'LIARY. *a.* [from *bilis*, Latin.] Belonging to the bile.

Arbutn.

BI'LINGSCATE. *f.* Ribaldry; foul language.

Pope.

BILINGUOUS. *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or speaking, two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *a.* [from *bilis*, Latin.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Garth.

TO BILK. *v. n.* [*bilaican*, Gothick.] To cheat; to defraud.

Dryden.

BILL. *f.* [*bile*, Saxon.] The beak of a fowl.

Carew.

BILL. *f.* [*bille*, Saxon.] A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

Temple.

BILL. *f.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

Shakspeare.

2. An account of money.

Bacon.

3. A law presented to the parliament.

Bacon.

4. An act of parliament.

Atterbury.

5. A physician's prescription.

Dryden.

6. An advertisement.

Dryden.

TO BILL. *v. n.* To carefs, as doves by joining bills.

Ben Jonson.

TO BILL. *v. a.* To publish by an advertisement.

L'Estrange.

BI'LLET. *f.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A small paper; a note.

Clarendon.

2. *Billet doux*, or a soft *billet*; a loveletter.

Pope.

3. [*bilot*, Fr.] A small log of wood for the chimney.

Digby.

TO BI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Shakspeare.

2. To quarter soldiers.

Clarendon.

BI'LLIARDS. *f.* without a singular. [*bil-liard*, French.] A kind of play.

Boyle.

BI'LLOW. *f.* [*bilge*, German.] A wave swollen, and hollow.

De la Harpe.

TO BI'LLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.

Prior.

BI'LLOWY. *a.* Swelling; turgid.

Thomson.

BIN. *f.* [*binne*, Saxon.] A place where bread, corn, or wine is deposited.

Swift.

BI'NARY. *a.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; double.

TO BIND. *v. a.* preterit *bound*; participle *pass.* *bound* or *bounden*. [*bindan*, Saxon.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Job.

2. To gird; to inwrap.

Proverbs.

3. To fasten to any thing.

Job.

4. To fasten together.

Matthew.

5. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages.

W. Jones.

BIR

6. To oblige by stipulation, or oath. *Pope.*
 7. To compel; to constrain. *Watts.*
 8. To confine; to hinder. *Shakspeare.*
 9. To make coſtly. *Bacon.*
 10. To refrain. *Felton.*
 11. To bind to. To oblige to ſerve ſome one. *Dryden.*
 12. To bind over. To oblige to make appearance. *Addiſon.*
To BIND. v. n.
 1. To contract; to grow ſtiff. *Mortimer.*
 2. To be obligatory. *Locke.*
BIND. f. A ſpecies of hop. *Mortimer.*
BINDER. f. [from *to bind.*]
 1. A man whoſe trade it is to bind books.
 2. A man that binds theaves. *Chapman.*
 3. A fillet; a ſhred cut to bind with. *Wiſem.*
BINDING. f. [from *bind.*] A bandage. *Tatler.*
BINDWEED. f. [from *binus*, and *paria*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Mortimer.*
BI'NOCLE. f. A telescope fitted ſo with two tubes, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes together. *Harris.*
BINO'CLAR. a. [from *binus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having two eyes. *Derbam.*
BIO'GRAPHER. f. [*βίος* and *γράφω*.] A writer of lives. *Addiſon.*
BIO'GRAPHY. f. [*βίος* and *γράφω*.] Writing the lives of men, is called *biography*. *Watts.*
BI'PAROUS. a. [from *binus*, and *paria*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.
BI'PARTITE. a. [from *binus* and *partia*, Lat.] Having two correſpondent parts.
BIPARTITION. f. [from *bipartite.*] The act of dividing into two.
BI'PED. f. [*bipes*, Latin.] An animal with two feet. *Brown.*
BI'PEDAL. a. [*bipedalis*, Latin.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.
BIPENNATED. a. [from *binus* and *penna*, Latin.] Having two wings. *Derbam.*
BIPE'TALOUS. a. [of *bis*, Lat. and *πτελον*.] Conſiſting of two flower leaves.
BI'QUADRATE. } *f.* The fourth power,
BIQUADRA'TICK. } ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare by itſelf. *Harris.*
BIRCH. f. [*birch*, Sax.] A tree with leaves like thoſe of the poplar, and the ſhoots very ſlender. *Miller.*
BI'RCHEN. a. [from *birch.*] Made of birch. *Pope.*
BIRD. f. [*bird*, or *brud*, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. *Locke.*
To BIRD. v. n. To catch birds. *Shakspeare.*
BI'RDBOLT. f. A ſmall arrow. *Shakspeare.*
BI'RD CAGE. f. An enclosure in which birds are kept. *Arbutnot.*
BI'RD CATCHER. f. One that makes it his employment to take birds. *L'Eſtrange.*
BI'RDER. f. [from *bird.*] A birdcatcher.
BI'RDINGPIECE. f. A gun to ſhoot birds with; a fowlingpiece. *Shakspeare.*
BI'RD LIME. f. [from *bird* and *lime.*] A glutinous ſubſtance, which is ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled. *Dryden.*

BIT

- BI'RD MAN. f.** A birdcatcher. *L'Eſtrange.*
BI'RDSEYE. f. A plant.
BI'RD SFOOT. f. A plant.
BI'RD SNEST. f. An herb.
BI'RD STONGUE. f. An herb.
BI'RGANDER. f. A fowl of the gooſe kind.
BIRT. f. A fiſh; the turbot.
BIRTH. f. [*beorð*, Saxon.]
 1. The act of coming into life. *Dryden.*
 2. Extraction; lineage. *Denham.*
 3. Rank which is inherited by deſcent. *Dryd.*
 4. The condition or circumſtances in which any man is born. *Dryden.*
 5. Thing born; production. *Addiſon.*
 6. The act of bringing forth. *Milton.*
BIRTHDAY. f. [from *birth* and *day.*] The day on which any one is born. *Milton.*
BI'RDHOM. f. Privilege of birth. *Shakſ.*
BI'RTHNIGHT. f. The night in which any one is born. *Milton.*
BI'RDTHPLACE. f. Place where any one is born. *Swift.*
BI'RTHRIGHT. f. The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt-born. *Addiſon.*
BIRTHSTR'NGLED. a. Strangled in being born. *Shakspeare.*
BI'RDTHWORT. f. A plant.
BI'SCUIT. f. [from *bis*, Lat. and *cuit*, Fr.]
 1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea. *Knolles.*
 2. A compoſition of fine flower, almonds, and ſugar.
To BISE'CT. v. a. [from *binus* and *ſeco*, Lat.] To divide into two parts. *Brown.*
BISE'CTION. f. [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.
BI'SHOP. f. [*biſcop*, Saxon.] One of the head order of the clergy. *South.*
BI'SHOP. f. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar. *Swift.*
To BI'SHOP. v. a. To confirm; to admit ſolemnly into the church. *Donne.*
BI'SHOPRICK. f. [*biſcoprice*, Sax.] The diocēſe of a biſhop. *Bacon.*
BI'SHOPSWEED. f. A plant.
BISK. f. [*biſque*, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King.*
BI'SMUTH. f. Marcaſite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia. *Quincy.*
BI'SSEXILE. f. [from *bis* and *ſextilis*, Lat.] Leap-year. *Brown.*
BI'SSON. a. Blind. *Shakspeare.*
BI'STRE. f. [Fr.] A colour made of chimney ſoot boiled, and then diluted with water.
BI'STORT. f. A plant; ſnake-weed.
BI'STOURY. f. [*biſtouri*, Fr.] A ſurgeon's inſtrument, uſed in making inciſions.
BISU'LCOUS. a. [*biſulcus*, Latin.] Cloven-footed. *Brown.*
BIT. f. [*bitol*, Sax.] The iron appurtenances of a bridle; the bit-mouth. *Addiſon.*
BIT. f. [from *bite.*]
 1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. *Arbutnot.*

B I Z

2. A small piece of any thing. *Swift.*
 3. *A bit the better or worse.* In the smallest degree. *Arbutnot.*
To BIT. *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horse.
BITCH. *f.* [bitge, Saxon.]
 1. The female of the canine kind. *Spenser.*
 2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Arbut.*
To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bite*; part. pass. I have *bitten*. [bitan, Saxon.]
 1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth. *Arbut.*
 2. To give pain by cold. *Rowe.*
 3. To hurt or pain with reproach. *Roscommon.*
 4. To cut; to wound. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste. *Bacon.*
 6. To cheat; to trick. *Pope.*
To BITE. *v. n.* To take the bait.
BITE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth. *Dry.*
 2. The act of a fish that takes the bait. *Walt.*
 3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. *Swift.*
 4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.
BITER. *f.* [from bite.]
 1. He that bites *Camden.*
 2. A fish apt to take the bait. *Walton.*
 3. A tricker; a deceiver. *Spektor.*
BITTACLE. *f.* A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed.
BITTER. *a.* [biten, Saxon.]
 1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste. *Locke.*
 2. Sharp; cruel; severe. *Sprat.*
 3. Calamitous; miserable. *Dryden.*
 4. Painful; inclement. *Dryden.*
 5. Sharp; reproachful; satirical. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Mournful; afflicted. *Job.*
BITTERGOURD. *f.* A plant.
BITTERLY. *ad.* [from bitter.]
 1. With a bitter taste.
 2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Sharply; severely. *Sprat.*
BITTERN. *f.* [butour, French.] A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish. *Walton.*
BIT'TERN. *f.* [from bitter.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making salt.
BIT'TERNESS. *f.* [from bitter.]
 1. A bitter taste. *Locke.*
 2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability. *Clarendon.*
 3. Sharpness; severity of temper. *Clarendon.*
 4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach. *Ba.*
 5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction. *Wake.*
BITTERSWEET. *f.* An apple which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter. *South.*
BITTOUR. *f.* The bittern. *Dryden.*
BITUMEN. *f.* [Latin.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. *Woodward.*
BITUMINOUS. *a.* Compounded of bitumen. *Bacon.*
BI'VALVE. *a.* [from binus and valvæ.] Having two valves or shutters. *Woodward.*
BIV'LVULAR. *a.* [from bivalve.] Having two valves.
BI'XWORT. *f.* An herb.
BI'ZANTINE. *f.* [from Byzantium.] A great

B L A

- piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offers upon high festival days. *Camd.*
To BLAB. *v. a.* [blabber, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept secret. *Swift.*
To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shak.*
BLAB. *f.* [from the verb.] A telltale. *Milt.*
BLA'BBER. *f.* [from blab.] A tatter; a telltale.
To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*
BLACK. *a.* [blac, Saxon.]
 1. Of the colour of night. *Proverbs.*
 2. Dark. *Kings.*
 3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Horrible; wicked. *Dryden.*
 5. Dismal; mournful. *Shakspeare.*
BLACK-BRYONY. *f.* A plant.
BLACK-CATTLE. *f.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.
BLACK-GUARD. *f.* A dirty fellow.
BLACK-LEAD. *f.* A mineral found in the lead mines, used for pencils.
BLACK-PUDDING. *f.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.
BLACK-ROD. *f.* The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament. *Cowell.*
BLACK. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A black colour. *Newton.*
 2. Mourning. *Dryden.*
 3. A blackamoor.
 4. That part of the eye which is black. *Digby.*
To BLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken. *Boyle.*
BLA'CKAMoor. *f.* A negro. *Locke.*
BLA'CKBERRIED Heath. *f.* A plant.
BLA'CKBERRY Bush. *f.* A species of bramble.
BLA'CKBERRY. *f.* The fruit of the bramble. *Gay.*
BLA'CKBIRD. *f.* The name of a bird. *Carew.*
To BLA'CKEN. *v. a.* [from black.]
 1. To make of a black colour. *Prior.*
 2. To darken; to cloud. *South.*
 3. To defame, or make infamous. *South.*
To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden.*
BLA'CKISH. *a.* [from black.] Somewhat black. *Boyle.*
BLA'CKMOOR. *f.* [from black and moor.] A negro. *Milton.*
BLA'CKNESS. *f.* [from black.]
 1. Black colour. *Locke.*
 2. Darkness. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Atrociousness; horribleness.
BLA'CKSMITH. *f.* A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.
BLA'CKTAIL. *f.* A small fish; the ruff.
BLA'CKTHORN. *f.* The sloe-tree.
BLA'DDER. *f.* [bladdre, Saxon.]
 1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine. *Ray.*
 2. A blister; a pustule.
BLA'DDER-NUT. *f.* A plant.
BLA'DDER-SENA. *f.* A plant.
BLADE. *f.* [blad, Saxon.] The spire of grass, or the green shoot of corn, before it grows to seed. *Bacon.*

BLA

BLADE. *f.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay. *L'Estr.*

BLADE of the Shoulder. } *f.* The scapula, or

BLA'DEBONE. } scapular bone.

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish or fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *a.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or spires. *Shakspeare.*

BLAIN. *f.* [*blegene*, Saxon.] A pustule; a blister. *Milton.*

BLA'MABLE. *a.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *f.* [from *blamable*.] Fault; culpableness.

BLA'MABLY. *ad.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably; in a manner liable to censure.

To BLAME. *v. n.* [*blâmer*, French.] To censure; to charge with a fault. *Dryden.*

BLAME. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Imputation of a fault. *Hayward.*

2. Crime. *Hooker.*

3. Hurt; not in use. *Spenser.*

BLA'MEFUL. *a.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame. *Shakspeare.*

BLA'MELESSLY. *ad.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently; without crime. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESSNESS. *f.* [from *blameless*.] Innocence. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESS. *a.* [from *blame*.] Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure. *Locke.*

BLA'MER. *f.* [from *blame*.] One that finds fault; a censurer. *Donne.*

BLAMEWORTHY. *a.* Culpable; blamable; worthy of censure. *Hooker.*

To BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, French.]

1. To whiten. *Dryden.*

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks. *Wise man.*

3. To shift away; to pass over. *Bacon.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to shift. *Bacon.*

BLANCHER. *f.* [from *blanch*.] A whitener.

BLAND. *a.* [*blandus*, Latin.] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton.*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Latin.] To smooth; to soften. *Milton.*

BLA'NDISHMENT. *f.* [from *blandish*; *blanditia*, Latin.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture. *Milton.*

3. Soft words; kind speeches. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; caress. *Swift.*

BLANK. *a.* [*blanc*, French.]

1. White. *Milton.*

2. Unwritten. *Addison.*

3. Confused; abashed. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme. *Shakspeare.*

BLANK. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space on paper. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; not a prize. *Dryden.*

3. A paper unwritten. *Milton.*

4. The point to which an arrow is directed. *Shakspeare.*

5. Aim; shot.

6. Object to which any thing is directed. *Sb.*

BLA

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit. *Tillot.*

2. To efface; to annul. *Spenser.*

BLA'NKET. *f.* [*blanchette*, French.]

1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly upon a bed. *Temple.*

2. A kind of pear.

To BLA'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket. *Shakspeare.*

2. To toss in a blanket. *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with confusion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bel- low; to roar. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Lat.]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To speak evil of. *Shakspeare.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To speak blasphemy. *Shakspeare.*

BLASPHE'MER. *f.* [from *blaspheme*.] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. *Pope.*

BLA'SPHEMOUS. *a.* [from *blaspheme*.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God. *Till.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *blaspheme*.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence. *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY. *f.* [from *blaspheme*.] An offering of some indignity unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*

BLAST. *f.* [from *blæst*, Saxon.]

1. A gust or puff of wind. *Shakspeare.*

2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind musick. *Milton.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet. *Job.*

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague. *Addis.*

2. To make to wither. *Shakspeare.*

3. To injure; to invalidate. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To confound; to strike with terror. *Sb.*

BLA'STMENT. *f.* [from *blast*.] Sudden stroke of infection: not used. *Shakspeare.*

BLA'TANT. *a.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. *Dryden.*

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Latin.] To roar: out of use. *Spenser.*

BLAY. *f.* A small white river fish; the bleak.

BLAZE. *f.* [*blaye*, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of a flame. *Dryden.*

2. Publication. *Milton.*

3. A white mark upon a horse's forehead.

To BLAZE. *v. n.*

1. To flame. *Pope.*

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide. *Mark.*

2. To blazon: not in use. *Peacham.*

BLA'ZER. *f.* [from *blaze*.] One that spreads reports. *Spenser.*

To BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blazonner*, French.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on escutcheon armorial. *Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish. *Garth.*

3. To display; to set to show. *Shakspeare.*

4. To celebrate; to set out. *Shakspeare.*

BLE

5. To blaze about; to make publick. [*Shak.*]
BLAZON. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The art of drawing, or explaining coats of arms. *Peacham.*
 2. Show; divulgation; publication. *Shakf.*
 3. Celebration. *Collier.*
BLAZONRY. *f.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning. *Peacham.*
TO BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, German.] To whiten. *Dryden.*
TO BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white. *Dryden.*
BLEAK. *a.* [*blac*, *blac*, Saxon.]
 1. Pale.
 2. Cold; chill; cheelefs. *Addifon.*
BLEAK. *f.* A small river fish. *Walton.*
BLEAKNESS. *f.* [from *bleak.*] Coldness; chilnefs. *Addifon.*
BLEAKY. *a.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill. *Dryden.*
BLEAR. *a.* [*blaer*, a blister, Dutch.]
 1. Dim with rheum or water. *Dryden.*
 2. Dim; obfcure in general. *Milton.*
TO BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To make the eyes watery. *Dryden.*
 2. To dim the eyes. *Raleigh.*
BLEAREDNESS. *f.* [from *bleared.*] The ftate of eyes dimmed with rheum. *Wifeman.*
TO BLEAT. *v. n.* [*blætan*, Saxon.] To cry as a fheep. *Dryden.*
BLEAT. *f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a fheep or lamb. *Chapman.*
BLEB. *f.* [*blaen*, to fwell, German.] A blister.
TO BLEED. *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled*. [*bledan*, Saxon.]
 1. To lofe blood; to run with blood. *Bacon.*
 2. To die a violent death. *Pope.*
 3. To drop, as blood. *Pope.*
TO BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood. *Pope.*
BLEIT, or BLATE. *a.* Bathful.
TO BLEMISH. *v. a.* [from *blame*, Junius.]
 1. To mark with any deformity. *Sidney.*
 2. To defame; to tarnifh, with refpect to reputation. *Dryden.*
BLEMISH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A mark of deformity; a fear. *Wifeman.*
 2. Reproach; difgrace. *Hooker.*
 3. A foil; a taint. *Sidney.*
TO BLEND. *v. n.* To fhrink; to ftart back; to give way: not ufed. *Shakfpeare.*
TO BLEND. *v. a.* To hinder; to obftruct: not ufed. *Carew.*
TO BLEND. *v. a.* preter. *blended*; anciently, *blend*. [*blendan*, Saxon.]
 1. To mingle together. *Boyle.*
 2. To confound. *Hooker.*
 3. To pollute; to fpoil. *Spenser.*
TO BLESS. *v. a.* [*bleyftan*, Saxon.]
 1. To make happy; to prosper. *Dryden.*
 2. To wifh happinefs to another. *Deut.*
 3. To confecrate by a prayer. *Matthew.*
 4. To praife; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate. *Davies.*
 4. To wave; to brandifh. *Spenser.*
BLESSÉD. *participial a.* [from *blefs*.] Happy; enjoying felicity.
BLESSÉD Thiftle. A plant.

BLI

BLESSÉDLY. *ad.* Happily. *Sidney.*
BLESSÉDNESS. *f.* [from *bleffed*.]
 1. Happinefs; felicity. *Sidney.*
 2. Sanctity. *Shakfpeare.*
 3. Heavenly felicity. *South.*
 4. Divine favour.
BLESSER. *f.* [from *blefs*.] He that bleffes.
BLESSING. *f.* [from *blefs*.]
 1. Benediction.
 2. Any of the means of happinefs. *Denham.*
 3. Divine favour. *Shakfpeare.*
BLEST. The pret. and particip. of *blefs*.
BLEW. The preterit of *blow*.
BLIGHT. *f.*
 1. Mildew, or any caufe of the failure of fruits. *Temple.*
 2. Any thing nipping, or blafting. *L'Efrange.*
TO BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blaft; to hinder from fertility. *Locke.*
BLIND. *a.* [*blind*, Saxon.]
 1. Deprived of fight; dark. *Digby.*
 2. Intellectually dark; ignorant. *Dryden.*
 3. Unfeen; private. *Hooker.*
 4. Hard to find; obfcure. *Milton.*
TO BLIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To make blind. *South.*
 2. To obfcure to the eye. *Dryden.*
 3. To obfcure to the underftanding. *Stilling.*
BLIND. *f.*
 1. Something to hinder the fight. *L'Efrange.*
 2. Something to miflead the eye, or the underftanding. *Decay of Piety.*
TO BLINDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold*.]
 To hinder from feeing, by blinding the eyes. *Luke.*
BLINDFOLD. *a.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered. *Dryden.*
BLINDLY. *ad.* [from *blind*.]
 1. Without fight.
 2. Implicitly; without examination. *Locke.*
 3. Without judgment or direction. *Dryden.*
BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *f.* A play in which fome-one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reft of the company. *Hudibras.*
BLINDNESS. *f.* [from *blind*.]
 1. Want of fight. *Denham.*
 2. Ignorance; intellectual darknefs. *Spenser.*
BLINDSIDE. *f.* Weaknefs; foible. *Swift.*
BLINDWORM. *f.* A fmall viper, called likewife a flow worm. *Grew.*
TO BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danifh.]
 1. To wink. *Hudibras.*
 2. To fee obfcurely. *Pope.*
BLINKARD. *f.* [from *blink*.]
 1. One that has bad eyes.
 2. Something twinkling. *Hakewill.*
BLISS. *f.* [*bliffe*, Saxon.]
 1. The higheft degree of happinefs. *Hooker.*
 2. Felicity in general. *Pope.*
BLISSFUL. *a.* [from *blifs* and *full*.] Happy in the higheft degree. *Spenser.*
BLISSFULLY. *ad.* [from *blifsful*.] Happily.
BLISSFULNESS. *f.* [from *blifsful*.] Happinefs; fulnefs of joy.
TO BLISSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul.
BLISTER. *f.* [*bluyfter*, Dutch.]

BLO

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis. *Temple.*
2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts. *Bacon.*
- TO BLISTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters. *Dryden.*
- TO BLISTER.** *v. a.* To raise blisters. *Shaks.*
- BLITHE.** *a.* [blithe, Sax.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful. *Pope.*
- BLITHELY.** *ad.* [from blithe.] In a blithe manner.
- BLITHTNESS.** } *f.* [from blithe.] The
- BLITHTSOMENESS.** } quality of being blithe.
- BLITHTSOME.** *a.* [from blithe.] Gay; cheerful. *Philips.*
- TO BLOAT.** *v. a.* [probably from blow.] To swell, or make turgid with wind. *Addison.*
- TO BLOAT.** *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbutn.*
- BLOATEDNESS.** *f.* [from bloat.] Turgidness; swelling; tumour. *Arbutn.*
- BLOBBER.** *f.* A bubble. *Carew.*
- BLOBBERLIP.** *f.* [blobber and lip.] A thick lip. *Dryden.*
- BLOBBERLIPPED.** } *a.* Having swelled or
- BLOBLIPPED.** } thick lips. *Grew.*
- BLOCK.** *f.* [block, Dutch.]
 1. A heavy piece of timber.
 2. A mass of matter. *Addison.*
 3. A massy body. *Swift.*
 4. The wood on which hats are formed. *Shak.*
 5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Dryden.*
 6. An obstruction; a stop. *Decay of Piety.*
 7. A sea term for a pulley.
 8. A blockhead. *Shakspeare.*
- TO BLOCK.** *v. a.* [bloquer, Fr.] To shut up; to enclose; to obstruct. *Clarendon.*
- BLOCK-HOUSE.** *f.* A fortress built to obstruct or stop up a pass. *Raleigh.*
- BLOCK-TIN.** *f.* Tin which is pure and unmixed, and yet unwrought. *Boyle.*
- BLOCKADE.** *f.* [from block] A siege carried on by shutting up the place. *Tatler.*
- TO BLOCKADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up by obstruction. *Pope.*
- BLOCKHEAD.** *f.* [from block and head.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts. *Pope.*
- BLOCKHEADED.** *a.* [from blockhead.] Stupid; dull. *L'Estrange.*
- BLOCKISH.** *a.* [from block.] Stupid; dull. *Shakspeare.*
- BLOCKISHLY.** *ad.* [from blockish.] In a stupid manner.
- BLOCKISHNESS.** *f.* Stupidity.
- BLOMARY.** *f.* The first forge in the iron mills.
- BLO'NKET.** *f.* for blanket. *Spenser.*
- BLOOD.** *f.* [bloed, Saxon.]
 1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals. *Genesis.*
 2. Child; progeny. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Family; kindred. *Waller.*
 4. Descent; lineage. *Dryden.*
 5. Birth; high extraction. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Murder; violent death. *Shakspeare.*

BLO

7. Life. *Samuel.*
8. The carnal part of man. *Matthew.*
9. Temper of mind; state of the passions. *Hudibras.*
10. Hot spark; man of fire. *Bacon.*
11. The juice of any thing. *Genesis.*
- TO BLOOD.** *v. a.*
 1. To stain with blood. *Bacon.*
 2. To enure to blood, as a hound. *Spenser.*
 3. To let blood medically.
 4. To heat; to exasperate. *Bacon.*
- BLOOD-BOLTERED.** *a.* [from blood and bolter.] Blood-sprinkled. *Shakspeare.*
- BLOOD-HOT.** *a.* Hot in the same degree with blood. *Locke.*
- TO BLOOD-LET.** *v. a.* To bleed; to open a vein medicinally. *Arbutnot.*
- BLOOD-LETTER.** *f.* [from blood-let.] A phlebotomist. *Wise man.*
- BLOOD-STONE.** *f.* A green stone, spotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward.*
- BLOOD-THIRSTY.** *a.* Desirous to shed blood. *Raleigh.*
- BLOOD-VESSEL.** *f.* A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood. *Add.*
- BLO'ODFLOWER.** *f.* [*hemanthus*, Lat.] A plant.
- BLOODGUI'LTINESS.** *f.* Murder. *Spenser.*
- BLO'ODHOUND.** *f.* A hound that follows by the scent. *Southern.*
- BLO'ODILY.** *ad.* [from bloody.] Cruelly. *Dry.*
- BLO'ODINESS.** *f.* [from bloody.] The state of being bloody. *Sharp.*
- BLO'ODLESS.** *a.* [from blood.]
 1. Without blood; dead. *Dryden.*
 2. Without slaughter. *Waller.*
- BLO'ODSHED.** *f.* [from blood and shed.]
 1. The crime of blood, or murder. *South.*
 2. Slaughter; waste of life. *Dryden.*
- BLO'ODSHEDDER.** *f.* Murderer. *Eccius.*
- BLO'ODSHOT.** } *a.* [from blood and
- BLOODSHOT'TEN.** } *shot.]* Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels. *Garth.*
- BLO'ODSUCKER.** *f.* [from blood and suck.]
 1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.
 2. A cruel man; a murderer. *Hayward.*
- BLO'ODWORT.** *f.* A plant.
- BLO'ODY.** *a.* [from blood.]
 1. Stained with blood.
 2. Cruel; murderous. *Pope.*
- BLOOM.** *f.* [*blum*, German.]
 1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit. *Milton.*
 2. The state of immaturity. *Dryden.*
 3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.
 4. A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.
- TO BLOOM.** *v. n.*
 1. To bring or yield blossoms. *Bacon.*
 2. To produce, as blossoms. *Hooker.*
 3. To be in a state of youth. *Pope.*
- BLO'OMY.** *a.* [from bloom.] Full of blossoms; flowery. *Pope.*
- BLORE.** *f.* [from blow.] Act of blowing; blast. *Chapman.*

BLU

BLOSSOM. *f.* [bloyme, Saxon.] The flower that grows on any plant. *Dryden.*
To BLOSSOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms. *Shakspeare.*
To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, French.]
 1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible by covering it with ink. *Pope.*
 2. To efface; to erase. *Dryden.*
 3. To blur. *Afcham.*
 4. To disgrace; to disfigure. *Rowe.*
 5. To darken. *Corwley.*
BLOT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An obliteration of something written. *Dry.*
 2. A blur; a spot upon paper.
 3. A spot in reputation; a stain. *Temple.*
BLOTCH. *f.* [from *blot*.] A spot or pustule upon the skin. *Harvey.*
To BLOTE. *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke.
BLOW. *f.* [blowe, Dutch.]
 1. A stroke. *Clarendon.*
 2. The fatal stroke. *Dryden.*
 3. A single action; a single event. *Dryden.*
 4. The act of a fly, by which the lodges eggs in the flesh. *Chapman.*
To BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. pass. *blown*. [blayan, Saxon.]
 1. To make a current of air. *Pope.*
 2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with *it*; as, *it blows hard*. *Dryden.*
 3. To pant; to puff. *Pope.*
 4. To breathe. *L'Estrange.*
 5. To found with being blown. *Milton.*
 6. To play musically by wind. *Numb.*
 7. *To blow over.* To pass away without effect. *Glanville.*
 8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder. *Tatler.*
To BLOW. *v. a.*
 1. To drive by the force of the wind. *South.*
 2. To inflate with wind. *Isaiab.*
 3. To swell; to puff into size. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To found an instrument of wind music.
 5. To warm with the breath. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To spread by report. *Dryden.*
 7. To infect with the eggs of flies. *Shaksp.*
 8. *To blow up.* To burst with gunpowder; to raise into the air. *Woodward.*
 9. *To blow upon.* To make stale. *Addison.*
To BLOW. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to blossom. *Waller.*
BLOWPOINT. *f.* A child's play. *Donne.*
BLOWTH. *f.* [from *blow*.] Bloom, or blossom. *Raleigh.*
BLOWZE. *f.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.
BLOWZY. *a.* [from *blowze*.] Sunburnt; high-coloured.
BLUBBER. *f.* The part of a whale that contains the oil.
To BLUBBER. *v. n.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Swift.*
To BLUBBER. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*
BLUDGEON. *f.* A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.
BLUE. *a.* [blep, Saxon, *bleu*, Fr.] One of the seven original colours. *Newton.*

BOA

BLUEBOTTLE. *f.* [from *blue* and *bottle*.]
 1. A flower of the bell-shape. *Ray.*
 2. A fly with a large blue belly. *Prior.*
BLUELY. *ad.* [from *blue*.] With a blue colour. *Swift.*
BLUENESS. *f.* [from *blue*.] The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*
BLUFF. *a.* Big; furly; blustering. *Dryden.*
To BLUNDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch.]
 1. To mistake grossly; to err widely. *South.*
 2. To flounder; to stumble. *Pope.*
To BLUNDER. *v. a.* To mix foolishly, or blindly. *Stillingfleet.*
BLUNDER. *f.* [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake. *Addison.*
BLUNDERBUSS. *f.* [from *blunder*.] A gun that is discharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*
BLUNDERER. *f.* A blockhead. *Watts.*
BLUNDERHEAD. *f.* A stupid fellow. *L'Estr.*
BLUNT. *a.*
 1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp. *Sid.*
 2. Dull in understanding; not quick. *Shak.*
 3. Rough; not delicate. *Wotton.*
 4. Abrupt; not elegant. *Bacon.*
To BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dull the edge or point. *Dryden.*
 2. To repress or weaken any appetite. *Shak.*
BLUNTLY. *ad.* [from *blunt*.]
 1. Without sharpness.
 2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly. *Dryden.*
BLUNTNES. *f.* [from *blunt*.]
 1. Want of edge or point. *Suckling.*
 2. Coarseness; roughness of manners. *Dryd.*
BLUR. *f.* [*borra*, Span. a blot.] A blot; a stain; a spot. *South.*
To BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To blot; to obscure. *Locke.*
 2. To stain; to sully. *Hudibras.*
To BLURT. *v. a.* To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking. *Hakewill.*
To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*blofen*, Dutch.]
 1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheeks. *Smith.*
 2. To carry a red colour. *Shakspeare.*
BLUSH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion. *Pope.*
 2. A red or purple colour. *Craibara.*
 3. Sudden appearance. *Locke.*
BLUSHY. *a.* Having the colour of a blush. *Bac.*
To BLUSTER. *v. n.* [supposed from *blast*.]
 1. To roar as a storm. *Spenser.*
 2. To bully; to puff. *Dryden.*
BLUSTER. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Roar of storms; tempest. *Milton.*
 2. Noise; tumult. *Swift.*
 3. Turbulence; fury. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Boast; boisterousness. *L'Estrange.*
BLUSTERER. *f.* A swaggerer; a bully.
BLUSTROUS. *a.* [from *bluster*.] Tumultuous; noisy. *Hudibras.*
BO. *interject.* A word of terror. *Temple.*
BOAR. *f.* [ban, Saxon.] The male swine.
BOARD. *f.* [*baurd*, Goth. *brad*, Saxon.]
 1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness. *Temple.*

BOD

2. A table. *Hakewill.*
3. Entertainment; food. *Claven.*
4. A table at which a council is held. *Bacon.*
5. A court of jurisdiction. *Addison.*
6. The deck or floor of a ship. *Denbam.*
- To BOARD. v. a.**
 1. To enter a ship by force.
 2. To attack, or make the first attempt. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To lay or pave with boards. *Moxon.*
 4. To place as a boarder in another's house.
- To BOARD. v. n.** To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating. *Herbert.*
- BOARD-WAGES. f.** Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryd.*
- BOARDER. f.** [from *board*.] A tabler.
- BOARDING-SCHOOL. f.** A school where the scholars live with the teacher.
- BO'ARISH. a.** [from *boar*.] Swinish; brutal; cruel. *Shakspeare.*
- To BOAST. v. n.** [boft, Welsh.]
 1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words. *Kings.*
 2. To talk ostentatiously. *Corinthians.*
- To BOAST. v. a.**
 1. To brag of. *Atterbury.*
 2. To magnify; to exalt. *Psalms.*
- BOAST. f.**
 1. A proud speech. *Spektator.*
 2. A cause of boasting. *Pope.*
- BO'ASTER. f.** [from *boast*.] A bragger. *Boyle.*
- BO'ASTFUL. a.** [from *boast* and *full*.] Ostentatious; inclined to brag. *Pope.*
- BO'ASTINGLY. ad.** [from *boasting*.] Ostentatiously. *Decay of Piety.*
- BOAT. f.** [bat, Saxon.] A vessel to pass the water in. *Raleigh.*
- BOAT'ION. f.** [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise; loud sound. *Derham.*
- BO'ATMAN. f.** [from *boat* and *man*.] He that manages a boat.
- BO'ATSWAIN. f.** [from *boat* and *swain*.] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging. *Howel.*
- To BOB. v. a.**
 1. To cut. *Junius.* Whence *bobtail*.
 2. To beat; to drub. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shakspeare.*
- To BOB. v. n.** To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing. *Dryden.*
- BOB. f.**
 1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely; a pendant. *Dryden.*
 2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza. *L'Estrange.*
 3. A blow. *Ascham.*
- BO'BBIN. f.** [bobine, French.] A small pin of wood, used in weaving lace. *Tatler.*
- BO'BCHERRY. f.** [from *bob* and *cherry*.] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. *Arbutb.*
- BO'BTAIL. f.** Cut tail; short tail. *Shakspeare.*
- BO'BTAILED. a.** Having a tail cut. *L'Estr.*
- BO'BWIG. f.** A short wig. *Spektator.*
- To BODE. v. a.** [bōdian, Saxon.] To portend; to be the omen of. *Shakspeare.*
- To BODE. v. n.** To be an omen; to foreshow.

BOL

- BO'DEMENT. f.** [from *bode*.] Portent; omen; prognostick. *Shakspeare.*
- To BODGE. v. n.** To boggle. *Shakspeare.*
- BO'DICE. f.** [from *bodies*.] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone. *Prior.*
- BO'DILESS. a.** [from *body*.] Incorporeal; having no body. *Davies.*
- BO'DILY. a.** [from *body*.]
 1. Corporeal; containing body. *South.*
 2. Relating to the body, not the mind. *Hooker.*
 3. Real; actual. *Shakspeare.*
- BO'DILY. ad.** Corporeally. *Watts.*
- BO'DKIN. f.** [bodikin, or small body. *Skinner*.]
 1. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes. *Sidney.*
 2. An instrument to draw a thread or riband through a loop. *Pope.*
 3. An instrument to dress the hair. *Pope.*
- BO'DY. f.** [bōdy, Saxon.]
 1. The material substance of an animal. *Matth.*
 2. Matter: opposed to spirit.
 3. A person; a human being. *Hooker.*
 4. Reality: opposed to representation. *Coloff.*
 5. A collective mass. *Clarendon.*
 6. The main army; the battle. *Clarendon.*
 7. A corporation. *Swift.*
 8. The main part; the bulk. *Addison.*
 9. A substance. *Boyle.*
 10. A pandect; a general collection.
 11. Strength: as, *wine of a good body*.
- BO'DY-CLOTHS. f.** Clothing for horses that are dieted. *Addison.*
- To BO'DY. v. a.** To produce in some form. *Sh.*
- BOG. f.** [bog, soft, Irish.] A marsh; a fen; a morass. *South.*
- BOG-TROTTER. f.** [from *bog* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country.
- To BO'GGLE. v. n.** [from *bogil*, Dutch.]
 1. To start; to fly back. *Dryden.*
 2. To hesitate; to be in doubt. *Locke.*
- BO'GGLER. f.** [from *boggle*.] A doubter; a timorous man. *Shakspeare.*
- BO'GGY. a.** [from *bog*.] Marshy; swampy.
- BO'GHUSE. f.** A house of office.
- BOHE'A. f.** [An Indian word.] A species of tea.
- To BOIL. v. n.** [bouiller, French.]
 1. To be agitated by heat. *Bentley.*
 2. To be hot; to be fervent. *Dryden.*
 3. To move like boiling water. *Gay.*
 4. To be in hot liquor. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To cook by boiling. *Swift.*
- To BOIL. v. a.** To heat, by putting into boiling water; to seeth. *Bacon.*
- BO'ILER. f.** [from *boil*.]
 1. The person that boils any thing. *Boyle.*
 2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.
- BO'ISTEROUS. a.** [byffer, furious, Dutch.]
 1. Violent; loud; stormy. *Waller.*
 2. Turbulent; furious. *Addison.*
 3. Unwieldy; clumsily violent. *Spenser.*
- BO'ISTEROUSLY. ad.** [from *boisterous*.] Violently; tumultuously. *Swift.*
- BO'ISTEROUSNESS. f.** [from *boisterous*.] Tumultuousness; turbulence.
- BO'LARY. a.** [from *bole*.] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay. *Brown.*

BOL

- BOLD.** *a.* [balb, Saxon.]
1. Daring; brave; stout. *Temple.*
 2. Executed with spirit. *Roscommon.*
 3. Confident; not scrupulous. *Locke.*
 4. Impudent; rude. *Eccles.*
 5. Licentious. *Waller.*
 6. Standing out to the view. *Dryden.*
 7. To make bold. To take freedoms. *Tillotson.*
- To BO'LDEN.** *v. a.* [from bold.] To make bold; to give confidence. *Afcham.*
- BO'LDFACE.** *f.* [from bold and face.] Impudence; fauciness. *L'Estrange.*
- BO'LDFACED.** *a.* [from bold and face.] Impudent. *Bramhall.*
- BO'LDLY.** *ad.* [from bold.] In a bold manner; with courage. *Hooker.*
- BO'LDNESS.** *f.* [from bold.]
1. Courage; bravery. *Sidney.*
 2. Exemption from caution. *Dryden.*
 3. Freedom; liberty. *Corinthians.*
 4. Confident trust in God. *Hooker.*
 5. Assurance; confident mien. *Bacon.*
 6. Impudence. *Hooker.*
- BOLE.** *f.*
1. The body or trunk of a tree. *Chapman.*
 2. A kind of earth. *Woodward.*
 3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels. *Mortimer.*
- BO'LLIS.** *f.* [Lat.] A great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. *Muschenbroeck.*
- BOLL.** *f.* A round stalk or stem.
- To BOLL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk. *Exodus.*
- BO'LLSTER.** *f.* [bolstpe, Saxon.]
1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head. *Gay.*
 2. A pad, or quilt. *Swift.*
 3. A compress to be laid on a wound. *Wisem.*
- To BO'LLSTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To support the head with a bolster. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To afford a bed to. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To hold wounds together with a compress. *South.*
 4. To support; to maintain.
- BOLT.** *f.* [boul, Dutch; bolus.]
1. An arrow; a dart. *Dryden.*
 2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Dryden.*
 3. Bolt upright: upright as an arrow. *Add.*
 4. The bar of a door. *Shakspeare.*
 5. An iron to fasten the legs. *Shakspeare.*
- To BOLT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut or fasten with a bolt. *Dryden.*
 2. To blurt out. *Milton.*
 3. To fetter; to shackle. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To sift; to separate with a sieve. *Dryden.*
 5. To examine by sifting; to try out. *Hale.*
 6. To purify; to purge. *Shakspeare.*
- To BOLT.** *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness. *Dryden.*
- BO'LLTER.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sieve to separate meal from bran. *Bacon.*
 2. A kind of net. *Carew.*
- BO'LLTHEAD.** *f.* A long strait-necked glass vessel; a matrafs, or receiver. *Boyle.*
- BO'LLING-HOUSE.** *f.* The place where meal is sifted. *Dennis.*

BON

- BO'LTSPRIT.,** or **BOWSPRIT.** *f.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aloope. *Shakspeare.*
- BO'LUS.** *f.* [βλος.] A medicine, made up into a soft mass, larger than pills. *Swift.*
- BOMB.** *f.* [bombus, Latin.]
1. A loud noise. *Bacon.*
 2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar.
- To BOMB.** *v. a.* To attack with bombs. *Prior.*
- BOMB-CHEST.** *f.* [from bomb and chest.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, placed under ground, to blow it up in the air.
- BOMB-KETCH.** *f.* A kind of ship, strong-
- BOMB-VESSEL.** *f.* ly built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired.
- BO'MBARD.** *f.* [bombardus, Latin.] A great gun. A barrel: obsolete. *Knolles.*
- To BO'MBARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. *Addison.*
- BOMBARDIER.** *f.* [from bombard.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs. *Tatler.*
- BOMBARDMENT.** *f.* [from bombard.] An attack made by throwing bombs. *Addison.*
- BO'MBASIN.** *f.* [bombasin, Fr.] A night silken stuff.
- BO'MBAST.** *f.* Fustian; big words. *Donne.*
- BO'MBAST.** *a.* High sounding. *Shakspeare.*
- BOMBULA'TION.** *f.* [from bombus, Latin.] Sound; noise; report. *Brown.*
- BONA RO'BA.** *f.* A showy wanton. *Shaksp.*
- BOND.** *f.* [bond, Saxon.]
1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Ligament that holds together. *Locke.*
 3. Union; connexion. *Mortimer.*
 4. [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment; captivity. *Act.*
 5. Cement of union. *Shakspeare.*
 6. A writing of obligation. *Dryden.*
 7. Law by which one is obliged. *Locke.*
- BOND.** *a.* [from gebonden, Sax.] Captive; in a servile state. *Corinthians.*
- BO'NDAGE.** *f.* [from bond.]
1. Captivity; imprisonment. *Sidney.*
 2. Obligation; tie of duty. *Pope.*
- BO'NDMAID.** *f.* [from bond and maid.] A woman slave. *Shakspeare.*
- BO'NDMAN.** *f.* A man slave. *Dryden.*
- BONDSE'RVANT.** *f.* A slave. *Leviticus.*
- BONDSE'RVICE.** *f.* Slavery. *Kings.*
- BO'NDSLAVE.** *f.* A man in slavery. *Davies.*
- BO'NDSMAN.** *f.* [from bond and man.]
1. A slave. *Denham.*
 2. One bound, or giving security, for another.
- BO'NDWOMAN.** *f.* A woman slave. *Jenfon.*
- BONE.** *f.* [ban, Saxon.]
1. The solid part of the body of an animal.
 2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it. *Dryden.*
 3. To be upon the bones. To attack. *L'Estr.*
 4. To make no bones. To make no scruple.
 5. Bones. Dice. *Dryden.*

BOO

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh.

BO'NELACE. *f.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven, being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace. *Spec.*

BO'NELESS. *a.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones.

To BO'NESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.] To restore a bone out of joint; to join a bone broken. *Wifeman.*

BO'NESETTER. *f.* [from *boneset*.] A chirurgeon. *Denham.*

BO'NFIRE. *f.* [*bon*, good, *Fr.* and *fire*.] A fire made for triumph. *South.*

BO'NGRACE. *f.* [*bonne grace*, *Fr.*] A covering for the forehead. *Hakerwill.*

BO'NNET. *f.* [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.

BO'NNETS. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, main-sail, and foresail.

BO'NNILY. *ad.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BO'NNINESS. *f.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handf. menefs; plumpness.

BO'NNY. *a.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, *French*.]
1. Handsome; beautiful. *Shakspeare.*
2. Gay; merry; frolicksoms. *Shakspeare.*

BONNY-CLAEBER. *f.* Sour buttermilk. *Sw.*

BO'NY. *a.* [from *bone*.]
1. Consisting of bones. *Ray.*
2. Full of bones.

BO'BY. *f.* A dull, heavy, stupid fellow. *Prior.*

BOOK. *f.* [*boc*, *Saxon*.]
1. A volume in which we read or write. *Bac.*
2. A particular part of a work. *Burnet.*
3. The register in which a trader keeps an account. *Shakspeare.*
4. *In books.* In kind remembrance. *Addison.*
5. *Without book.* By memory. *Hooker.*

To BOOK. *v. a.* To register in a book. *Davies.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *f.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts. *Harris.*

BO'KKBINDER. *f.* A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BO'OKFUL. *a.* [from *book* and *full*.] Crowded with undigested knowledge. *Pope.*

BO'OKISH. *a.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. *Spectator.*

BO'OKISHNESS. *f.* Overstudiousness.

BOOKLE'ARNED. *a.* Versed in books. *Sw.*

BOOKLE'ARNING. *f.* Skill in literature; acquaintance with books. *Sidney.*

BO'OKMAN. *f.* A man whose profession is the study of books. *Shakspeare.*

BO'OKMATE. *f.* Schoolfellow. *Shakspeare.*

BO'OKSELLER. *f.* He whose profession it is to sell books. *Walton.*

BO'OKWORM. *f.* [from *book* and *worm*.]
1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp. *Guardian.*
2. A student too closely given to books; a reader without judgment. *Pope.*

BOOM. *f.* [from *boom*, a tree, *Dutch*.]
1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding-sail.

BOR

2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer.

3. A bar of wood laid across a harbour. *Dryd.*

To BOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To rush with violence.
2. To swell and fall together. *Pope.*

BOON. *f.* [from *bene*, *Sax.*] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present. *Addison.*

BOON. *a.* [*bon*, *Fr.*] Gay; merry. *Milton.*

BOOR. *f.* [*beer*, *Dutch*.] A country fellow; a lout; a clown. *Temple.*

BO'ORISH. *a.* [from *boor*.] Clownish; rustic; untaught; uncivilized. *Shakspeare.*

BO'ORISHLY. *ad.* After a clownish manner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *f.* [from *boorish*.] Coarseness of manners; rusticity.

BOOSE. *f.* [*bojiz*, *Saxon*.] A stall for a cow.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [*bot*, *Saxon*.]
1. To profit; to advantage. *Pope.*
2. To enrich; to benefit. *Shakspeare.*

BOOT. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Profit; gain; advantage. *Shakspeare.*
2. *To boot.* With advantage. *Herbert.*

BOOT. *f.* [*botte*, *French*.] A covering for the leg, used by horsemen. *Milton.*

BOOT of a coach. The space between the coachman and the coach.

To BOOT. *v. a.* To put on boots. *Shakspeare.*

BOOT-HOSE. *f.* Stockings to serve for boots; spatterdashes. *Shakspeare.*

BOOT-TREE. *f.* Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.

BO'OTCATCHER. *f.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers. *Swift.*

BO'OTED. *a.* [from *boot*.] In boots. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. *f.* [*boed*, *Dutch*.] A house built of boards or boughs. *Swift.*

BO'OTLESS. *a.* [from *boot*.]
1. Useless; unprofitable. *Hooker.*
2. Without success. *Shakspeare.*

BO'OTY. *f.* [*buys*, *Dutch*.]
1. Plunder; pillage. *Dryden.*
2. Things gotten by robbery. *Shakspeare.*
3. *To play booty.* To play dishonestly. *Dry.*

BOPE'EP. *f.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] The act of looking out, and drawing back as if frightened, or with intent to fright some other.

BO'RABLE. *a.* [from *bore*.] That maybe bored.

BORACHIO. *f.* [*borraccho*, *Spanish*.] A drunkard. *Congreve.*

BO'RAGE. *f.* [from *borago*, *Lat.*] A plant.

BO'RAMEZ. *f.* The vegetable lamb of Tartary, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*. *Brown.*

BO'RAX. *f.* [low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. *Quin.*

BO'RDEL. *f.* [*bordeel*, *Teut.*] A brothel; a bawdyhouse. *South.*

BO'RDER. *f.* [*bord*, *German*.]
1. The outer part or edge of any thing. *Dryd.*
2. The edge of a country; the confine. *Spem.*
3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.

BOS

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers. *Waller.*
To BORDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To confine upon. *Knoller.*
 2. To approach nearly to. *Tillotson.*
To BORDER. *v. a.*
 1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.
 2. To reach; to touch. *Raleigh.*
BORDERER. *f.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders or confines. *Spenser.*
To BORDRAGE. *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders: not in use. *Spenser.*
To BORE. *v. a.* [boian, Saxon.]
 1. To pierce in a hole. *Bacon.*
 2. To hollow. *Digby.*
 3. To make by piercing. *Kay.*
 4. To pierce; to break through. *Gay.*
To BORE. *v. n.*
 1. To make a hole. *Wilkins.*
 2. To push forward toward a certain point. *Sb.*
BORE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The hole made by boring. *Milton.*
 2. The instrument with which a hole is bored. *Moxon.*
 3. The size of any hole; the cavity. *Bacon.*
BORE. The preterit of *bear*.
BO'REAL. *a.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern. *Pope.*
BO'REAS. *f.* [Lat.] The north wind. *Milton.*
BORE. *f.* A kind of dance. *Swift.*
BO'RER. *f.* [from *bore*.] A piercer. *Moxon.*
BORN. The participle passive of *bear*.
To be BORN. *v. n. pass.* To come into life. *Sb.*
BO'ROUGH. *f.* [bophoe, Sax.] A town with a corporation. *Pope.*
BOROUGH. *English.* A customary descent of lands and tenements to the owner's youngest son; or, if he have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Corwell.*
BO'RREL. *f.* A mean fellow. *Spenser.*
To BORROW. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch.]
 1. To take something from another upon credit. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To ask of another the use of something for a time. *Dryden.*
 3. To take something of another. *Watts.*
 4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one. *Dryden.*
BORROW. *f.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed. *Shakspeare.*
BORROWER. *f.* [from *borrow*.]
 1. He that borrows. *Milton.*
 2. He that takes what is another's. *Pope.*
BO'SCAGE. *f.* [*boscage*, Fr.] Wood; or woodlands. *Bacon.*
BO'SKY. *a.* [*bosque*, Fr.] Woody. *Milton.*
BO'SOM. *f.* [*boyme*, Saxon.]
 1. The breast; the heart. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The folds of the dress that cover the breast. *Exodus.*
 3. Enclosure; compass; embrace. *Hooker.*
 4. Any receptacle close or secret.
 5. The tender affections. *Milton.*
 6. Inclination; desire: not used. *Shakspeare.*
BO'SOM, in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness; as, *bosom-friend*.
To BO'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

BOT

1. To enclose in the bosom. *Milton.*
 2. To conceal in privacy. *Pope.*
BO'SON. *f.* [corrupted from *boatswain*.] *Dr.*
BOSS. *f.* [*bossé*, French.]
 1. A stud; a shining prominence. *Pope.*
 2. The part rising in the midst of any thing. *Jeb.*
 3. A thick body of any kind. *Moxon.*
BO'SSAGE. *f.* [In architecture.] Any stone that has a projection.
BO'SVEL. *f.* A species of crowfoot.
BOTA'NICAL. } *a.* [from *botán*, an herb.]
BOTA'NICK. } Relating to herbs; skilled in herbs. *Addison.*
BOT'ANIST. *f.* [from *botany*.] One skilled in plants. *Woodward.*
BOTANO'LOGY. *f.* [*βοτανολογία*.] A discourse upon plants.
BOT'ANY. *f.* [from *botán*, an herb.] The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.
BOTCH. *f.* [*botza*, Italian.]
 1. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin. *Donne.*
 2. A part in any work ill finished. *Shakspeare.*
 3. An adventitious part clumsily added. *Dry.*
To BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily. *Dryd.*
 2. To mend any thing awkwardly. *Hudib.*
 3. To put together unsuitably. *Dryden.*
 4. To mark with botches. *Garr.*
BO'TCHER. *f.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old clothes. *Hudibras.*
BO'TCHY. *a.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches. *Shakspeare.*
BOTH. *a.* [*batu*, *batya*, Sax.] The two; the one and the other. *Hooker.*
BOTH. *conj.* As well. *Dryden.*
BO'TRYOID. *a.* [*βουτρυοειδής*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodward.*
BOTS. *f.* A species of small worms in the entrails of horses. *Shakspeare.*
BO'TTLE. *f.* [*bouteille*, French.]
 1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth. *King.*
 2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart. *Speator.*
 3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up. *Sb.*
To BO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in bottles. *Swift.*
BO'TTLEFLOWER. *f.* A plant.
BO'TTLESCREW. *f.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork. *Swift.*
BO'TTOM. *f.* [*botm*, Saxon.]
 1. The lowest part of any thing.
 2. The ground under the water. *Dryden.*
 3. The foundation; the groundwork. *Aster.*
 4. A dale; a valley. *Bentley.*
 5. The deepest part. *Locke.*
 6. Bound; limit. *Shakspeare.*
 7. The extent of any man's capacity. *Shakspeare.*
 8. The last resort. *Addison.*
 9. A vessel for navigation. *Norris.*
 10. A chance; an adventure. *Clarendon.*
 11. A ball of thread wound up together. *Mortimer.*

BOU

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support. *Atterbury.*
 2. To wind upon something. *Shakspeare.*
To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support. *Locke.*
BO'TTOMED. *a.* Having a bottom.
BO'TTOMLESS. *a.* [from *bottom*.] Wanting a bottom; fathomless. *Milton.*
BO'TTOMRY. *f.* [In commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.
BOUD. *f.* An insect which breeds in malt.
To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.
BOUGH. *f.* [*boz*, Saxon.] An arm or large shoot of a tree. *Sidney.*
BOUGHT. The pret. and part. of *to buy*.
BOUGHT. *f.* [from *to bow*.]
 1. A twist; a link; a knot. *Milton.*
 2. A flexure. *Brown.*
BO'ULDER Walls. *f.* Walls built of round flint or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar.
To BOUNCE. *v. n.*
 1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound. *Swift.*
 2. To spring; to make a sudden leap. *Add.*
 3. To make a sudden noise. *Swift.*
 4. To boast; to bully.
 5. To be bold, or strong. *Shakspeare.*
BOUNCE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A strong sudden blow. *Dryden.*
 2. A sudden crack or noise. *Gay.*
 3. A boast; a threat; in low language.
BO'UNCER. *f.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener.
BOUND. *f.* [from *bind*.]
 1. A limit; a boundary. *Pope.*
 2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained. *Locke.*
 3. A leap; a jump; a spring. *Addison.*
 4. A rebound. *Decay of Piety.*
To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To limit; to terminate. *Dryden.*
 2. To restrain; to confine. *Shakspeare.*
To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]
 1. To jump; to spring. *Pope.*
 2. To rebound; to fly back. *Shakspeare.*
To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound. *Shak.*
BOUND. The participle passive of *bind*.
BOUND. *a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; intending to come to any place. *Dryden.*
BOUNDARY. *f.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound. *Rogers.*
BOUNDEN. The participle passive of *bind*.
BOUNDING-STONE. } *f.* A stone to play
BOUND-STONE. } with. *Dryden.*
BO'UNDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *boundless*.] Exemption from limits. *South.*
BO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *bound*.] Unlimited; unconfined. *South.*
BO'UNTEOUS. *a.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent. *Dryden.*
BO'UNTEOUSLY. *ad.* Liberally. *Dryden.*
BO'UNTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *bounteous*.] Munificence; liberality; kindness. *Psalms.*
BO'UNTIFUL. *a.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]

BOW

Liberal; generous; munificent. *Taylor.*
BO'UNTIFULLY. *ad.* Liberally. *Donne.*
BO'UNTIFULNESS. *f.* [from *bountiful*.]
 The quality of being bountiful; generosity.
BO'UNTIHEAD. } *f.* Goodness; virtue;
BO'UNTIHOOD. } out of use. *Spenser.*
BO'UNTY. *f.* [*bonité*, Fr.] Generosity; liberality; munificence. *Hooker.*
To BO'URGEON. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches. *Howel.*
BOURN. *f.* [*borne*, French.]
 1. A bound; a limit. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A brook; a torrent. *Spenser.*
To BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dutch.] To drink lavishly; to tope. *Spenser.*
BO'USY. *a.* [from *bouffe*.] Drunken. *King.*
BOUT. *f.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sidney.*
BO'UTEFEU. *f.* [Fr.] An incendiary. *K. Cha.*
BO'UTISALE. *f.* A sale at a cheap rate. *Hay.*
To BOW. *v. a.* [*bugen*, Saxon.]
 1. To bend; to incline. *Locke.*
 2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission. *Isaiab.*
 3. To bend, or incline, in condescension. *Eccl.*
 4. To depress; to crush. *Pope.*
To BOW. *v. n.*
 1. To bend; to suffer flexure.
 2. To make a reverence. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To stoop. *Judges.*
 4. To sink under pressure. *Isaiab.*
BOW. *f.* [from the verb.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body. *Swift.*
BOW. *f.* pronounced *bo*.
 1. An instrument of war. *Alleyne.*
 2. A coloured arch in the clouds. *Genesis.*
 3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck. *Dryden.*
 4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot.
 5. A yoke. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Bow of a ship. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecable.
BOW-BENT. *a.* Crooked. *Milton.*
BOW-HAND. *f.* The hand that draws the bow. *Spenser.*
BOW-LEGGED. *a.* Having crooked legs.
BOW-SHOT. *f.* The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow. *Boyle.*
BO'WELS. *f.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]
 1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body. *Samuel.*
 2. The inner parts of any thing. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Tenderness; compassion. *Clarendon.*
BO'WER. *f.* [from *bough*.] An arbour made of branches twined and bent. *Milton.*
BO'WER. *f.* [from *bow*.] The anchor that hangs at the bow of a ship.
To BO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to enclose. *Shakspeare.*
BO'WERY. *a.* [from *bower*.] Full of bowers. *Tickel.*
BOWL. *f.* [*buslin*, Welsh.]
 1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep. *Brown.*

BRA

2. The hollow part of any thing. *Swift.*
3. A basin, or fountain. *Bacon.*
- BOWL.** *f.* [*boule*, Fr.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground. *Herbert.*
- To BOWL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To roll as a bowl.
 2. To pelt with any thing rolled. *Shakspeare.*
- BO'WLDER-STONES.** *f.* Lumps or fragments of stone or marble, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water. *Woodw.*
- BO'WLER.** *f.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.
- BO'WLINE.** *f.* A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.
- BO'WLING-GREEN.** *f.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers. *Bentley.*
- BO'WMAN.** *f.* An archer. *Jeremiab.*
- BO'WSPRIT.** *f.* Boltsprit; which lee.
- To BO'WSEN.** *v. a.* To drench; to soak. *Car.*
- BO'WSTRING.** *f.* The string by which the bow is kept bent. *Bacon.*
- BO'WYER.** *f.* [from *bow*.]
 1. An archer. *Dryden.*
 2. One whose trade is to make bows.
- BOX.** *f.* [box, Sax. *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.
- BOX.** *f.* [box, Sax. *buxte*, Germ.]
 1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. *Pope.*
 2. The chest into which money given is put. *Spenser.*
 3. Seat in the playhouse. *Pope.*
- To BOX.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a box. *Swift.*
- BOX.** *f.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand. *Bramball.*
- To BOX.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist. *Spectator.*
- BO'XEN.** *a.* [from *box*.]
 1. Made of box. *Gay.*
 2. Resembling box. *Dryden.*
- BO'XER.** *f.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.
- BOY.** *f.*
 1. A male child; not a girl.
 2. One in the state of adolescence; one older than an infant. *Dryden.*
 3. A word of contempt for young men. *Locke.*
- To BOY.** *v. n.* To treat as a boy. *Shakspeare.*
- BO'YHOOD.** *f.* [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. *Swift.*
- BO'YISH.** *a.* [from *boy*.]
 1. Belonging to a boy. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Childish; trifling. *Dryden.*
- BO'YISHLY.** *ad.* Childishly; triflingly.
- BO'YISHNESS.** *f.* [from *boyish*.] Childishness; trifling manner.
- BO'YISM.** *f.* [from *boy*.] Puerility; childishness. *Dryden.*
- BP.** An abbreviation of bishop.
- BRA'BLE.** *f.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble. *Shakspeare.*
- To BRA'BLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.
- BRA'BBLER.** *f.* A clamorous noisy fellow.
- To BRACE.** *v. a.* [*embraffer*, Fr.]

BRA

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages. *Locke.*
2. To intend; to make tense. *Holder.*
- BRACE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Cincture; bandage.
 2. That which holds any thing tight. *Derb.*
 3. **BRACES of a coach.** Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.
 4. Harness.
 5. **BRACE.** [In printing.] A crooked line enclosing a passage: as in a triplet.
 6. Warlike preparation. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Tension; tightness. *Holder.*
- BRACE.** *f.* A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the plural. *Dryden.*
- BRA'CELET.** *f.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An ornament for the arms. *Boyle.*
- BRA'CER.** *f.* [from *brace*.]
 1. A cincture; a bandage. *Wifeman.*
 2. A medicine of constringent power.
- BRACH.** *f.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound. *Shak.*
- BRA'CHIAL.** *a.* [from *brachium*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.
- BRACHY'GRAPHY.** *f.* [*βραχυγραφία*.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass. *Glanville.*
- BRACK.** *f.* A breach. *Digby.*
- BRA'CKET.** *f.* A piece of wood fixed for the support of something. *Mortimer.*
- BRA'CKISH.** *a.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; something salt. *Herbert.*
- BRA'CKISHNESS.** *f.* [from *brackish*.] Saltiness in a small degree. *Cheyne.*
- BRAD,** being an initial, signifies *broad*, *spacious*, from the Saxon *brad*. *Gilson.*
- BRAD.** *f.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. *Mox.*
- To BRAG.** *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To boast; to display ostentatiously. *Sanderfon.*
- BRAG.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A boast; a proud expression. *Bacon.*
 2. The thing boasted. *Milton.*
- BRAGGADO'CIO.** *f.* A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow. *Dryden.*
- BRA'GGART.** *a.* [from *brag*.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Donne.*
- BRA'GGART.** *f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster. *Sba.*
- BRA'GGER.** *f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster. *South.*
- BRA'GLESS.** *a.* [from *brag*.] Without a boast; without ostentation. *Shakspeare.*
- BRA'GLY.** *ad.* [from *brag*.] Finely; so as it may be bragged. *Spenser.*
- To BRAID.** *v. a.* [*brædan*, Saxon.] To weave together. *Milton.*
- BRAID.** *f.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot of something woven together. *Prior.*
- BRAID.** *a.* Deceitful. *Shakspeare.*
- BRAILS.** *f.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks.
- BRAIN.** *f.* [*brægen*, Saxon.]
 1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise. *Sh.*
 2. The understanding. *Hammond.*
 3. The affections: not proper. *Shakspeare.*
- To BRAIN.** *v. a.* To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains. *Pope.*
- BRA'INISH.** *a.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded; furious. *Shakspeare.*

BRA

- BRA'INLESS.** *a.* [from *brain*.] Silly. *Hecker.*
BRA'INPAN. *f.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The skull containing the brains. *Dryden.*
BRA'INSICK. *a.* [from *brain* and *sick*.] Ad-dleheaded; giddy. *Ascham. Knolles.*
BRA'INSICKLY. *ad.* Weakly; headily. *Sb.*
BRA'INSICKNESS. *f.* [from *brainsick*.] In-diferetion; giddiness.
BRAKE. The preterit of *break*. *Knolles.*
BRAKE. *f.* A thicket of brambles. *Dryden.*
BRAKE. *f.*
 1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.
 2. The handle of a ship's pump.
 3. A baker's kneadingtrough.
 4. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses.
 5. A machine in which horses, unwilling to be thod, are confined for that operation.
BRA'KY. *a.* [from *brake*.] Thorny; prickly; rough. *Ben Jonson.*
BRA'MBLE. *f.* [byemlar, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]
 1. Blackberry bush; raspberry bush. *Miller.*
 2. Any rough prickly shrub. *Gay.*
BRA'MBLING. *f.* The mountain chaffinch.
BRAN. *f.* [*brenna*, Italian.] The husks of corn ground. *Wotton.*
BRANCH. *f.* [*branche*, French.]
 1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Any distinct article. *Rogers.*
 3. Any part that shoots out from the rest. *Ral.*
 4. A smaller river running into a larger. *Ral.*
 5. Any part of a family descending in a col-lateral line. *Carew.*
 6. The offspring; the descendant. *Craslow.*
 7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.
To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To spread in branches. *Milton.*
 2. To spread into separate parts. *Locke.*
 3. To speak diffusively. *Spectator.*
 4. To have horns shooting out. *Milton.*
To BRANCH. *v. a.*
 1. To divide as into branches. *Bacon.*
 2. To adorn with sprigs of needlework. *Sp.*
BRA'NCHER. *f.* [from *branch*.]
 1. One that shoots out into branches.
 2. [*branchier*, Fr.] A young hawk.
BRA'NCHINESS. *f.* [from *branchy*.] Ful-ness of branches.
BRA'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *branch*.]
 1. Without shoots or boughs.
 2. Naked. *Shakspeare.*
BRA'NCHY. *a.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches; spreading. *Watts.*
BRAND. *f.* [byand, Saxon.]
 1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted. *Dryd.*
 2. [*brando*, Ital.] A sword. *Milton.*
 3. A thunderbolt. *Granville.*
 4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron; a stigma. *Bacon.*
 5. Any note of infamy. *Dryden.*
To BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy. *Atterbury.*
BRA'NDGOOSE. *f.* A kind of wild fowl.
To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword.]
 1. To wave, or shake, as a weapon. *Smith.*
 2. To play with; to flourish. *Locke.*

BRA

- BRANDLING.** *f.* A worm. *Walten.*
BRANDY. *f.* A strong liquor distilled from wine. *Swift.*
BRA'NGLE. *f.* Squabble; wrangle. *Swift.*
To BRANGLE. *v. n.* To wrangle. *Swift.*
BRANK. *f.* Buckwheat. *Mortimer.*
BRA'NNY. *a.* [from *bran*.] Having the ap-pearance of bran. *Wifeman.*
BRA'SEN. *a.* [from *brass*.] Made of brass. It is now less properly written *brazen*.
BRA'SIER. *f.* [from *brass*.]
 1. A manufacturer that works in brass. *Sb.*
 2. A pan to hold coal. *Arbutnot.*
BRA'SIL, or BRAZIL. *f.* An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus deno-minated, because first brought from Brasil.
BRASS. *f.* [byay, Saxon.]
 1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. *Bacon.*
 2. Impudence.
BRA'SSINESS. *f.* [from *brassy*.] An appear-ance like brass; some quality of brass.
BRA'SSY. *a.* [from *brass*.]
 1. Partaking of brass. *Woodward.*
 2. Hard as brass. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Impudent.
BRAST. *participial a.* [from *burst*.] Burst; broken; obsolete. *Spenser.*
BRAT. *f.* [byatt, Sax. a blanket.]
 1. A child, so called in contempt. *Roscommon.*
 2. The progeny; the offspring. *South.*
BRAVA'DO. *f.* A boast; a brag.
BRAVE. *a.* [*brave*, French.]
 1. Courageous; daring; bold. *Bacon.*
 2. Gallant; having a noble mien. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Magnificent; grand. *Denham.*
 4. Excellent; noble. *Digby.*
BRAVE. *f.* [*brave*, French.]
 1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion. *Dryden.*
 2. A boast; a challenge. *Shakspeare.*
To BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To defy; to challenge. *Dryden.*
 2. To carry a boasting appearance of. *Bacon.*
BRA'VELY. *ad.* [from *brave*.] In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly. *Dryden.*
BRA'VEY. *f.* [from *brave*.]
 1. Courage; magnanimity. *Addison.*
 2. Splendour; magnificence. *Spenser.*
 3. Show; ostentation. *Bacon.*
 4. Bravado; boast. *Sidney.*
BRA'VO. *f.* [*bravo*, Italian.] A man who murders for hire. *Gay.*
To BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, French.]
 1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. *Watts.*
 2. To speak loud and indecently. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To make a noise. *Shakspeare.*
BRAWL. *f.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; scurrility. *Hooker.*
BRA'WLER. *f.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler.
BRAWN. *f.* [of uncertain etymology.]
 1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body. *Peacham.*
 2. The arm, so called from its being mus-culous. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Bulk; muscular strength. *Dryden.*

BRE

4. The flesh of a boar. *Mortimer.*
 5. A boar.
BRA'WNER. *f.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table. *King.*
BRA'WNINESS. *f.* [from *brawny*.] Strength; hardness. *Locke.*
BRA'WNY. *a.* [from *brawn*.] Musculous; fleshy; bulky. *Dryden.*
To BRAY. *v. a.* [b^hacan, Saxon.] To pound, or grind small. *Chapman.*
To BRAY. *v. n.* [*broire*, French.]
 1. To make a noise as an ass. *Dryden.*
 2. To make an offensive noise. *Congreve.*
BRAY. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Voice of an ass.
 2. Harsh noise. *Shakspeare.*
BRA'YER. *f.* [from *bray*.]
 1. One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*
 2. [With printers, from *to bray*, or *beat*.] An instrument to temper the ink.
To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *brass*.]
 1. To solder with brass. *Moxon.*
 2. To harden to impudence. *Shakspeare.*
BRA'ZEN. *a.* [from *brass*.] See **BRASS**.
 1. Made of brass. *Peacham.*
 2. Proceeding from brass. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Impudent.
To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully. *Arbutnot.*
BRA'ZENFACE. *f.* [from *brazen* and *face*.] An impudent wench. *Shakspeare.*
BRA'ZENFACED. *a.* [from *brazenface*.] Impudent; shameless. *Dryden.*
BRA'ZENNESS. *f.* [from *brazen*.]
 1. Appearing like brass.
 2. Impudence.
BRA'ZIER. *f.* See **BRASIER**. *Swift.*
BREACH. *f.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]
 1. The act of breaking any thing. *Shaksp.*
 2. The state of being broken. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.
 4. The violation of a law or contract. *South.*
 5. An opening in a coast. *Spenser.*
 6. Difference; quarrel. *Clarendon.*
 7. Infraction; injury. *Clarendon.*
BREAD. *f.* [b^hneod, Saxon.]
 1. Food made of ground corn. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Food in general. *Philips.*
 3. Support of life at large. *Pope.*
BREAD-CHIPPER. *f.* [from *bread* and *chip*.] A baker's servant; an under butler. *Shaksp.*
BREAD-CORN. *f.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made. *Hayward.*
BREADTH. *f.* [from *broad*.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side. *Addis.*
To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. *broke* or *brake*; part. pass. *broke* or *broken*. [b^hneccan, Sax.]
 1. To part by violence. *Mayk.*
 2. To burst or open by force. *Burnet.*
 3. To pierce; to divide. *Dryden.*
 4. To destroy by violence. *Burnet.*
 5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. *Sh.*
 6. To crush or destroy the strength of the body. *Tillotson.*
 7. To sink or appal the spirits. *Philips.*
 8. To crush; to shatter. *Dryden.*

BRE

9. To weaken the mental faculties. *Felton.*
 10. To tame; to train to obedience. *May.*
 11. To make bankrupt. *Davies.*
 12. To discard; to dismiss. *Swift.*
 13. To crack or open the skin. *Dryden.*
 14. To violate a contract or promise. *Shaksp.*
 15. To infringe a law. *Dryden.*
 16. To stop; to make cease. *Shakspeare.*
 17. To intercept. *Dryden.*
 18. To interrupt. *Dryden.*
 19. To separate company. *Atterbury.*
 20. To dissolve any union. *Collier.*
 21. To reform. *Grew.*
 22. To open something new. *Bacon.*
 23. *To break the back.* To disable one's fortune. *Shakspeare.*
 24. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table.
 25. *To break fast.* To eat the first time in the day.
 26. *To break ground.* To open trenches.
 27. *To break the heart.* To destroy with grief.
 28. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints. *Shakspeare.*
 29. *To break off.* To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interpolated. *Addison.*
 30. *To break up.* To dissolve. *Arbutnot.*
 31. *To break up.* To open; to lay open. *Woodw.*
 32. *To break up.* To separate or disband. *Knol.*
 33. *To break upon the wheel.* To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.
 34. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.
To BREAK. *v. n.*
 1. To part in two. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To burst. *Dryden.*
 3. To spread by dashing, as waves on a rock. *Pope.*
 4. To open, and discharge matter. *Harvey.*
 5. To open as the morning. *Donne.*
 6. To burst forth; to exclaim. *Shakspeare.*
 7. To become bankrupt. *Pope.*
 8. To decline in health and strength. *Swift.*
 9. To issue out with vehemence. *Pope.*
 10. To make way with some kind of suddenness or violence. *Hooker.*
 11. To come to an explanation. *Ben Jonson.*
 12. To fall out; to be friends no longer. *Prior.*
 13. *To break from.* To go away with some vehemence. *Roscommon.*
 14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly. *Add.*
 15. *To break loose.* To escape from captivity. *Milton.*
 16. *To break off.* To desist suddenly. *Taylor.*
 17. *To break off from.* To part from with violence. *Shakspeare.*
 18. *To break out.* To discover itself in sudden effects. *South.*
 19. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body.
 20. *To break out.* To become dissolute. *Dryd.*
 21. *To break up.* To cease; to intermit. *Bac.*
 22. *To break up.* To dissolve itself. *Watts.*
 23. *To break up.* To begin holidays. *Shaksp.*
 24. *To break with.* To part friendship with any. *South.*

BRE

BREAK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; opening. *Knolles.*
2. A pause; an interruption.
3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER. *f.* [from *break*.]

1. He that breaks any thing. *South.*
2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast*.] To eat the first meal in the day. *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day. *Wotton.*
2. The thing eaten at the first meal. *Locke.*
3. A meal, or food in general. *Dryden.*

BRE'AKNECK. *f.* A steep place endangering the neck. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *f.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promise. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'AKVOW. *f.* He that practises the breach of vows. *Shakspeare.*

BREAM. *f.* [*brame*, Fr.] The name of a fish.

BREAST. *f.* [*bneort*, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and belly. *Prior.*
2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk. *Jeb.*
3. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.
4. The heart; the conscience. *Dryden.*
5. The feat of the passions. *Cowley.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'ASTBONE. *f.* [from *breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

BRE'ASTHIGH. *a.* Up to the breast. *Sidney.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *f.* A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast. *Add.*

BRE'ASTPLATE. *f.* Armour for the breast. *Cowley.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *f.* A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *f.* A work thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants. *Clarend.*

BREATH. *f.* [*bræde*, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals. *Shakspeare.*
2. Life. *Dryden.*
3. The state or power of breathing freely. *Dry.*
4. Respite; pause; relaxation. *Shakspeare.*
5. Breeze; moving air. *Addison.*
6. A single act; an instant. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHABLE. *f.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed.

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire. *Pope.*
2. To live. *Shakspeare.*
3. To take breath; to rest. *Roscommon.*
4. To pass as air. *Shakspeare.*

To BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inspire into one's own body, and expire out of it. *Dryden.*
2. To inject by breathing. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To eject by breathing. *Spektator.*
4. To exercise; to keep in breath. *Shakf.*
5. To move or actuate by breath. *Prior.*

BRE

6. To utter privately. *Shakspeare.*

7. To give air or vent to. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHER. *f.* [from *to breathe*.]

1. One that breathes, or lives. *Shakspeare.*
2. One that utters any thing. *Shakspeare.*
3. Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *f.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer. *Prior.*
2. Breathing place; vent. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour. *Dryden.*
2. Dead. *Prior.*

BRED. The participle passive of *to breed*.

BREDE. *f.* See *BRAID*. *Addison.*

BREECH. *f.* [supposed from *bræcan*, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body. *Hayward.*
2. Breeches. *Shakspeare.*
3. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech: as, to breech a gun.

BRE'ECHEs. *f.* [*bræc*, Saxon.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *Shakspeare.*
2. To wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband. *L'Estran.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. I bred, I have bred, [*brædan*, Saxon.]

1. To procreate; to generate. *Roscommon.*
2. To produce from one's self. *Locke.*
3. To occasion; to cause; to produce. *Asch.*
4. To contrive; to hatch; to plot. *Shakf.*
5. To give birth to. *Hooker.*
6. To educate; to form by education. *Dryd.*
7. To bring up; to take care of. *Dryden.*

To BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young. *Spektator.*
2. To be increased by new production. *Raleigh.*
3. To be produced; to have birth. *Bentley.*
4. To raise a breed. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind. *Roscommon.*
2. Progeny; offspring. *Shakspeare.*
3. A number produced at once; a hatch. *Grevo.*

BRE'EDBATE. *f.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds quarrels. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'EDER. *f.* [from *breed*.]

1. That which produces any thing. *Shaksp.*
2. The person which brings up another. *Asch.*
3. A female that is prolific. *Shakspeare.*
4. One that takes care to raise a breed. *Temp.*

BRE'EDING. *f.* [from *breed*.]

1. Education; instruction; qualification. *Sh.*
2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. *Swift.*
3. Nurture. *Milton.*

BREEZE. *f.* [*bræza*, Saxon.] A stinging B.

BREEZE. *f.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a soft wind. *Raleigh.*

BRE'ESY. *a.* [from *breeze*.] Fanned with gales. *Pope.*

BREME. *a.* Cruel; sharp: not used. *Spenser.*

BRENT. *a.* Burnt: obsolete. *Spenser.*

BRET. *f.* A fish of the turbot kind.

BRE'THREN. The plural of *brether*.

BRI

- BREVIARY.** *f.* [*breviaire*, French.]
 1. An abridgment; an epitome. *Ayliffe.*
 2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.
- BREVIAT.** *f.* [*from brevis*, Lat.] A short compendium. *Decay of Piety.*
- BREVIATURE.** *f.* [*from brevis*, Lat.] An abbreviation.
- BREVI'ER.** *f.* A particular size of small letter used in printing.
- BREVITY.** *f.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciseness; shortness. *Dryden.*
- To BREW.** *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch.]
 1. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients. *Milton.*
 2. To put into preparation. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To mingle. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To contrive; to plot. *Wotton.*
- To BREW.** *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakspeare.*
- BREW.** *f.* [*from the verb.*] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed. *Bacon.*
- BRE'WAGE.** *f.* [*from brew*.] Mixture of various things. *Shakspeare.*
- BRE'WER.** *f.* [*from brew*.] A man whose profession it is to make beer. *Tillotson.*
- BRE'WHOUSE.** *f.* [*from brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing. *Bacon.*
- BRE'WING.** *f.* [*from brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed at once. *Bacon.*
- BKE'WIS.** *f.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.
- BRIBE.** *f.* [*bribe*, French, originally signifies a piece of bread.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct. *Waller.*
- To BRIBE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To gain by bribes; to give rewards to bad purposes.
- BRI'BER.** *f.* [*from bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices. *South.*
- BRI'BERY.** *f.* The crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices. *Bacon.*
- BRICK.** *f.* [*brick*, Dutch.]
 1. A mass of burnt clay for builders. *Addis.*
 2. A loaf shaped like a brick.
- To BRICK.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To lay with bricks. *Swift.*
- BRI'CKBAT.** *f.* [*from brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick. *Bacon.*
- BRI'CKCLAY.** *f.* [*from brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making bricks. *Woodward.*
- BRI'CKDUST.** *f.* [*from brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks. *Spektator.*
- BRI'CKLAYER.** *f.* [*from brick* and *lay*.] A brick-mason. *Donne.*
- BRI'CKMAKER.** *f.* [*from brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks. *Woodw.*
- BRI'DAL.** *a.* [*from bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial. *Pope.*
- BRI'DAL.** *f.* The nuptial festival. *Herbert.*
- BRIDE.** *f.* [*brȳd*, Saxon.] A woman new married. *Smith.*
- BRI'DEBED.** *f.* [*from bride* and *bed*.] Marriage bed. *Prior.*
- BRI'DECAKE.** *f.* [*from bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at a wedding. *B. Jonf.*

BRI

- BRI'DEGROOM.** *f.* [*from bride* and *groom*.] A new married man. *Dryden.*
- BRI'DEMEN.** } *f.* The attendants on the
BRI'DEMAIDS. } bride and bridegroom.
- BRI'DESTAKE.** *f.* A post set in the ground to dance round at a wedding. *Ben Jonson.*
- BRI'DEWELL.** *f.* [*The palace built by St. Bride's, or Bridget's-well, was turned into a workhouse.*] A house of correction. *Spektator.*
- BRIDGE.** *f.* [*brȳc*, Saxon.]
 1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage. *Dryden.*
 2. The upper part of the nose. *Bacon.*
 3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.
- To BRIDGE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To raise a bridge over any place. *Milton.*
- BRI'DLE.** *f.* [*bride*, Fr.]
 1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed. *Dryden.*
 2. A restraint; a curb; a check. *Clarendon.*
- To BRIDLE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To guide by a bridle. *Addison.*
 2. To put a bridle on any thing. *Prior.*
 3. To restrain; to govern. *Waller.*
- To BRIDLE.** *v. n.* To hold up the head.
- BRI'DLEHAND.** *f.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding. *Wifeman.*
- BRIEF.** *a.* [*brevis*, Latin.]
 1. Short; concise. *Collier.*
 2. Contracted; narrow. *Shakspeare.*
- BRIEF.** *f.* [*brief*, Dutch.]
 1. A writing of any kind. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A short extract, or epitome. *Bacon.*
 3. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case. *Swift.*
 4. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any loss.
 5. [*In music.*] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*
- BRI'EFLY.** *ad.* [*from brief*.] Concisely; in few words. *Bacon.*
- BRI'EFNESS.** *f.* [*from brief*.] Conciseness; shortness. *Camden.*
- BRI'ER.** *f.* A plant; the dogrose. *Drayton.*
- BRI'ERY.** *a.* [*from brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briars.
- BRIG.** and possibly also **BRIX**, is derived from *brȳc*, Sax. a bridge. *Gilson.*
- BRI'GADE.** *f.* [*brigade*, Fr.] A division of forces; a body of men. *Philips.*
- BRIGADIER General.** An officer next in order below a major general.
- BRI'GAND.** *f.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one belonging to a band of robbers. *Bramhall.*
- BRI'GANDINE.** } *f.* [*from brigand*.]
BRI'GANTINE. }
 1. A light vessel, such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. *Ottway.*
 2. A coat of mail. *Milton.*
- BRIGHT.** *a.* [*beopt*, Saxon.]
 1. Shining; full of light. *Dryden.*
 2. Clear; transpicious. *Tobson.*
 3. Clear; evident. *Watts.*

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4. Resplendent with charms. *Pope.*
 5. Illustrious : as, a *bright* reign.
 6. Witty ; acute : as, a *bright* genius.
To BRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright*]
 1. To make bright ; to make to shine. *Dry.*
 2. To make luminous by light from without. *Philips.*
 3. To make gay, or alert. *Milton.*
 4. To make illustrious. *Swift.*
 5. To make acute, or witty.
To BRI'GHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright ; to clear up. *Pope.*
BRI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly ; with lustre. *Pope.*
BRI'GHTNESS. *f.* [from *bright*.]
 1. Lustre ; splendour. *South.*
 2. Acuteness. *Priest.*
BRI'LLIANCY. *f.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre ; splendour.
BRI'LLIANT. *a.* [brilliant, Fr.] Shining ; sparkling ; full of lustre. *Dorset.*
BRI'LLIANT. *f.* A diamond of the finest cut. *Dryden.*
BRI'LLIANTNESS. *f.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour ; lustre.
BRIM. *f.* [brim, Icelandic.]
 1. The edge of any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. The upper edge of any vessel. *Craslow.*
 3. The top of any liquor. *Joshua.*
 4. The bank of a fountain. *Drayton.*
To BRIM. *v. a.* To fill to the top. *Dryden.*
To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*
BRIM'FUL. *a.* [from *brim* and *full*.] Full to the top. *Addison.*
BRIM'FULNESS. *f.* [from *brimful*.] Fullness to the top. *Shakspeare.*
BRIM'MER. *f.* [from *brim*.] A bowl full to the top. *Dayden.*
BRIM'STONE. *f.* Sulphur. *Spenser.*
BRIM'STONY. *a.* [from *brimstone*.] Full of brimstone.
BRIN'D. *a.* [brin, French, a branch.] Streaked ; tabby. *Milton.*
BRIN'DLE. *f.* [from *brinded*.] The state of being brinded. *Clarissa.*
BRIN'DLED. *a.* [from *brindle*.] Brinded ; streaked. *Addison.*
BRINE. *f.*
 1. Water impregnated with salt. *Bacon.*
 2. The sea. *Milton.*
 3. Tears. *Shakspeare.*
BRINE'PIT. *f.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] Pit of salt water. *Shakspeare.*
To BRING. *v. a.* [bringan, Saxon, preter. I brought ; part. pass. brought ; bnoht, Sax.]
 1. To fetch from another place. *Temple.*
 2. To convey in one's own hand. *Dryden.*
 3. To produce ; to procure. *Bacon.*
 4. To reduce ; to recall. *Spectator.*
 5. To attract ; to draw along. *Newton.*
 6. To put into any particular state. *Swift.*
 7. To lead by degrees. *Locke.*
 8. To recall ; to summon. *Dryden.*
 9. To induce ; to prevail upon. *Locke.*
 10. To bring about. To bring to pass. *Add.*
 11. To bring forth. To give birth to. *Milton.*

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12. To bring in. To reduce. *Spenser.*
 13. To bring in. To introduce. *Taiter.*
 14. To bring off. To clear ; to procure to be acquitted. *Tillotson.*
 15. To bring over. To draw to a new party ; to convert. *Swift.*
 16. To bring out. To exhibit ; to show. *Sb.*
 17. To bring under. To subdue. *Bacon.*
 18. To bring up. To educate. *Addison.*
BRI'NGER. *f.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings any thing. *Shakspeare.*
BRI'NGER. *v.* Instructor ; educator. *Asch.*
BRI'NISH. *a.* [from *brine*.] Having the taste of brine ; salt. *Shakspeare.*
BRI'NISHNESS. *f.* [from *brinish*.] Saltiness.
BRINK. *f.* [brink, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river. *Swift.*
BRINY. *a.* [from *brine*.] Salt. *Addison.*
BRISK. *a.* [brisque, French.]
 1. Lively ; vivacious ; gay. *Denham.*
 2. Powerful ; spirituous. *Philips.*
 3. Vivid ; bright ; not used. *Newton.*
To BRISK. *v. n.* To come up briskly.
BRIS'KET. *f.* [brichet, Fr.] The breast of an animal. *Mortimer.*
BRISKLY. *ad.* [from *brisk*.] Actively ; vigorously. *Ray.*
BRISKNESS. *f.* [from *brisk*.]
 1. Liveliness ; vigour ; quickness. *South.*
 2. Gayety. *Dryden.*
BRIS'TLE. *f.* [bristl, Saxon.] The stiff hair of swine. *Grew.*
To BRIS'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristles. *Shakspeare.*
To BRIS'TLE. *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles. *Dryden.*
BRIS'TLY. *a.* [from *bristle*.] Thick set with bristles. *Bentley.*
BRIS'TOL-STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol. *Woodward.*
BRIT. *f.* A fish. *Carew.*
BRIT'TLE. *a.* [bruttan, Saxon.] Fragile ; apt to break. *Bacon.*
BRIT'TLENESS. *f.* [from *brittle*.] Aptness to break ; fragility. *Boyle.*
BRIZE. *f.* The gadfly ; the breeze. *Spenser.*
BROACH. *f.* [broche, Fr.] A spit.
To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To spit ; to pierce as with a spit. *Hakew.*
 2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor ; to tap. *Knolles.*
 3. To open any store. *Hudibras.*
 4. To let out any thing. *Swift.*
 5. To give out, or utter any thing.
BRO'ACHER. *f.* [from *broach*.]
 1. A spit.
 2. An opener, or utterer of any thing. *L'Est.*
BROAD. *a.* [broad, Saxon.]
 1. Wide ; extended in breadth. *Temple.*
 2. Large. *Locke.*
 3. Clear ; open. *Locke.*
 4. Gross ; coarse. *Pope.*
 5. Obscene ; fullsome. *Dryden.*
 6. Bold ; not delicate ; not reserved. *Shak.*

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BROAD *as long.* Equal upon the whole. *L'Esp.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *f.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.]

A fine kind of cloth. *Swift.*

To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To grow broad. *Thomson.*

BRO'ADLY. *ad.* [from *broad*.] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *f.* [from *broad*.]

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

2. Coarseness; fulfomeness. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *f.* [from *broad* and *side*.]

1. The side of a ship. *Waller.*

2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

BRO'ADSWORD. *f.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade. *Wifeman.*

BRO'ADWISE. *ad.* [from *broad* and *wise*.]

According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCA'DE. *f.* [*brocado*, Spanish.] A silken stuff, variegated with gold or silver. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. *a.* [from *brocade*.]

1. Drest in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE. *f.* [from *broke*.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains. *Sp.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office. *Bac.*

3. The trade of dealing in old things. *B. Jonf.*

4. The transaction of business for others.

BRO'CCOLI. *f.* A species of cabbage. *Pope.*

BROCK. *f.* [*bpoc*, Saxon.] A badger.

BRO'CKET. *f.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *f.* [*brog*, Irish.]

1. A kind of shoe. *Swift.*

2. A corrupt dialect. *Farquhar.*

To BRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needlework. *Exodus.*

BRO'IDERY. *f.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery; flower-work. *Tickel.*

BROIL. *f.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Wake.*

To BROIL. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals. *Dryden.*

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat. *Shaks.*

To BROKE. *v. n.* [*bpucan*, Sax. to be busy.]

To transact business for others, or by others. *Bacon.*

BRO'KEN. The participle passive of *break*.

BRO'KENHEARTED. *a.* [from *broken* and *heart*.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear. *Isaiab.*

BRO'KENLY. *ad.* [from *broken*.] Without any regular series. *Hakewill.*

BRO'KER. *f.* [from *to broke*.]

1. A factor; one that does business for another. *Temple.*

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a matchmaker. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'KERAGE. *f.* [from *broker*.] The pay or reward of a broker.

BRO'NCHIAL. } *a.* [*βρόγχιος*.] Belonging

BRO'NCHICK. } to the throat. *Arbutnot.*

BRO'NCHOCELE. *f.* [*βροχοναχλη*.] A tumour of that part of the *aspera arteria*, called the *bronchus*. *Quincy.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. *f.* [*βροχονομία* and *τομή*.]

That operation which opens the windpipe by

BRO

incision, to prevent suffocation. *Sharp.*

BROND. *f.* A sword: for *BRAND*. *Spenser.*

BRONZE. *f.* [*bronze*, French.]

1. Brass.

2. A medal, or statue, cast in brass. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *f.* [*broke*, Dutch.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakspeare.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels. *Shakspeare.*

To BROOD. *v. n.* [*bpædan*, Saxon.]

1. To sit as on eggs, to hatch them. *Milton.*

2. To cover chickens under the wings. *Dry.*

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solicitous thought. *Dryden.*

4. To mature any thing by care. *Bacon.*

To BROOD. *v. a.* To cherish by care. *Dryden.*

BROOD. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*

2. Thing bred; species generated. *Addison.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

4. Something brought forth; a production.

5. The act of covering the eggs. *Shakspeare.*

BROO'DY. *a.* [from *brood*.] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit. *Ray.*

BROOK. *f.* [*bpoc*, or *bpoca*, Sax.] A running water less than a river; a rivulet. *Loc.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [*bpucan*, Saxon.] To bear; to endure; to support. *Scoutb.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To be patient; to be content. *Sidney.*

BRO'OKLIME. *f.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A sort of water speedwell, common in ditches.

BROOM. *f.* [*bpom*, Saxon.]

1. A shrub. *Dryden.*

2. A besom; so called from the matter of which it is sometimes made. *Arbutnot.*

BRO'OMLAND. *f.* [from *broom* and *land*.] Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*

BRO'OMSTAFF. } *f.* The staff to which

BRO'OMSTICK. } the broom is bound; the handle of a besom. *Prior. Swift.*

BRO'OMY. *a.* [from *broom*.] Full of broom.

BROTH. *f.* [*bpoc*, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled. *Southern.*

BRO'THEL. } *f.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A

BRO'THELHOUSE. } bawdyhouse. *Dry.*

BRO'THER. *f.* [*bpøser*, Saxon.] Plural brothers, or *bretbren*.

1. One born of the same father and mother.

2. Any one closely united. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession. *Proverbs.*

4. *Brother* is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD. *f.* [from *brother* and *hood*.]

1. The state or quality of being a brother. *Sh.*

2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity. *Davies.*

3. A class of men of the same kind. *Addison.*

BRO'THERLY. *a.* [from *brother*.] Natural; such as becomes a brother. *Derbam.*

BRO'THERLY. *ad.* After the manner of a brother. *Shakspeare.*

BROUGHT. The participle passive of *bring*.

BROW. *f.* [*bpopa*, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.*

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2. The forehead. *Waller.*
3. The general air of the countenance. *Sha.*
4. The edge of a high place. *Wotton.*
- To BROW. *v. a.* To be at the edge of. *Milt.*
- To BROWBEAT. *v. a.* [*brow* and *beat*.]
To depress with stern looks. *Southern.*
- BROWBOUND. *a.* Crowned. *Shakspeare.*
- BROWNSICK. *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*
- BROWN. *a.* [*brun*, Saxon.] The name of a colour. *Peacbam.*
- BROWNBILL. *f.* The ancient weapon of the English foot. *Hudibras.*
- BROWNISH. *a.* Somewhat brown. *Woodw.*
- BROWNNESS. *f.* [*from brown*.] A brown colour. *Sidney.*
- BROWNSTUDY. *f.* [*from brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations. *Norris.*
- To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs. *Spenser.*
- To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed. *Blackmore.*
- BROWSE. *f.* Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals. *Philips.*
- To BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with a heavy blow. *Milton.*
- BRUISE. *f.* [*from the verb*.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy. *Dryden.*
- BRUISEWORT. *f.* Comfrey.
- BRUIT. *f.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report. *Sidney.*
- To BRUIT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To report; to noise abroad. *Raleigh.*
- BRUMAL. *a.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*
- BRUN, *Bran*, *Born*, *Bourn*, *Burn*, are all from the Saxon, *brun*, *boun*, *brunna*, *bruna*; all signifying a river or brook.
- BRUNETT. *f.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion. *Addison.*
- BRUNT. *f.* [*brunſt*, Dutch.]
 1. Shock; violence. *South.*
 2. Blow; stroke. *Hudibras.*
- BRUSH. *f.* [*broſſe*, Fr. from *bruſcus*, Latin.]
 1. An instrument for rubbing. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. A large pencil used by painters. *Moxon.*
 3. A rude assault; a shock. *Clarendon.*
- To BRUSH. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To sweep or rub with a brush. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To strike with quickness. *Pope.*
 3. To paint with a brush. *Pope.*
 4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing; to sweep. *Milton.*
 5. To move as the brush. *Dryden.*
- To BRUSH. *v. n.*
 1. To move with haste. *Prior.*
 2. To fly over; to skim lightly. *Dryden.*
- BRUSHER. *f.* [*from brush*.] He that uses a brush. *Bacon.*
- BRUSHWOOD. *f.* [*from brush* and *wood*.]
Rough, close, shrubby thickets; small wood fit for fire. *Dryden.*
- BRUSHY. *a.* [*from brush*.] Rough or thaggy, like a brush. *Boyle.*
- To BRUSTLE. *v. n.* [*brayſtan*, Sax.] To crackle; to make a small noise. *Skinner.*
- BRUTAL. *a.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute*.]
 1. That belongs to a brute. *L'Eſtr.*

BU

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman. *Dryden.*
- BRUTALITY. *f.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageness; churlishness; inhumanity. *Locke.*
- To BRUTALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage. *Addison.*
- To BRUTALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal.
- BRUTALLY. *ad.* [*from brutal*.] Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly. *Arbutnot.*
- BRUTE. *a.* [*brutus*, Latin.]
 1. Senseless; unconscious. *Bentley.*
 2. Savage; irrational. *Holder.*
 3. Rough; ferocious. *Pope.*
- BRUTE. *f.* An irrational creature; a creature without reason; a savage. *Pope.*
- BRUTENESS. *f.* [*from brute*.] Brutality.
- To BRUTIFY. *v. a.* [*from brute*.] To make a man a brute. *Congreve.*
- BRUTISH. *a.* [*from brute*.]
 1. Bestial; resembling a beast. *Milton.*
 2. Rough; savage; ferocious. *Grey.*
 3. Gross; carnal. *South.*
 4. Ignorant; untaught. *Hooker.*
- BRUTISHLY. *ad.* [*from brutiſh*.] In the manner of a brute. *K. Charles.*
- BRUTISHNESS. *f.* [*from brutiſh*.] Brutality; savageness. *Sprat.*
- BRUYONY. *f.* [*bryonia*, Latin.] A plant.
- BUB. *f.* [*a cant word*.] Strong malt liquor.
- BUBBLE. *f.* [*bobbe*, Dutch.]
 1. A small bladder of water. *Newton.*
 2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness. *Bacon.*
 3. A cheat; a false show. *Swift.*
 4. The person cheated. *Prior.*
- To BUBBLE. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To rise in bubbles. *Woodward.*
 2. To run with a gentle noise. *Dryden.*
- To BUBBLE. *v. a.* To cheat. *Addison.*
- BUBBLER. *f.* [*from bubble*.] A cheat.
- BUBBY. *f.* A woman's breast. *Arbutnot.*
- BU'BO. *f.* [*buſſu*.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Wiseman.*
- BUBONOC'E. *f.* [*buſſu* and *ocē*.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Sharp.*
- BU'BUKLE. *f.* A red pimple. *Shakspeare.*
- BUCANERS. *f.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates in America.
- BUCK. *f.* [*bauche*, German, fuds.]
 1. The liquor in which cloths are washed. *Sh.*
 2. The cloths washed in the liquor. *Shaks.*
- BUCK. *f.* [*buſch*, Welsh.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals. *Peacbam.*
- To BUCK. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To wash cloths. *Shakspeare.*
- To BUCK. *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does. *Mortimer.*
- BUCKBASKET. *f.* The basket in which cloths are carried to the wash. *Shakspeare.*
- BUCKBEAN. *f.* A sort of trefoil. *Floyer.*
- BUCKET. *f.* [*baquet*, French.]
 1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well. *Shakspeare.*

BUF

2. The vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire. *Dryden.*
- BU'CKLE. *f.* [*bwecl*, Welsh.]
1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another. *Pope.*
 2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state. *Spect.*
- To BU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with a buckle. *Phillips.*
 2. To prepare to do any thing. *Spenser.*
 3. To join in battle. *Hayward.*
 4. To confine. *Shakspeare.*
- To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, German.]
1. To bend; to bow. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To buckle to. To apply to. *Locke.*
 3. To buckle with. To engage with; to join in a close fight. *Shakspeare.*
- BU'CKLER. *f.* [*bweclled*, Welsh.] A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.
- To BU'CKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend. *Shakspeare.*
- BU'CKMAST. *f.* The fruit or mast of the beech-tree.
- BU'CKRAM. *f.* [*bougran*, French.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum. *Shak.*
- BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN. *f.* A plant.
- BU'CKTHORN. *f.* A tree.
- BU'CKWHEAT. *f.* A plant.
- BUCO'CLICK. *a.* [*βουκόλικα*,] Pastoral.
- BUD. *f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem. *Prior.*
- To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.
 2. To rise as a gem from the stalk. *Dryd.*
 3. To be in the bloom. *Shakspeare.*
- To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate. *Temple.*
- To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir. *Sh.*
- BUDGE. *a.* Surly; stiff; rugged. *Milton.*
- BUDGE. *f.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.
- BU'DGER. *f.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place. *Shakspeare.*
- BU'DGET. *f.* [*bogette*, French.]
1. A bag, such as may be easily carried. *Bac.*
 2. A store, or stock. *L'Estrange.*
- BUFF. *f.* [from *buffalo*.]
1. Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for military accoutrements. *Dry.*
 2. A military coat. *Shakspeare.*
- To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, French.] To strike. *Jonson.*
- BU'FFALO. *f.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.
- BUFFE'T. *f.* [*buffette*, French.] A kind of cupboard. *Pope.*
- BU'FFET. *f.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist. *Dryden.*
- To BU'FFET. *v. a.* To box; to beat. *Otway.*
- To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.
- BU'FFETER. *f.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer.
- BU'FFLE. *f.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The buffalo.
- To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift.*
- BU'FFLEHEADED. *a.* Dull; stupid.
- BUFFO'ON. *f.* [*buffon*, French.]
1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antic postures; a jack-pudding. *Watts.*

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2. A man that practises indecent raillery, or gross jocularity. *Garth.*
- BUFFO'ONERY. *f.* [from *buffoon*.]
1. The practice or art of a buffoon. *Locke.*
 2. Low jests; scurrile mirth. *L'Estrange.*
- BUG. *f.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. *Pope.*
- BUG. } *f.* [*bug*, Welsh.] A frightful
- BU'GBEAR. } object; a false terror. *Pope.*
- BU'GGINESS. *f.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.
- BU'GGY. *a.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.
- BU'GLE. } *f.* [from *buzen*, Saxon.] A
- BU'GLEHORN. } hunting horn. *Tickel.*
- BU'GLE. *f.* A shining bead of black glass. *Shakspeare.*
- BU'GLE. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- BU'GLOSS. *f.* The herb ox-tongue.
- To BUILD. *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.]
1. To raise from the ground; to make a fabric, or an edifice. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To raise in any laboured form. *Spect.*
 3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation. *Boyle.*
- To BUILD. *v. n.*
1. To play the architect. *Pope.*
 2. To depend on; to rest on. *Addison.*
- BUI'LDER. *f.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect. *Denham.*
- BUI'LDING. *f.* [from *build*.] A fabric; an edifice. *Prior.*
- BUILT. *f.* [from *build*.]
1. The form; the structure. *Dryden.*
 2. Species of building. *Temple.*
- BULB. *f.* [*bulbus*, Latin.] A round body, or root. *Evelyn.*
- BULBA'CEOUS. *a.* [*bulbaceus*, Latin.] The same with *bulbous*.
- BU'LBOUS. *a.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; having round knobs. *Evelyn.*
- To BULGE. *v. n.*
1. To take in water; to founder. *Dryden.*
 2. To jut out. *Moxon.*
- BU'LIMY. *f.* An enormous appetite.
- BULK. *f.* [*bulke*, Dutch.]
1. Magnitude; mass. *Raleigh.*
 2. Size; quantity. *South.*
 3. The gross; the majority. *Swift.*
 4. Main fabric. *Shakspeare.*
- BULK. *f.* [from *bielcke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out. *Arbuthnot.*
- BU'LKHEAD. *f.* A partition made across a ship with boards. *Harris.*
- BU'LKINESS. *f.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size. *Locke.*
- BU'LY. *a.* [from *bulk*.] Of great size of stature. *Dryden.*
- BULL. *f.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]
1. The male to a cow. *May.*
 2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent. *Psalms.*
 3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
 4. A letter published by the pope. *Atterbury.*
 5. A blunder; a contradiction. *Pope.*

BUN

BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing; as, *bull-trout*.
BULL-BAITING. *f.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs. *Addis.*
BULL-BEGGAR. *f.* Something terrible.
BULL-DOG. *f.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. *Addison.*
BULL-HEAD. *f.* [from *bull* and *head*.]
 1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead.
 2. A fist; the miller's thumb. *Walton.*
BULL-WEED. *f.* Knapweed.
BULL-WORT. *f.* Bishopsweed.
BULLACE. *f.* A wild four plum. *Bacon.*
BULLET. *f.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal. *Knolles.*
BULLION. *f.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined. *Locke.*
BULLITION. *f.* [from *bullio*, Latin.] The act or state of boiling. *Bacon.*
BULLOCK. *f.* [from *bull*.] A young bull.
BULLY. *f.* A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow. *Addison.*
To BULLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces. *King.*
BULLRUSH. *f.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush. *Dryden.*
BULLWARK. *f.* [*botwercke*, Dutch.]
 1. A fortification. *Addison.*
 2. A security. *Shakspeare.*
To BULLWARK. *v. a.* To fortify. *Addison.*
BUM. *f.* [*bonne*, Dutch.] The buttocks; the part on which we sit. *Shakspeare.*
BUMBAILIFF. *f.* [corrupted from *bound* and *bailiff*.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests. *Shakspeare.*
BUMP. *f.* A swelling; a protuberance.
To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Latin.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. *Dryden.*
RUMPER. *f.* A cup filled. *Dryden.*
RUMPKIN. *f.* An awkward heavy rustick.
RUMPKINLY. *a.* [from *bumpkin*] Having the manners or appearance of a clown. *Clarissa.*
BUNCH. *f.* [*buncker*, Danish.]
 1. A hard lump; a knob. *Boyle.*
 2. A cluster. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A number of things tied together. *Dryd.*
 4. Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenser.*
To BUNCH. *v. n.* To grow out in protuberances. *Woodward.*
BUNCHBACKED. *a.* Having bunches on the back. *Shakspeare.*
BUNCHY. *a.* Growing in bunches. *Grew.*
BUNDLE. *f.* [*bündle*, Saxon.]
 1. A number of things bound together. *Hale.*
 2. A roll; any thing rolled up. *Spectator.*
To BUNDLE. *v. a.* To tie in a bundle.
BUNG. *f.* [*bing*, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel. *Mortimer.*
To BUNG. *v. a.* To stop; to close up.
BUNGHOLE. *f.* The hole at which the barrel is filled. *Shakspeare.*
To BUNGLE. *v. n.* [See *BUNGLER*.] To perform clumsily. *Dryden.*
To BUNGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily. *Shakspeare.*
BUNGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A botch; an

BUR

awkwardness; an inaccuracy. *Ray.*
BUNGLER. *f.* [*bungler*, Welsh.] A bad workman; a clumsy performer. *Peacocks.*
BUNGLINGLY. *ad.* Clumsily; awkwardly.
BUNN. *f.* A kind of sweet bread. *Gay.*
BUNT. *f.* A swelling part; an increasing cavity. *Carew.*
To BUNT. *v. n.* To swell out.
BUNTER. *f.* Any low vulgar woman.
BUNTING. *f.* A bird. *Shakspeare.*
BUOY. *f.* [*bouc*, or *baye*, French.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom. *Pope.*
To BUOY. *v. a.* To keep afloat. *X. Charles.*
To BUOY. *v. n.* To float. *Pope.*
BUOYANCY. *f.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating. *Derham.*
BUOYANT. *a.* Floating; light; that will not sink. *Thomson.*
BUR. *Bear*, *Bor*, come from the Sax. *byrn*, a place of shade and retirement.
BUR. *f.* [*bourre*, French.] The rough head of the burdock. *Watson.*
BURBOT. *f.* A fish full of prickles.
BURDEN. *f.* [*býrden*, Saxon.]
 1. A load; something to be carried. *Bacon.*
 2. Something grievous or wearisome. *Locke.*
 3. A birth; obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
 4. The verse repeated in a song. *Dryden.*
 5. The quantity that a ship will carry.
To BURDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber. *Milton.*
BURDENER. *f.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor.
BURDENOUS. *a.* [from *burden*.]
 1. Grievous; oppressive. *Sidney.*
 2. Useless; cumbersome. *Milton.*
BURDENSOME. *a.* Grievous; troublesome to be born. *Milton.*
BURDENSOMENESS. *f.* Weight; heaviness; uneasiness to be born.
BURDOCK. *f.* [*perfolata*.] A plant.
BUREAU. *f.* [*bureau*, French.] A chest of drawers, with a writing board. *Swift.*
BURG. *f.* See *BURROW*.
BURGAGE. *f.* [from *burg*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns. *Hale.*
BURGAMOT. *f.* [*burgamotte*, Fr.] A species of pear; and, a kind of perfume.
BURGANET, or **BURGOINET**. [from *burginote*, French.] A kind of helmet. *Shakspeare.*
BURGEON. *f.* [*lourgeois*, French.]
 1. A citizen; a burgess. *Addison.*
 2. A printer's type of a particular size.
BURGESS. *f.* [*bourgeois*, French.]
 1. A citizen; a freeman of a city.
 2. A representative of a town corporate. *Wor.*
BURGH. *f.* A corporate town or borough.
BURGHIER. *f.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Knolles. Locke.*
BURGLAR. *f.* One guilty of the crime of house-breaking.
BURGLARY. *f.* The crime of robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to do some felony. *Cowell.*

BUR

BURGOMASTER. *f.* [from *burgh* and *master*.] One employed in the government of a city. *Addison.*

BURIAL. *f.* [from *to bury*.]

1. Sepulture; interment. *Dryden.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water. *Bacon.*

BURIER. *f.* [from *bury*.] He that buries. *Sh.*

BURINE. *f.* [French.] A graving tool.

BURL. *v. a.* To drels cloth as fullers do.

BURLESQUE. *a.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital.]

Jocular; tending to raise laughter. *Addison.*

BURLESQUE. *f.* Ludicrous language or ideas; ridicule. *Addison.*

TO BURLESQUE. *v. a.* To turn to ridicule.

BURLINESS. *f.* Bulk; bluster.

BURLY. *a.* Bulky; tumid. *Cowley.*

TO BURN. *v. a.* [heppan, Saxon.]

1. To consume with fire. *Sharp.*

2. To wound with fire or heat. *Exodus.*

3. To exert the qualities of heat. *Dryden.*

TO BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled. *Rowe.*

2. To shine; to sparkle. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be inflamed with passion. *Shakespeare.*

4. To act with destructive violence.

BURN. *f.* A hurt caused by fire. *Boyle.*

BURNER. *f.* [from *burn*.] A person that burns any thing.

BURNET. *f.* [pimpinella.] A plant.

BURNING. *f.* [from *burn*.] Fire; flame; state of inflammation. *South.*

BURNING. *a.* [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful. *Dryden.*

BURNING-GLASS. *f.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force. *Shakespeare.*

TO BURNISH. *v. a.* [burnir, French.] To polish; to give a gloss to. *Dryden.*

TO BURNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy. *Swift.*

TO BURNISH. *v. n.* To grow. *Dryden.*

BURNISHER. *f.* [from *burnish*.]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books.

BURNT. The participle passive of *burn*.

BURR. *f.* The lobe or lap of the ear.

BURREL. *f.* A sort of pear. *Phillips.*

BURREL. *f.* Oxfly; gadbee; breeze.

BURREL. *Shot.* A sort of case-shot.

BURROW. *f.* [buzg, Saxon.]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament.

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

TO BURROW. *v. n.* To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies. *Mortimer.*

BURSAR. *f.* [bursarius, Latin.] The treasurer of a college.

BURSE. *f.* [bourse, Fr.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept. *Phillips.*

TO BURST. *v. n.* I burst; I have burst, or bursten. [buzstan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open. *Proverbs.*

2. To fly asunder. *Shakespeare.*

3. To break away; to spring. *Pope.*

BUS

4. To come suddenly. *Tomson.*

5. To begin an action violently. *Arbutnot.*

TO BURST. *v. a.* To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption. *Shakespeare.*

BURST. *f.* A sudden disruption. *Milton.*

BURST. *a.* *participial a.* Diseased with

BURSTEN. *a.* a hernia or rupture.

BURSTENNESS. *f.* A rupture, or hernia.

BURSTWORT. *f.* An herb good against ruptures.

BURT. *f.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

BURTHEN. *f.* See *BURDEN*.

BURY. *f.* [from *burg*, Saxon.] A dwelling-place. *Phillips.*

TO BURY. *v. a.* [byrgan, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave. *Shakespeare.*

2. To conceal; to hide. *Shakespeare.*

3. To place one thing within another. *Shakespeare.*

BURYING-PLACE. *f.* A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.

BUSH. *f.* [bois, French.]

1. A thick shrub. *Spenser.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up to a door, to show that liquors are sold there. *Shakespeare.*

TO BUSH. *v. n.* To grow thick. *Milton.*

BU'SHEL. *f.* [boisseau, French.]

1. A measure containing eight gallons. *Shakespeare.*

2. A large quantity. *Dryden.*

BU'SHINESS. *f.* [from *bushy*.] The quality of being bushy.

BU'SHMENT. *f.* [from *bush*.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes. *Raleigh.*

BU'SHY. *a.* [from *bush*.]

1. Thick; full of small branches. *Bacon.*

2. Full of bushes. *Dryden.*

BU'SILESS. *a.* [from *busy*.] At leisure. *Shakespeare.*

BU'SILY. *ad.* [from *busy*.] With hurry; actively.

BU'SINESS. *f.* [from *busy*.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

2. An affair. *Shakespeare.*

3. The subject of action. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement. *Prior.*

5. Right of action. *L'Estrange.*

6. A point; a matter of question. *Bacon.*

7. To do one's business. To kill or ruin him.

BUSK. *f.* [busque, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays. *Donne.*

BU'SKIN. *f.* [brosken, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg. *Sidney.*

2. A kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Smith.*

BU'SKINED. *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton.*

BU'SKY. *a.* Woody; bosky. *Shakespeare.*

BUSS. *f.* [bus, the mouth, Irish.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fishing. [busse, Germ.] *Temp.*

TO BUSS. *v. a.* To kiss. *Shakespeare.*

BUST. *f.* [busto, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast. *Addison.*

BU'STARD. *f.* [bisarde, French.] A wild turkey. *Hakewill.*

TO BU'STLE. *v. n.* To be busy; to stir. *Clarendon.*

BU'STLE. *f.* A tumult; a hurry. *South.*

BU'STLER. *f.* An active stirring man.

BUT

BUSY, a. [*býrgan*, Saxon.]

1. Employed with earnestness. *Shaksp.*
 2. Bufling; active; meddling. *Davies.*
- To BUSY, v. a.** To employ; to engage. *Sb.*
- BUSYBODY, f.** A vain, meddling, fantastical person. *Taylor.*

BUT, conjunct. [*bute*, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.
2. Except that; unless. *Shaksp.*
3. Yet; nevertheless. *Bacon.*
4. Now. *Bramhall.*
5. Only; nothing more than. *Ben Jonson.*
6. Than. *Guardian.*
7. Without this consequence that. *Dryden.*
8. Otherwise than that. *Hooker.*
9. Not more than; even. *Dryden.*
10. By any other means than. *Shaksp.*
11. If it were not for this; that. *Shaksp.*
12. However; howbeit. *Dryden.*
13. Otherwise than. *Shaksp.*
14. Yet it may be objected. *Bentley.*
15. But for; had not this been. *Waller.*

BUT, f. [*bout*, Fr.] A boundary. *Holder.*

BUT, f. [*In fea language.*] The end of any plank which joins to another. *Harris.*

BUT-END, f. The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests. *Clarendon.*

BUTCHER, f. [*boucher*, French.]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.
 2. One that is delighted with blood. *Locke.*
- To BUTCHER, v. a.** To kill; to murder.
- BUTCHERS-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY, [ruscus.]** A tree. *Miller.*

BUTCHERLINESS, f. [*from butcherly.*] A brutal, savage, butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY, a. [*from butcher.*] Cruel; bloody; grossly barbarous. *Ascham.*

BUTCHERY, f.

1. The trade of a butcher. *Pope.*
2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter. *Shaksp.*
3. The place where blood is shed. *Shaksp.*

BUTLER, f. [*bouteiller*, Fr.] A servant employed in furnishing the table. *Swift.*

BUTLERAGE, f. The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler. *Bacon.*

BUTMENT, f. [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

BUTSHAFT, f. [*from butt and shaft.*] An arrow. *Shaksp.*

BUTT, f. [*but*, French.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed. *Dryden.*
2. The point at which the endeavour is directed. *Shaksp.*
3. A man upon whom the company break their jests. *Spectator.*
4. A blow given by a horned animal.
5. A stroke given in fencing. *Prior.*

BUTT, f. [*butt*, Saxon.] A vessel; a large barrel. *Shaksp.*

To BUTT, v. a. [*botten*, Dutch.] To strike with the head, as horned animals. *Wotton.*

BU'TTER, f. [*buttere*, Saxon.] An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

To BU'TTER, v. a. [*from the noun.*]

BUZ

1. To smear, or oil with butter. *Shaksp.*

2. To increase the stakes every throw. *Addison.*

BU'TTERBUMP, f. A fowl; the bittern.

BU'TTERBUR, f. [*potafites.*] A plant.

BU'TTERFLOWER, f. A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in May. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY, f. [*buttenplege*, Saxon.] A beautiful insect. *Spenser.*

BU'TTERIS, f. An instrument of steel, used in paring the foot of a horse.

BU'TTERMILK, f. The whey separated from cream when butter is made. *Harvey.*

BU'TTERPRINT, f. A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH, f. The great broad foretooth.

BU'TTERWOMAN, f. A woman that sells butter.

BUTTERWORT, f. A plant; fanicle.

BU'TTERY, a. [*from butter.*] Having the appearance or qualities of butter. *Floyer.*

BU'TTERY, f. [*from butter.*] The room where provisions are laid up. *Bramston.*

BU'TTOCK, f. The rump; the part near the tail. *Knolles.*

BU'TTON, f. [*bottwn*, Welsh.]

1. Any knob or ball. *Boyle.*
2. The bud of a plant. *Shaksp.*

BU'TTON, f. The sea-urchin. *Ainsworth.*

To BU'TTON, v. a. [*from the noun.*]

1. To dress; to clothe; *Wotton.*
2. To fasten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE, f. The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught. *Bramston.*

BU'TTRESS, f. [*from aboutir*, French.]

1. A prop; a wall built to support another.
2. A prop; a support. *South.*

To BU'TTRESS, v. n. To prop.

BU'TWINK, f. The name of a bird.

BUTYRACEOUS, } a. [*butyrum*, Lat. but-
BU'TYROUS, } ter.] Having the properties of butter. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM, a. [*bucum*, Saxon.]

1. Obedient; obsequious. *Milton.*
2. Gay; lively; brisk. *Crashaw.*
3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY, ad. Wantonly; amorously.

BU'XOMNESS, f. [*from buxom.*] Wantonnefs; amoroufness.

To BUY, v. a. preter. *I bought*; I have bought. [*bicgean*, Saxon.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money. *Addison.*

2. To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price. *Shaksp.*

3. To regulate by money. *South.*

To BUY, v. n. To treat about a purchase. *Sb.*

BU'YER, f. He that buys; a purchaser.

To BUZZ, v. n. [*bizzin*, Teut.]

1. To hum, like bees. *Suckling.*
2. To whisper; to prate. *Shaksp.*
3. To sound heavy and low. *Hayward.*

To BUZZ, v. a. To spread secretly. *Bentley.*

BUZZ, f. A hum; a whisper; a talk with an air of secrecy. *Addison.*

BUZZARD, f. [*busard*, Fr.]

BY

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk. *Dry.*
2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Afcham.*
- BU'ZZER. *f.* [from *buzz*.] A secret whisperer. *Shakspeare.*
- BY. *prep.* [bi, biz, Saxon.]
 1. It notes the agent: the flower was cropped *by me.* *Locke.*
 2. It notes the instrument: the wound was made *by* a knife. *Dryden.*
 3. It notes the cause of any effect: the fever came *by* a cold. *Addison.*
 4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed, or obtained: she was gained *by* long solicitation. *Shakspeare.*
 5. It shows the manner of an action: it was done *by* fits. *Dryden.*
 6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed: the business proceeded *by* slow steps. *Hooker.*
 7. It notes the quantity had at one time: I buy snuff *by* ounces.
 8. At, or in; noting place: they fought *by* sea. *Bacon.*
 9. According to; noting permission: you may go *by* my leave. *Bacon.*
 10. According to; noting proof: the earth moves *by* the testimony of Kepler. *Bentley.*
 11. After; noting imitation or conformity: I live *by* the imitation of Cornaro. *Tillotson.*
 12. From; noting ground of judgment, or comparison: it is Cesar *by* his voice. *Wall.*
 13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared: corn is cheaper *by* a shilling in the bushel. *Locke.*
 14. Not later than; noting time: he rose *by* five. *Spenser.*
 15. Beside; noting passage: I came home *by* Cambray. *Addison.*
 16. Beside; near to; noting proximity: the general stood *by* the king. *Shakspeare.*
 17. Before *himself, herself, or themselves*, it notes the absence of all others. *Afcham.*
 18. It is the solemn form of swearing. *Dry.*

BYZ

19. It is used in forms of obtesting. *Smith.*
20. By proxy of; noting substitution: he appeared *by* his attorney. *Broome.*
21. In the same direction with: a column furrowed *by* its length. *Grew.*
- BY. *ad.*
 1. Near; at a small distance. *Dryden.*
 2. Beside; passing. *Shakspeare.*
 3. In presence. *Sidney.*
- BY AND BY. In a short time. *Sidney.*
- BY. *f.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; *by the by.* *Bacon. Boyle. Dryden.*
- BY, in composition, implies something out of the direct way, collateral, or private.
- BY-CONCERNMENT. *f.* An affair which is not the main business. *Dryden.*
- BY-END. *f.* Private interest; secret advantage. *L'Estrange.*
- BY-GONE. *ad.* [a Scotch word.] Past. *Shak.*
- BY-LAW. *f.* *By-laws* are orders made for the good of those that make them, further than the publick law binds. *Cowell.*
- BY-NAME. *f.* A nickname. *Camden.*
- BY-PATH. *f.* A private or obscure path. *Sh.*
- BY-RESPECT. *f.* Private end or view. *Bac.*
- BY-ROOM. *f.* A private room. *Shakspeare.*
- BY-SPEECH. *f.* An incidental or casual speech. *Hooker.*
- BY-STANDER. *f.* A looker on; one unconcerned. *Locke.*
- BY-STREET. *f.* An obscure street. *Gay.*
- BY-VIEW. *f.* Private self-interested purpose. *Atterbury.*
- BY-WALK. *f.* A private walk; not the main road. *Broome.*
- BY-WAY. *f.* A private and obscure way. *Sp.*
- BY-WEST. *ad.* Westward; to the west of. *Darvies.*
- BY-WORD. *f.* A saying; a proverb. *Atterb.*
- BYE, or BEK, come from the Saxon *by*, bying, a dwelling.
- BY-ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C.

CAB

- C** Has two sounds; one like *k*, as *call, clock*; the other as *s*, as *cessation, cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a, o, u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e, i*, and *y*.
- CAB. *f.* A hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.
- CABA'L. *f.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה tradition.]
1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.
 2. A body of men united in some close design. *Addison.*
 3. Intrigue. *Dryden.*
- To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues. *Dryden.*

CAB

- CA'BALIST. *f.* [from *cabal*.] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Swift.*
- CABALISTICAL. } *a.* Something that has
CABALISTICK. } an occult meaning. *Spec.*
- CABA'LLER. *f.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages in close designs; an intriguer. *Dryden.*
- CA'BALLINE. *a.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse.
- CABARET. *f.* [Fr.] A tavern. *Bramhall.*
- CA'BBAGE. *f.* [*cabus*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.
- To CA'BBAGE. *v. n.* To form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

CAD

- To CA'BAGE.** *v. a.* [a cant word.] To steal in cutting clothes. *Arbutnot.*
- CA'BAGE-TREE.** *f.* A species of palm-tree.
- CA'BAGE-WORM.** *f.* An insect.
- CA'BIN.** *f.* [*cabane*, Fr. *caban*, Welsh, *acottage*.]
1. A small room. *Spenser.*
 2. A small chamber in a ship. *Raleigh.*
 3. A cottage, or small house. *Sidney.*
 4. A tent, or temporary habitation. *Fairf.*
- To CA'BIN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin. *Shakspeare.*
- To CA'BIN.** *v. a.* To confine in a cabin. *Sb.*
- CA'BINED.** *a.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin. *Milton.*
- CABINET.** *f.* [*cabinet*, French.]
1. A closet; a small room. *Bacon.*
 2. A hut, or small house. *Spenser.*
 3. A private room in which consultations are held. *Dryden.*
 4. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private box. *Swift.*
 5. Any place in which things of value are hidden. *Taylor.*
- CABINET-COUNCIL.** *f.* A council held in a private manner. *Bacon.*
- CABINET-MAKER.** *f.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice drawers or boxes. *Mortimer.*
- CA'BLE.** *f.* [*cabl*, Welsh; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened. *Raleigh.*
- CACHE'CTICAL.** *a.* [from *cachexy*.]
- CACHE'CTICK.** *a.* Having an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit. *Floyer.*
- CACHE'XY.** *f.* [*καχξία*.] Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions. *Arb.*
- CACHIN'NATION.** *f.* [*cachinnatio*, Latin.] A loud laughter.
- CA'CKEREL.** *f.* A fish.
- To CA'CKLE.** *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make a noise as a goose. *Pope.*
 2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.
 3. To laugh; to giggle. *Arbutnot.*
 4. To talk idly; to prattle.
- CA'CKLE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The voice of a goose or fowl. *Dryden.*
 2. Idle talk; prattle.
- CA'CKLER.** *f.* [from *cackle*.]
1. A fowl that cackles.
 2. A telltale; a tattler.
- CACOCY'MICAL.** *a.* [from *cachochymy*.]
- CACOCY'MICK.** *a.* Having the humours corrupted. *Floyer.*
- CACOCY'MY.** *f.* [*κακοχυμία*.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state. *Arb.*
- CACOPHONY.** *f.* [*κακοφωνία*.] A bad sound of words. *Pope.*
- To CACU'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal.
- CADA'VEROUS.** *a.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcase. *Brown.*
- CA'DDIS.** *f.*
1. A kind of tape or riband. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A kind of worm or grub. *Walton.*
- CADE.** *a.* [*cadeler*, Fr.] Tame; soft; as, a

CAL

- cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.
- To CADE.** *v. a.* [from the adj.] To breed up in softness.
- CADE.** *f.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. *Phillips.*
- CADENCE.** *f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
- CADENCY.** *f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
1. Fall; state of sinking; decline. *Milton.*
 2. The fall of the voice. *Crashaw.*
 3. The flow of verses, or periods. *Dryden.*
 4. The tone or sound. *Swift.*
 5. [In horsemanship.] An equal measure or proportion, which a managed horse observes in all his motions. *Farrier's Dict.*
- CAD'ENT.** *a.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.
- CAD'ET.** *f.* [*cadet*, French.]
1. The younger brother.
 2. The youngest brother. *Brown.*
 3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.
- CA'DEW.** *f.* A strawworm; the caddis.
- CA'DGER.** *f.* A huckster.
- CA'DI.** *f.* A magistrate among the Turks.
- CADILLACK.** *f.* A sort of pear.
- CA'E'CLAS.** *f.* [Lat.] The northeast wind. *Mil.*
- CÆSU'RA.** *f.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.
- CAG.** *f.* A barrel, or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.
- CAGE.** *f.* [*cage*, French.]
1. An enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept. *Sidney.*
 2. A place for wild beasts.
 3. A prison for petty malefactors.
- To CAGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cage. *Donne.*
- To CAJO'LE.** *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to soothe. *Hudibras.*
- CAJO'LER.** *f.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.
- CAJO'LERY.** *f.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.
- CA'ISSON.** *f.* [French.]
1. A chest of bombs or powder.
 2. A wooden case in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.
- CA'ITIFF.** *f.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave.] A mean villain; a despicable knave. *Spenser.*
- CAKE.** *f.* [*cuch*, Teutonic.]
1. A kind of delicate bread. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high.
 3. Concreted matter. *Dryden.*
- To CAKE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven. *Addison.*
- CALABA'SH Tree.** A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of musick. *Miller.*
- CALAMA'NCO.** *f.* [*calamancus*, Lat.] A kind of woollen stuff. *Tatler.*
- CALAMINE,** or **Lapis Calaminaris.** *f.* A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass. *Locke.*
- CALAMINT.** *f.* [*calaminta*, Lat.] A plant.
- CALA'MITOUS.** *a.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.]
1. Miserable; involved in distress; unhappy; wretched. *Calamy.*
 2. Full of misery; distressful. *South.*

CAL

CALAMITOUSNESS. *f.* [from *calamitous*.] Misery; distress.

CALAMITY. *f.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cause of misery; distress. *Bacon.*

CALAMUS. *f.* [Lat.] A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood. *Exodus.*

CALA'SH. *f.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure. *King.*

CA'LTEATED. *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDON'NIUS. *f.* [Latin.] A precious stone of the agate kind. *Woodward.*

CALCINATION. *f.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization. *Boyle.*

CALCINATORY. *f.* [from *calcinate*.] A vessel used in calcination.

To CALCI'NE. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. *Bacon.*

2. To burn up. *Derham.*

To CALCI'NE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat. *Newton.*

To CA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculus*, Fr.]

1. To compute; to reckon.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time. *Bentley.*

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end. *Tillotson.*

CALCULATION. *f.* [from *calculate*.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering. *Holder.*

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation. *Brown.*

CALCULA'FOR. *f.* [from *calculate*.] A computer; a reckoner.

CA'LCULATORY. *a.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULÉ. *f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute: obsolete. *Howel.*

CA'LCULOSE. *f.* *a.* [from *calculus*, Latin.]

CA'LCULOUS. *f.* Stony; gritty. *Sharp.*

CA'LCULUS. *f.* [Latin.] The stone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON. *f.* [*chauldron*, Fr.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle. *Addison.*

CALEFA'CTION. *f.* [from *calefacio*, Latin.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

2. The state of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE. *f.* *a.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

CALEFA'CTORY. *f.* That makes any thing hot; heating.

To CA'LEFY. *v. n.* [*calefo*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated. *Brown.*

CA'LENDAR. *f.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr.] To dress cloth.

CA'LENDER. *f.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRE. *f.* [from *calender*.] The person who calenders.

CAL

CA'LEND. *f.* [*calenda*, Lat.] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE. *f.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A disposition peculiar to sailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields.

CALF. *f.* *calves* is the plural. [ceals, Saxon.]

1. The young of a cow. *Wilkins.*

2. *Calves* of the lip, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers.

3. A dolt; a stupid wretch. *Drayton.*

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg, [kalf, Dutch.] *Suckling.*

CA'LIBER. *f.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CA'LICE. *f.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

CA'LICO. *f.* [from *Calicut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton. *Addison.*

CA'LID. *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning.

CALIDITY. *f.* [from *calid*.] Heat. *Brown.*

CA'LIF. *f.* [*khalifa*, Arab.] A title of

CA'LIPH. *f.* [fumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.]

CALIGATION. *f.* [from *caligo*, Lat.] Darkness; cloudiness. *Brown.*

CALIGINOUS. *a.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darkness.

CALIGINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *caliginous*.] Darkness; obscurity.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *f.* [*καλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing. *Prideaux.*

CA'LIVER. *f.* [from *caliber*.] A hand gun; a harguebule; an old musket. *Shakspeare.*

CA'LIX. *f.* [Latin.] A cup. Used of howers.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr.] To stop the leaks of a ship. *Raleigh.*

CA'LKER. *f.* [from *calk*.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship. *Ezekiel.*

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat.]

1. To name; to denominate. *Genesis.*

2. To summon, or invite. *Knolles.*

3. To convoke; to summon together. *Clar.*

4. To summon judicially. *Isaiah.*

5. To summon by command. *Romans.*

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardour of piety. *Clarendon.*

7. To invoke; to appeal to. *Gay.*

8. To proclaim; to publish. *Cowley.*

9. To excite; to put in action; to bring in to view.

10. To stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination. *Swift.*

11. *To call back.* To revoke. *Isaiah.*

12. *To call for.* To demand. *Shakspeare.*

13. *To call in.* To resume any thing that is in other hands. *Swift.*

14. *To call over.* To read aloud a list.

15. *To call out.* To challenge. *Dryden.*

To CALL. *v. n.* To stop without intention of staying; to make a short visit. *B. Jonson.*

CALL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address. *Pope.*

2. Requisition. *Hocker.*

3. Divine vocation. *Locke.*

4. An impulse. *Roscommon.*

5. Authority; command. *Denham.*

6. A demand; a claim. *Addison.*

CAL

7. An instrument to call birds. *Wilkins.*
8. Calling; vocation; employment. *Dryden.*
9. A nomination. *Bacon.*
- CALLET.** *f.* A trull. *Shakspeare.*
- CALLING.** *f.* [from *call.*]
1. Vocation; profession; trade. *Rogers.*
2. Proper station, or employment. *Swift.*
3. Clafs of persons united by the same employment or profession. *Hammond.*
4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to the true religion. *Hakewill.*
- CALLIPERS.** *f.* Compasses with bowed shanks. *Moxon.*
- CALLO'SITY.** *f.* [*callosité*, French.] A kind of swelling without pain, like that of the skin by hard labour. *Quincy.*
- CALLOUS.** *a.* [*callus*, Latin.]
1. Indurated; hardened. *Wiseman.*
2. Hardened in mind; insensible. *Dryden.*
- CALLOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *callous.*]
1. Induration of the fibres. *Cbeayne.*
2. Insensibility. *Bentley.*
- CALLOW.** *a.* Unfledged; naked; wanting feathers. *Milton.*
- CALLUS.** *f.* [Latin.]
1. An induration of the fibres.
2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.
- CALM.** *a.* [*calme*, French.]
1. Quiet; serene; not stormy. *Spenser.*
2. Undisturbed; unruffled. *Atterbury.*
- CALM.** *f.*
1. Serenity; stillness. *Raleigh.*
2. Quiet; repose. *South.*
- To CALM.** *v. a.*
1. To still; to quiet. *Dryden.*
2. To pacify; to appease. *Atterbury.*
- CALMER.** *f.* [from *calm.*] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet. *Walton.*
- CALMLY.** *ad.* [from *calm.*]
1. Without storms, or violence. *Bacon.*
2. Without passions; quietly. *Prior.*
- CALMNESS.** *f.* [from *calm.*]
1. Tranquillity; serenity. *Denham.*
2. Mildness; freedom from passion. *Shaksp.*
- CAL'MY.** *a.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful; not used. *Spenser.*
- CAL'LOMEL.** *f.* [*calomelus*, Latin.] Mercury six times sublimed. *Wiseman.*
- CALORI'FICK.** *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That has the quality of producing heat. *Grew.*
- CALO'TTE.** *f.* [French.] A cap or coif.
- CALO'YERS.** *f.* [*καλόγ.*] Monks of the Greek church. *Madden.*
- CAL'TROPS.** *f.* [*colttrappe*, Saxon.]
1. An instrument made with four spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright. *Addison.*
2. A plant that has its fruit armed with strong prickles; mentioned in Virgil's *Georgicks*, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*
- To CALVE.** *v. n.* [from *calv.*]
1. To bring a calf: spoken of a cow. *Dryden.*
2. To bring forth. *Shakspeare.*
- To CALU'MNIATE.** *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuse falsely. *Dryden.*

CAM

- To CALU'MNIATE.** *v. a.* To slander. *Sprat.*
- CALUMNIA'TION.** *f.* [from *calumniate.*]
- A malicious and false representation of words or actions. *Ayliffe.*
- CALU'MNIATOR.** *f.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of accusation; a slanderer. *Addison.*
- CALU'MNIOUS.** *a.* [from *calumny.*] Slandorous; falsely reproachful. *Shakspeare.*
- CAL'UMNY.** *f.* [*calumnia*, Latin.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation. *Temple.*
- CALX.** *f.* [Latin.] Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning. *Digby.*
- CAL'YCLE.** *f.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A small bud.
- CAMA'IEU.** *f.* A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.
- CAM'BER.** *f.* A piece of timber cut arching.
- CAM'BRICK.** *f.* [from *Cambray.*] A kind of fine linen. *Shakspeare.*
- CAME.** The preterit of *to come.* *Addison.*
- CAM'EL.** *f.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judæa, and the neighbouring countries. One sort is large, fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, fit for men to ride. A third kind is smaller, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness.
- CAME'LOPARD.** *f.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Latin.] An Abyssinian animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.
- CAM'ELOT.** } *f.* [from *camel.*] A kind of stuff
- CAM'LET.** } originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk. *Brown.*
- CAME'RA OBSCURA.** [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass. *Martin.*
- CAM'ERADE.** *f.* [from *camera*, Latin.] A chamberfellow; a bosom companion. *Rymer.*
- CAM'ERATED.** *a.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched.
- CAMERA'TION.** *f.* [*cameratio*, Latin.] A vaulting or arching.
- CAMISA'DO.** *f.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Italian.] An attack made in the dark; on which occasion soldiers put their shirts outward. *Hayward.*
- CAM'ISATED.** *a.* Dressed with the shirt outward. *Hayward.*
- CAM'LET.** See **CAMELOT.** *Bacon.*
- CAM'MOCK.** *f.* [cammoc, Sax.] An herb; petty whin, or reitharrow.
- CAM'MOMILE.** *f.* [*anthemis*.] A flower.
- CAMO'YS.** *a.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed: used only of the nose. *Brown.*
- CAMP.** *f.* [*campe*, Fr.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.
- To CAMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lodge in tents; to encamp. *Shakspeare.*
- CAMP-FIGHT.** *f.* Combat. *Hakewill.*
- CAMPA'IGN.** *f.* [*campaigne*, French.]
1. A large, open, level tract of ground. *Garth.*
2. The time for which any army keeps the field. *Clarendon.*

CAN

CAMPANIFORM. *a.* [of *campana* and *forma*.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harris.*
CAMPANULATE. *a.* Campaniform.
CAMPESTRAL. *a.* [campestris, Lat.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer.*
CAMPHIRE TREE. *f.* [camphora, Latin.] There are two sorts of this tree; one of Borneo, from which the best camphire is taken; the other sort is a native of Japan. It is often used for the gum of this tree.
CAMPHORATE. *a.* [from camphora, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire. *Boyle.*
CAMPION. *f.* [lychnis, Latin.] A plant.
CAMUS. *f.* A thin dress. *Spenser.*
CAN. *f.* [canne, Saxon.] A cup of metal, as tin or copper. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*
To CAN. *v. n.* [konnen, Dutch.]
 1. To be able; to have power. *Locke.*
 2. It expresses the potential mood: as, I can do it. *Drayton.*
CANA'ILLE. *f.* [Fr.] The lowest people.
CANA'L. *f.* [canalis, Latin.]
 1. A basin of water in a garden. *Pope.*
 2. Any course of water made by art.
 3. A passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.
CA'NAL-COAL. *f.* A fine kind of coal.
CANA'LICULATED. *f.* [canaliculatus, Lat.] Made like a pipe or gutter.
CANA'RY. *f.* [from the Canary islands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; sack.
To CANA'RY. *v. a.* To frolick. *Shakspeare.*
CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent singing bird.
To CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [canceller, French.]
 1. To cross a writing.
 2. To efface; to obliterate in general. *Rosco.*
CA'NCELLATED. *part. a.* [from cancel.] Crossbarred; marked with lines crossing each other. *Grew.*
CANCELLA'TION. *f.* [from cancel.] An expunging or crossing of a writing. *Ayliffe.*
CA'NCER. *f.* [cancer, Latin.]
 1. A crabfish.
 2. The sign of the summer solstice. *Thomson.*
 3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured. *Wifeman.*
To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from cancer.] To become a cancer. *L'Estrange.*
CANCERA'TION. *f.* A growing cancerous.
CANCEROUS. *a.* [from cancer.] Having the virulence of a cancer. *Wifeman.*
CANCEROUSNESS. *f.* The state of being cancerous.
CANCRINE. *a.* [from cancer.] Having the qualities of a crab.
CANDENT. *a.* [candens, Lat.] Hot. *Brown.*
CANDICANT. *a.* [candidans, Lat.] Growing white; whitish.
CANDID. *a.* [candidus, Latin.]
 1. White. *Dryden.*
 2. Fair; open; ingenuous. *Locke.*
CANDIDATE. *f.* [candidatus, Lat.] A competitor; one that solicits advancement, or preference. *Addison.*
CANDIDLY. *ad.* [from candid.] Fairly;

CAN

without trick; ingenuously. *Swift.*
CA'NDIDNESS. *f.* [from candid.] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind. *South.*
To CA'NDIFY. *v. a.* [candifico, Latin.] To make white; to whiten.
CA'NDLE. *f.* [candela, Latin.]
 1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton. *Ray.*
 2. Light, or luminary. *Shakspeare.*
CA'NDLEBERRY-TREE. A species of sweetwillow.
CANDLEHO'LDER. *f.* [from candle and hold.]
 1. He that holds the candle.
 2. He that remotely assists. *Shakspeare.*
CA'NDLELIGHT. *f.* [from candle and light.]
 1. The light of a candle. *Swift.*
 2. The necessary candles for use. *Molineux.*
CA'NDLEMAS. *f.* [from candle and mas.] The feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches. *Gay.*
CA'NDLESTICK. *f.* [from candle and stick.] The instrument that holds candles. *Addison.*
CA'NDLESTUFF. *f.* [from candle and stuff.] Grease; tallow. *Bacon.*
CANDLEWA'STER. *f.* [from candle and waste.] A spendthrift. *Shakspeare.*
CA'NDOCK. *f.* A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*
CA'NDOUR. *f.* [candor, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; ingenuity. *Watts.*
To CA'NDY. *v. a.*
 1. To conserve with sugar. *Bacon.*
 2. To form into congelations. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To incrust with congelations. *Drayton.*
To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.
CA'NDY Lion's foot. [catanance, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
CANE. *f.* [canna, Latin.]
 1. A kind of strong reed, of which walking-sticks are made; a walkingstaff. *Harvey.*
 2. The plant which yields sugar. *Blackmore.*
 3. A lance; a dart made of cane. *Dryden.*
 4. A reed. *Mortimer.*
To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walkingstaff.
CANICULAR. *a.* [canicularis, Latin.] Belonging to the dogstar. *Brown.*
CANINE. *a.* [caninus, Latin.] Having the properties of a dog. *Addison.*
CANISTER. *f.* [canistrum, Latin.]
 1. A small basket. *Dryden.*
 2. A small vessel in which anything is laid up.
CA'NKER. *f.* [cancer, Latin.]
 1. A worm that preys upon and destroys fruits. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A fly that preys upon fruits. *Walton.*
 3. Anything that corrupts or consumes. *Bae.*
 4. A kind of wild worthless rose. *Peacbam.*
 5. An eating or corroding humour. *Shaksp.*
 6. Corrosion; virulence. *Shakspeare.*
 7. A disease in trees.
To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To grow corrupt. *Prior.*
 2. To decay by some corrosive or destructive principle. *Bacon.*

CAN

To CANKER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode. *Herbert.*
2. To infect; to pollute. *Addison.*

CANKERBIT. *part. a.* [from *canker* and *bit*.] Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NNABINE. *a.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] *Hempen.*

CA'NNIBAL. *f.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater. *Davies. Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NNIPERS. *f.* Callipers. *Mortimer.*

CA'NNON. *f.* [*cannon*, French.]

1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. *Wilkins.*

CA'NNON-BALL. } *f.* The balls which are

CA'NNON-SHOT. } shot from great guns.

To CANNONADE. *v. a.* [from *cannon*.] To batter with great guns. *Tatler.*

CANNONIER. *f.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages cannon. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT. *Of can and not.* It notes inability; as, I cannot fly: or impossibility; as, colours cannot be seen in the dark.

CANO'A. } *f.* A boat made by cutting the

CANOE. } trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

CA'NON. *f.* [*νόμος*.]

1. A rule; a law. *Hooker.*
2. Law made by ecclesiastical councils. *Stillin.*
3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule. *Ayliffe.*
4. A dignitary in cathedral churches. *Bacon.*
5. An instrument used in sewing up wounds.
6. A large sort of printing letter.

CA'NON-BIT. *f.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth. *Spenser.*

CA'NONESS. *f.* [*canonissa*, low Latin.] In popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL. *a.* [*canonicus*, low Latin.]

1. According to the canon. *Raleigh.*
2. Constituting the canon. *Taylor.*
3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws. *Ayliffe.*
4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICALY. *ad.* In a manner agreeable to the canon. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CANO'NICALNESS. *f.* The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. *f.* [from *canon*.] A professor of the canon law. *Camden. Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION. *f.* [from *canonize*.] The act of declaring any man a saint. *Addison.*

To CA'NONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon*.] To declare any man a saint. *Bacon.*

CA'NONRY. } *f.* [from *canon*.] An eccle-

CA'NONSHIP. } siastical benefice in some

cathedral or collegiate church. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NOPIED. *a.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy. *Milton.*

CA'NOPY. *f.* [*canopium*, low Latin.] A covering spread over the head. *Fairfax.*

To CA'NOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS. *a.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful. *Brown.*

CAP

CANT. *f.* [*cantus*, Latin.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.

2. A form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men. *Dryden.*

3. A whining pretension to goodness. *Dryden.*

4. Barbarous jargon. *Swift.*

5. Auction. *Swift.*

To CANT. *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular professions; or in any kind of formal, affected language. *Glanville.*

CANTATA. *f.* [Italian.] A song.

CANTA'TION. *f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

CA'NTER. *f.* [from *cant*.] Hypocrite.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS. *Beisflower.*

CA'NTERBURY GALLOP. The gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter.

CANTHARIDES. *f.* [Latin.] Spanish flies, used to raise blisters. *Bacon.*

CA'NTHUS. *f.* [Lat.] The corner of the eye.

CA'NTICLE. *f.* [*canto*, Lat.] A song. *Bacon.*

CA'NTILIVERS. *f.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of a house, to sustain the eaves over it. *Moxon.*

CA'NTLE. *f.* [*kant*, Dutch.] A piece with corners. *Shakspeare.*

To CA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

CA'NTLET. *f.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*

CA'NTO. *f.* [Italian.] A book, or section, of a poem. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NTON. *f.*

1. A small parcel or division of land. *Davies.*
2. A small community, or clan. *Bacon.*

To CA'NTON. *v. a.* To divide into little parts. *Locke.*

To CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions. *Howel.*

CA'NTRED. *f.* A hundred; a division of a county. *Davies.*

CA'NVASS. *f.* [*canevas*, French.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents. *Sidney.*
2. The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting. [from *canvass*, as it signifies a sieve.] *Bacon.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. a.*

1. To sift; to examine. *Woodward.*
2. To debate; to discuss. *L'Estrange.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NY. *a.* [from *can*.] Made of canes. *Milt.*

CANZONET. *f.* [*canzonetta*, Italian.] A little song. *Peacham.*

CAP. *f.* [*cap*, Welsh.]

1. The garment that covers the head. *Swift.*
2. The ensign of the cardinalate. *Shaksp.*
3. The topmost; the highest. *Shakspeare.*
4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top. *Derham.*
2. To deprive of the cap. *Spenser.*
3. To cap verses. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

CAP

CAP *à pè.* } From head to foot; all over.
CAP *à pié.* } *Shakspeare. Dryden.*

CAP-PAPER. *f.* A sort of coarse brownish paper, formed into caps or bags. *Beyle.*

CAPABILITY. *f.* [from *capable*.] Capacity.

CA'PABLE. *a.* [*capable*, French.]

1. Sufficiently capacious. *Locke.*
2. Endowed with powers equal to any particular thing. *Watts.*
3. Intelligent; able to understand. *Shaksf.*
4. Capacious; able to receive. *Digby.*
5. Susceptible. *Prior.*
6. Qualified for. *Tillotson.*
7. Hollow: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

CA'PABLENESS. *f.* [from *capable*.] The quality or state of being capable.

CAPACIOUS. *a.* [*capax*, Latin.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.
2. Extensive; equal to great design. *Watts.*

CAPACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *capacious*.] The power of holding; largeness. *Holder.*

To CAPACITATE. *v. n.* [from *capacity*.] To enable; to qualify. *Dryden.*

CAPACITY. *f.* [*capacitè*, French.]

1. The power of containing. *Davies.*
2. Room; space. *Boyle.*
3. The force or power of the mind. *South.*
4. Power; ability. *Blackmore.*
5. State; condition; character. *South.*

CAPA'RISON. *f.* [*caparazon*, Spanish.] A sort of cover for a horse. *Milton.*

To CAPA'RISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons. *Dryden.*
2. To dress pompously. *Shakspeare.*

CAPE. *f.* [*cape*, French.]

1. Headland; promontory. *Arbutnot.*
2. The neck-piece of a cloak. *Bacon.*

CA'PER. *f.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump; a skip. *Swift.*

CA'PER. *f.* [*capparis*, Latin.] An acid pickle. See CAPEX RUSH. *Floyer.*

CA'PER BUSH. *f.* [*capparis*, Lat.] A plant that grows in the south of France; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating. *Miller.*

To CA'PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicksomely. *Shakspeare.*
2. To skip for merriment. *Crashaw.*
3. To dance. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER. *f.* [from *caper*.] A dancer. *Dryd.*

CAPIAS. *f.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts; one before judgment, the other of execution after judgment. *Cowell.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS. *a.* Capillary.

CAPILLAMENT. *f.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

CAPILLARY. *a.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] Resembling hairs; small; minute. *Brown.*

CAPILLA'TION. *f.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A vessel like a hair. *Brown.*

CA'PITAL. *a.* [*capitalis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the head. *Milton.*
2. Criminal in the highest degree. *Swift.*
3. That affects life. *Bacon.*
4. Chief; principal. *Atterbury.*

CAP

5. Chief; metropolitan. *Milton.*

6. Applied to letters: large; such as are written at the beginning or heads of books. *Grew.*

7. Capital Stock. The principal or original stock of a trader or company.

CA'PITAL. *f.*

1. The upper part of a pillar. *Addison.*
2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CA'PITALLY. *ad.* In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. *f.* [from *caput*, Latin.] Numeration by heads. *Brown.*

CAPI'TULAR. *f.* [from *capitulum*, Latin.]

1. The body of the statutes of a chapter.
2. A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe.*

To CAPI'TULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Latin.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles. *Shakspeare.*
2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations. *Hayward.*

CAPITULA'TION. *f.* Stipulation; terms; conditions. *Hale.*

CAP'I'VI TREE. *f.* [*copaiba*, Lat.] This tree grows in the Spanish West Indies. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge. *Miller.*

CA'PON. *f.* [*capo*, Latin.] A castrated cock. *Gay.*

CAPONN'ERE. *f.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet. *Harris.*

CAPO'T. *f.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPOU'CH. *f.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood.

CA'PPER. *f.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or sells caps.

CAPRE'OLATE. *a.* [from *capreolus*, Latin.] Such plants as turn, wind, and creep by means of their tendrils, are *capreolate*. *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE. } *f.* [*caprice*, French.] Freak;
CAPRI'CHIO. } fancy; whim. *Bentley.*

CAPRI'CIOUS. *f.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humourfome.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *capricious*.] Humour; whimsicalness. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *f.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice.

CAPRIO'LE. *f.* [Fr.] Caprioles are leaps; such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *f.* [*cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight. *Raf.*

CA'PSULAR. } *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow
CA'PSULARY. } like a chest. *Brown.*

CA'PSULATE. } *a.* [*capsula*, Latin.] En-
CA'PSULATED } closed, as in a box.

CA'PTAIN. *f.* [*captain*, French.]

1. A chief commander. *Shakspeare.*
2. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Dryden.*
3. The chief commander of a ship.
4. Captain General. The general or commander in chief of an army.

CAR

CAPTAINRY. *f.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship. *Spem.*

CAPTAINSHIP. *f.* [from *captain*.]

1. The condition or post of a chief commander. *Shakspeare.*

2. The rank or post of a captain. *Wotton.*

3. The chieftainship of a clan. *Davies.*

CAPTATION. *f.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour. *King Charles.*

CAPTION. *f.* [from *capio*, Lat.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS. *a.* [*captieux*, French.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object. *Locke.*

2. Insidious; ensnaring. *Bacon.*

CAPTIOUSLY. *ad.* In a captious manner; with an inclination to object. *Locke.*

CAPTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke.*

TO CAPTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, French.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*

2. To charm; to subdue. *Addison.*

CAPTIVATION. *f.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE. *f.* [*captif*, French.]

1. One taken in war; one made prisoner by conquest. *Rogers.*

2. One charmed by beauty or excellence.

CAPTIVE. *a.* [*captivus*, Latin.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage. *Dryden.*

TO CAPTIVE. *v. a.* To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude. *Prior.*

CAPTIVITY. *f.* [*captivité*, French.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage. *Dry.*

2. Slavery; servitude. *Addison.*

CAPTOR. *f.* [from *capio*, Latin.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE. *f.* [*capture*, French.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPUCHED. *a.* [from *capuce*, Fr.] Covered over as with a hood. *Brown.*

CAPUCHIN. *f.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR. *f.* [*car*, Welsh.]

1. A small carriage of burden. *Swift.*

2. A chariot of war, or triumph. *Milton.*

3. The Charles's-wain. *Dryden.*

CARABINE, or CARBINE. *f.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arm used on horseback.

CARABINIER. *f.* [from *carabine*.] A sort of light horseman. *Chambers.*

CARACK. *f.* [*caracca*, Span.] A large ship of burden; a galleon. *Raleigh.*

CARACOLE. *f.* [*caracole*, Fr.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds. *Far. Dict.*

TO CARACOLE. *v. n.* To move in caracoles.

CARAT, or CARACT. *f.* [*carat*, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains.

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold; an ounce is divided into twenty-four carats; if, of the mingled mass, two, or three, or four parts out of four-and-twenty be base metal, the whole is said to be two-and-twenty, one-and-twenty, or twenty carats fine.

CAR

CARAVAN. *f.* [*caravanne*, Fr.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the east. *Taylor.*

CARAVANSARY. *f.* A house built for the reception of eastern travellers. *SpeBator.*

CARAVEL. *f.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light,

CARVEL. } round, old-fashioned ship.

CARAWAY. *f.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant.

CARBONA'DO. *f.* [*carbonade*, Fr.] Meat

cut across to be broiled on the coals. *Shaksp.*

TO CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cut or hack. *Shakspeare.*

CARBUNCLE. *f.* [*carbunculus*, Lat.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark. *Milton.*

2. A red spot or pimple. *Dryden.*

CARBUNCLED. *a.*

1. Set with carbuncles. *Shakspeare.*

2. Spotted; deformed with pimples.

CARBUNCULAR. *a.* Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION. *f.* [*carbunculatio*,

Lat.] The blasting of young buds, either by

heat or cold. *Harris.*

CARCANET. *f.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or

collar of jewels. *Hakewill.*

CARCASS. *f.* [*carquasse*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of an animal. *Taylor.*

2. The decayed parts of any thing. *Shaksp.*

3. The main parts, naked, without comple-

tion or ornament. *Hale.*

4. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb, usually

oblong, consisting of a shell or case, with

holes, filled with combustibles. *Harris.*

CARCELAGE. *f.* [from *carcer*.] Prison fees.

CARCINO'MA. *f.* [from *καρκίνος*, a crab.]

A cancer. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *carcinoma*.]

Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD. *f.* [*carte*, Fr. *kaarde*, Dut.]

1. A paper painted with figures, used in

games of chance or skill. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked

for the mariner's compass. *Pope.*

3. The instrument with which wool is combed.

TO CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb

wool. *May.*

TO CARD. *v. n.* To game.

CARDAMO'MUM. *f.* [Latin.] A medicinal

seed, of the aromatic kind. *Chambers.*

CARDER. *f.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. } *a.* [*cardia*, the heart.] Cor-

CARDIACK. } dial; having the quality of

invigorating the spirits.

CARDIALGY. *f.* [from *cardia*, the heart,

and *αλγος*, pain.] The heart-burn.

CARDINAL. *a.* [*cardinalis*, Latin.] Prin-

cipal; chief. *Clarendon.*

CARDINAL. *f.* One of the chief governors

of the Romish church. *Shakspeare.*

CARDINALATE. } *f.* [from *cardinal*.]

CARDINALSHIP. } The office and rank

of a cardinal. *L'Estrange.*

CARDMAKER. *f.* A maker of cards. *Sb.*

CARDMATCH. *f.* A match made by dipping

pieces of a card in melted sulphur. *Addison.*

CAR

CARE. *f.* [cape, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; concern. *Dryden.*
2. Caution. *Tillotson.*
3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation. *Dryden.*
4. The object of care or of love. *Dryden.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous. *Knolles.*
2. To be inclined; to be disposed. *Waller.*
3. To be affected with; to have regard to. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *a.* [from *care* and *craze*.]

Broken with care and solicitude. *Shakspeare.*

To CARE'EN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr.] To lay a vessel on one side, to trim the other.

CARE'ER. *f.* [*carriere*, French.]

1. The ground on which a race is run. *Sid.*
2. A course; a race. *Shakspeare.*
3. Full speed; swift motion. *Prior.*
4. Course of action. *Shakspeare.*

To CARE'ER. *v. n.* To run with swift motion. *Milton.*

CAREFUL. *a.* [from *care* and *full*.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern. *Sp. Dryden.*
2. Provident; diligent. *Dryden.*
3. Watchful; cautious. *Ray.*

CAREFULLY. *ad.* [from *careful*.]

1. In a manner that shows care. *Collier.*
2. Heedfully; watchfully. *Atterbury.*

CAREFULNESS. *f.* Vigilance; heedfulness; caution. *Knolles.*

CARELESLY. *ad.* [from *careless*.] Negligently; heedlessly. *Waller.*

CARELESSNESS. *f.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence. *Taylor.*

CARELESS. *a.* [from *care*.]

1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; unmindful. *Locke.*
2. Cheerful; undisturbed. *Pope.*
3. Unheeded; thoughtless. *Pope.*
4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at. *Granville.*

To CARE'SS. *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness. *South.*

CARE'SS. *f.* An act of endearment. *Milton.*

CARET. *f.* A note which shows where something interlined should be read; as, a.

CARGASON. *f.* [*cargacon*, Spanish.] A cargo; not used. *Howel.*

CARGO. *f.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship. *Burnet.*

CARICOUS Tumour. [*carica*, Latin, a fig.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES. *f.* [Lat.] Rottenness. *Wiseman.*

CARIO'SITY. *f.* [from *carious*.] Rottenness.

CARIOUS. *a.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] Rotten. *Wif.*

CARK. *f.* [ceapic, Sax.] Care; anxiety. *Sid.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [ceapcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be anxious. *Sidney.*

CARLE. *f.* [ceopl, Saxon.]

1. A rude, brutal man; a churl. *Bentley.*
2. A kind of hemp. *Tusser.*

CARLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

CARLINGS. *f.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft, from one beam to another.

CAR

CA'RMAN. *f.* A man whose employment it is to drive cars. *Gay.*

CA'RMELITE. *f.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear.

CARMINATIVE. *a.* *Carminatives* are such things as dilute and relax at the same time.

Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative*. *Arbutnot.*

CA'RMINE. *f.* A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *f.* [*carnage*, French.]

1. Slaughter; havoc. *Hayward.*
2. Heaps of flesh. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL. *a.* [*carnal*, French.]

1. Fleishly; not spiritual. *K. Charles.*
2. Lustful; lecherous. *Shakspeare.*

CARNA'LITY. *f.* [from *carnal*.]

1. Fleishly lust. *South.*
2. Grossness of mind. *Tillotson.*

CA'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *carnal*.] According to the flesh; not spiritually. *Taylor.*

CA'RNALNESS. *f.* Carnality.

CARNA'TION. *f.* [*carnea*, Latin.] The name of the natural flesh colour; the name of a flower. *Pope.*

CARNE'LION. *f.* A precious stone. *Woodw.*

CARNE'OUS. *a.* [*carneus*, Latin.] Fleishy.

To CA'RNIFY. *v. n.* [*carnis*, Lat.] To breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh. *Hale.*

CA'RNIVAL. *f.* The feast held in popish countries before Lent. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS. *a.* [from *carnis* and *voro*, Latin.] Fleish-eating. *Ray.*

CARNO'SITY. *f.* [*carnosité*, French.] Fleishy excrescence. *Wiseman.*

CA'RNOUS. *a.* [from *carnis*, Lat.] Fleishy. *Ray.*

CA'ROB. *f.* [*soliqua*.] A plant. *Miller.*

CARO'CHE. *f.* [from *carosse*, Fr.] A coach.

CA'ROL. *f.* [*carola*, Ital.]

1. A song of joy and exultation. *Dryden.*
2. A song of devotion. *Milton.*

To CA'ROL. *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To sing; to warble. *Prior.*

To CA'ROL. *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate in song. *Milton.*

CA'ROTID. *a.* [*carotides*, Latin.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta. *Ray.*

CARO'USAL. *f.* [from *caroufe*.] A festival. *Dryden.*

To CARO'USE. *v. n.* [*carouffer*, Fr.] To drink; to quaff. *Suckling.*

To CARO'USE. *v. a.* To drink up. *Denham.*

CARO'USE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match. *Pope.*
2. A heavy dose of liquor. *Davies.*

CARO'USER. *f.* A drinker; a toper. *Grav.*

CARP. *f.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish. *Hale.*

To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil; to find fault. *Herbert.*

CA'RPENTER. *f.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood. *Fairfax.*

CA'RPENTRY. *f.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a carpenter. *Moxon.*

CA'RPER. *f.* [from *to carp*.] A caviller; a censorious man. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RPET. *f.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

CAR

1. A covering of various colours. *Bacon.*
2. Ground variegated with flowers. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing variegated. *Ray.*
4. A state of ease and luxury. *Shakspeare.*
5. To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration.
- To CARPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets. *Bacon.*
- CARPING. *part. a.* [from *to carp.*] Captious; censorious. *Watts.*
- CARPINGLY. *ad.* Captiously; censoriously. *Camden.*
- CARPUS. *f.* [Latin.] The wrist. *Wifeman.*
- CARRIAGE. *f.* [carriage, French.]
 1. The act of carrying or transporting. *Wilk.*
 2. Conquest; acquisition. *Knolles.*
 3. Vehicle: as, coach, chariot. *Watts.*
 4. The frame upon which cannon is carried. *Knolles.*
 5. Behaviour; personal manners. *Bacon.*
 6. Conduct; measures; practices. *Clarendon.*
 7. Management; manner of transacting. *Bac.*
- CARRIER. *f.* [from *to carry.*]
 1. One who carries something. *Bacon.*
 2. One whose trade is to carry goods. *Swift.*
 3. A messenger. *Dryden.*
 4. A species of pigeons. *Walton.*
- CARRION. *f.* [charogne, French.]
 1. The carcase of something not proper for food. *Temple.*
 2. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food. *Dryden.*
 3. A worthless woman. *Shakspeare.*
- CARRION. *a.* [from the noun.] Relating to carcases. *Shakspeare.*
- CARROT. *f.* [carotte, Fr.] A garden root.
- CARROTINESS. *f.* [from *carrot.*] Redness of hair.
- CARROTY. *a.* [from *carrot.*] Spoken of red hair.
- To CARRY. *v. a.* [charier, French.]
 1. To convey from a place. *Dryden.*
 2. To transport. *Bacon.*
 3. To bear; to have about one. *Wifeman.*
 4. To convey by force. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To effect any thing. *Ben Jonson.*
 6. To gain in competition. *Shakspeare.*
 7. To gain after resistance. *Shakspeare.*
 8. To manage; to transact. *Addison.*
 9. To behave; to conduct. *Clarendon.*
 10. To bring forward. *Locke.*
 11. To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse. *Hammond.*
 12. To bear; to have; to obtain. *Hale.*
 13. To display on the outside. *Addison.*
 14. To imply; to import. *Locke.*
 15. To contain; to compromise. *South.*
 16. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction. *Addison.*
 17. To push on ideas, arguments, or any thing successive in a train. *Hale.*
 18. To receive; to endure. *Bacon.*
 19. To support; to sustain. *Bacon.*
 20. To bear, as trees. *Bacon.*
 21. To fetch and bring, as dogs. *Ascham.*
 22. To carry off. To kill. *Temple.*

CAR

23. To carry on. To help forward. *Addison.*
24. To carry through. To keep from failing, or being conquered. *Hammond.*
- CARRY-TALE. *f.* A talebearer. *Shakspeare.*
- CART. *f.* [cart, Saxon.]
 1. A carriage in general. *Temple.*
 2. A wheel-carriage, used for luggage. *Dry.*
 3. A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen. *Sidney.*
- To CART. *v. a.* To expose in a cart. *Prior.*
- To CART. *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.
- CART-HORSE. *f.* An unwieldy horse. *Knolles.*
- CART-JADE. *f.* A vile horse. *Sidney.*
- CART-LOAD. *f.*
 1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.
 2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.
- CART-ROPE. *f.* A cord used to fasten the load on the carriage; any thin rope.
- CART-WAY. *f.* A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. *Mortimer.*
- CARTE BLANCHE. [Fr.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.
- CARTEL. *f.* [cartel, Fr.] A writing containing stipulations. *Addison.*
- CARTER. *f.* [from *cart.*] The man who drives a cart. *Dryden.*
- CARTILAGE. *f.* [from *cartilago.*] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbutnot.*
- CARTILAGINEOUS. } *a.* [from *cartilage.*]
- CARTILAGINOUS. } Consisting of cartilages. *Ray. Holder.*
- CARTOON. *f.* [cartone, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper. *Watts.*
- CARTOUCH. *f.* [cartouche, Fr.]
 1. A case of wood, girt round with marlin, and holding a number of balls. *Harris.*
 2. A portable box for charges.
- CARTRAGE. } *f.* [cartouche, Fr.] A case
- CARTRIDGE. } of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for greater expedition in charging guns. *Dryden.*
- CARTRUT. *f.* [from *cart* and *route.*] The track made by a cart wheel.
- CARTULARY. *f.* [from *charta*, Latin.] A place where papers or records are kept.
- CARTWRIGHT. *f.* [from *cart* and *wright.*] A maker of carts. *Camden.*
- To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceorran, Saxon.]
 1. To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms. *Bentley.*
 2. To cut meat at the table.
 3. To make any thing by cutting. *Dryden.*
 4. To engrave. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To distribute; to apportion. *South.*
 6. To cut; to hew. *Shakspeare.*
- To CARVE. *v. n.*
 1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.
 2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes. *Prior.*
- CARVER. *f.* [from *carve.*]
 1. A sculptor. *Dryden.*
 2. He that cuts meat at the table. *Dryden.*
 3. He that apportions. *L'Estrange.*
- CARVING. *f.* Sculpture; figures carved.

CAS

CARUNCLE. *f.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh. *Wifeman.*

CARYATES. } *f.* [from *Carya*, a city.]

CARYATIDES. } Columns or pilasters, under the figures of women, dressed in long robes.

CASCADE. *f.* [*cascade*, Fr. *cascare*, Ital.] A cataract; a waterfall. *Prior.*

CASE. *f.* [*caisse*, French.]

1. A covering; a box; a sheath. *Brooms.*
2. The outer part of a house. *Addison.*
3. A building unfurnished. *Watson.*

CASE-KNIFE. *f.* A large kitchen knife.

CASE-SHOT. *f.* Bullets enclosed in a case.

CASE. *f.* [*casus*, Latin.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances. *Atterbury.*
2. State of things. *Bacon.*
3. State of the body. *Arbutnot.*
4. History of a disease.
5. State of a legal question. *Bacon.*
6. Contingence; possible event. *Tillotson.*
7. Questions relating to particular persons or things. *Tillotson.*
8. Representation of any fact or question.
9. The variation of nouns. *Clarke.*
10. *In case.* If it should happen. *Hooker.*

To CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover. *Thomson.*
2. To cover as a case. *Shakspeare.*
3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside. *Arbutnot.*
4. To strip off the covering. *Shakspeare.*

To CASE. *v. n.* To put cases. *L'Estrange.*

To CASEHARDEN. *v. n.* To harden on the outside. *Moxon.*

CASEMATE. *f.* [*casamata*, Span.] A kind of vault or arch of itonework.

CASEMENT. *f.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening on hinges. *South.*

CASEOUS. *a.* [*caseus*, Latin.] Resembling cheese; cheesy. *Floyer.*

CASERN. *f.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses. *Harris.*

CASEWORM. *f.* A grub that makes itself a case. *Floyer.*

CASH. *f.* [*caisse*, Fr. a chest.] Money; money at hand. *Milton. Pope.*

CASH-KEEPER. *f.* A man entrusted with the money. *Arbutnot.*

CASHEWNUT. *f.* A tree. *Miller.*

CASHIER. *f.* [from *cash*.] He that has charge of the money. *South.*

To CASHIER. *v. a.* [*cashier*, French.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post. *Swift.*
2. To annul; to vacate. *Locke.*

CASK. *f.* [*casque*, Fr.] A barrel. *Harvey.*

CASK. } *f.* [*casque*, Fr.] A helmet; ar-

CASQUE. } mour for the head. *Addison.*

CASKET. *f.* [*casse*, *caffette*, Fr.] A small box or chest for jewels. *Pope.*

To CASKET. *v. a.* To put in a casket. *Sha.*

CASSAMUNAIR. *f.* An aromattick vegetable, being a species of *galangal*. *Quincy.*

To CASSATE. *v. a.* [*caffare*, Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray.*

CAS

CASSATION. *f.* [*caffatio*, Lat.] The act of making null or void.

CA'SSAVI. } *f.* A plant cultivated in the

CA'SSADA. } warm parts of America, where the root is ground, and made into bread. *Miller.*

CA'SSIA. *f.* A sweet spice. *Exodus.*

CA'SSIDONY, or *Stichadore.* *f.* A plant.

CA'SSIOWARY. *f.* A large bird of prey.

CA'SSOCK. *f.* [*casaque*, Fr.] A close garment. *Shakspeare.*

CA'SSWEED. *f.* Shepherds pouch.

To CAST. *v. a.* [*cast*, Dan.]

1. To throw with the hand. *Raleigh.*
2. To throw away, as useless or noxious. *Sh.*
3. To throw, as from an engine. *Chronicles.*
4. To throw from a high place. *Shakspeare.*
5. To throw as a net or snare. *Corinthians.*
6. To throw, in wrestling. *Shakspeare.*
7. To drop; to let fall. *Ag.*
8. To drive by violence of weather. *Dryden.*
9. To emit. *Woodward.*
10. To build, by throwing up earth. *Knolles.*
11. To put into any certain state. *Psalms.*
12. To condemn in a trial. *Donne.*
13. To defeat in a lawsuit. *Decay of Piety.*
14. To defeat. *Hudibras.*
15. To cashier. *Shakspeare.*
16. To leave behind in a race. *Dryden.*
17. To shed; to let fall; to moult; to lay aside. *Bacon. Addison.*
18. To have abortions. *Genes.*
19. To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing. *South.*
20. To compute; to reckon. *Addison.*
21. To contrive; to plan out. *Temple.*
22. To judge; to consider. *Milton.*
23. To fix the parts in a play. *Addison.*
24. To direct the eye or mind. *Pope.*
25. To form by running in a mould. *Boyle.*
26. To model; to form by rule. *Watts.*
27. To communicate by reflection or emanation. *Dryden.*
28. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition. *South.*
29. To inflict. *Locke.*
30. *To cast away.* To shipwreck. *Raleigh.*
31. *To cast away.* To waste in profusion. *Jonf.*
32. *To cast away.* To ruin. *Hooker.*
33. *To cast down.* To deject; to depress the mind. *Addison.*
34. *To cast off.* To discard. *Milton.*
35. *To cast off.* To disburden one's self of. *Tillotson.*
36. *To cast off.* To leave behind. *L'Estran.*
37. *To cast out.* To turn out of doors. *Sha.*
38. *To cast out.* To vent; to speak. *Addif.*
39. *To cast up.* To compute; to calculate. *Temple.*
40. *To cast up.* To vomit. *Dryden.*
41. *To cast upon.* To refer to; to resign to. *South.*

To CAST. *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. *Pope.*
2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting. *Woodward.*

CAS

3. To warp; to grow out of form. *Moxon.*
 4. To cast about. To contrive; to look for means. *Bentley.*
- CAST.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw. *Waller.*
 2. State of any thing cast or thrown. *Bramb.*
 3. The space through which any thing is thrown. *Luke.*
 4. A stroke; a touch. *South. Swift.*
 5. Motion of the eye. *Digby.*
 6. The throw of dice. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Chance from the fall of dice. *South.*
 8. A mould; a form. *Prior.*
 9. A shade; a tendency to any colour. *Woodw.*
 10. Exterior appearance. *Denham.*
 11. Manner; air; mien. *Pope.*
 12. A flight of hawks. *Sidney.*
- CA'STANET.** *f.* [*castaneta*, Spanish.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. *Congreve.*
- CA'STAWAY.** *f.* [from *cast* and *away*] A person lost, or abandoned, by Providence; any thing thrown away. *Hooker.*
- CA'STAWAY.** *a.* Useless. *Raleigh.*
- CA'STELLAIN.** *f.* [*castellano*, Span.] Constable of a castle.
- CA'STELLANY.** *f.* [from *castle*.] The manor or lordship belonging to a castle. *Phillips.*
- CA'STELLATED.** *a.* [from *castle*.] Enclosed within a building.
- CA'STER.** *f.* [from *to cast*.]
1. A thrower; he that casts. *Pope.*
 2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes. *Addison.*
- To CA'STIGATE.** *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to punish. *Shakspeare.*
- CASTIGA'TION.** *f.* [from *to castigate*.]
1. Penance; discipline. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Punishment; correction. *Boyle.*
 3. Emendation. *Hale.*
- CA'STIGATORY.** *a.* [from *castigate*.] Punitive; tending to correction. *Bramhall.*
- CA'STING-NET.** *f.* A net to be thrown into the water. *May.*
- CA'STLE.** *f.* [*castellum*, Latin.]
1. A house fortified. *Shakspeare.*
 2. CASTLES in the air. Projects without reality. *Raleigh.*
- CA'STLE-SOAP.** *f.* [*Castile Soap*.] A kind of soap, originally Spanish. *Addison.*
- CA'STLED.** *a.* [from *castle*.] Furnished with castles. *Dryden.*
- CA'STLING.** *f.* [from *cast*.] An abortive. *Brown.*
- CA'STOR.** *f.* [*castor*, Latin.] A beaver.
- CASTOR and POLLUX.** [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which at sea seems sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of balls. *Chambers.*
- CASTO'REUM.** *f.* [from *castor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter enclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles. *Chambers.*
- CASTRAMETA'TION.** *f.* [*castrametor*.] The art or practice of encamping.

CAT

- To CA'STRATE.** *v. a.* [*castr*, Latin.]
1. To geld.
 2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.
- CASTRATION.** *f.* [from *castrate*.] The act of gelding. *Sharp.*
- CA'STERIL.** } *f.* A mean or degenerate kind
CA'STREL. } of hawk.
- CASTRE'NSIAN.** *a.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.
- CAS'UAL.** *a.* [*casuel*, French.] Accidental; arising from chance. *Clarendon.*
- CAS'UALLY.** *ad.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose. *Bacon.*
- CAS'UALNESS.** *f.* [from *casual*.] Accidentality; chance; fortuitousness.
- CAS'UALTY.** *f.* [from *casual*.]
1. Accident; a thing happening by chance. *South.*
 2. Chance that produces unnatural death. *Sh.*
- CA'SUIST.** *f.* [*casuiste*, Fr.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience. *South.*
- CASUI'STICAL.** *a.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience. *South.*
- CA'SUISTRY.** *f.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist. *Pope.*
- CAT.** *f.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice. *Shakspeare.*
- CAT.** *f.* A sort of ship.
- CAT in the pan.** Turning of the cat in the pan, is, when that which a man says to another, he says as if another had said it to him. *Bacon.*
- CAT o' nine tails.** A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.
- CATACHRE'SIS.** *f.* [*κατάχρησις*.] The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification: as, a voice beautiful to the ear.
- CATACHRE'STICAL.** *a.* [from *catachresis*.] Forced; far-fetched. *Brown.*
- CA'TACLYSM.** *f.* [*κατακλυσμ*.] A deluge; an inundation. *Hale.*
- CA'TACOMBS.** *f.* [from *kata*, and *κεκο*, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead. *Addison.*
- CATAGMA'TICK.** *a.* [*κατάγμα*, a fracture.] That has the quality of consolidating the parts. *Wiseman.*
- CATALE'PSIS.** *f.* [*κατάληψις*.] A disease, wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizes him. *Arbuthnot.*
- CA'TALOGUE.** *f.* [*κατάλογ*.] An enumeration of particulars; a list. *South.*
- CATAMO'UNTAIN.** *f.* [from *cat* and *mountain*.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat. *Arb.*
- CA'TAPHRACT.** *f.* [*καταφρακτα*, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour. *Milton.*
- CA'TAPLASM.** *f.* [*καταπλάσμα*.] A poultice; a soft and moist application. *Arbuthnot.*
- CA'TAPULT.** *f.* [*catapult*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones. *Camden.*
- CA'TARACT.** *f.* [*καταρακτις*.] A fall of water from on high; a cascade. *Blackmore.*
- CA'TARACT.** [In medicine.] A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies seem to float about in the air.

CAT

CATA'RRH. *f.* [καταρρῆ.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton. South.*

CATA'RRHAL. } *a.* [from *catarrh.*] Re-
CATA'RRHOUS. } lating to the catarrh;
proceeding from a catarrh. *Floyer.*

CATASTROPHE. *f.* [καταστροφή.]
1. The change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece. *Dennis.*
2. A final event: generally unhappy.

CAT'CAL. *f.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays. *Pope.*

To CATCH *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught*; I have *catched*, or *caught.* [kefsen, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand. *Samuel.*
2. To stop any thing flying. *Addison.*
3. To seize any thing by pursuit. *Shakspeare.*
4. To stop any thing falling. *Spectator.*
5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare. *Locke.*
6. To receive suddenly. *Dryden.*
7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize. *D. of P.*
8. To please; to seize the affections. *Dryden.*
9. To receive any contagion or disease. *Shak.*

To CATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be contagious; to spread infection, or mischief. *Addison.*
2. To lay hold suddenly. *Dryden.*

CATCH. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Seizure; the act of seizing. *Sidney.*
2. Watch; the posture of seizing. *Addison.*
3. An advantage taken; hold laid on. *Bacon.*
4. The act of taking. *Bacon.*
5. A song sung in succession. *Dryden.*
6. The thing caught; profit. *Shakspeare.*
7. A snatch; a short interval of action. *Locke.*
8. A taint; a slight contagion. *Glanville.*
9. Any thing that catches, as a hook.
10. A small swift-falling ship.

CATCHER. *f.* [from *catch.*]
1. He that catches.
2. That in which any thing is caught. *Grew.*

CATCHFLY. *f.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; a species of campion.

CATCHPOLL. *f.* [catch and poll.] A serjeant; a bumbailiff. *Bacon.*

CATCHWORD. *f.* The word at the corner of the page, under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHETICAL. *a.* [from *κατηχῆτις.*] Consisting of questions and answers. *Addison.*

CATECHETICALLY. *ad.* In the way of question and answer.

To CATECHISE. *v. a.* [κατηχίζω.]

1. To instruct by asking questions. *Shaksp.*
2. To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories. *Swift.*

CATECHISER. *f.* [from *to catechise.*] One who catechises.

CATECHISM. *f.* [from *κατηχισμός.*] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion. *South.*

CATECHIST. *f.* [κατηχιστής.] One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion. *Hammond.*

CAT

CATECHU'MEN. *f.* [κατηχουμένοι.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity. *Stillington.*

CATECHUME'NICAL. *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGO'RICAL. *a.* [from *category.*] Absolute; adequate; positive. *Clarendon.*

CATEGO'RICALLY. *ad.* Positively; expressly. *Child.*

CATEGORY. *f.* [κατηγορία.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament. *Cbeysne.*

CATENA'RIAN. *a.* Relating to a chain.

To CATENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain.

CATENA'TION. *f.* [from *catena*, Latin.] Link; regular connexion. *Brown.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *catet.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals. *Shakspeare.*

CA'TER. *f.* [from the verb.] Provider. *Carew.*

CA'TER. *f.* [quatre, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *f.* A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. *Rymer.*

CA'TERER. *f.* [from *cater.*] The provider or purveyor. *Ben Jonson. South.*

CA'TERESS. *f.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to provide victuals. *Milton.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *f.* A worm which is sustained by leaves and fruits. *Bacon.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat.*]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.
2. To make any offensive or odious noise. *Sh.*

CATES. *f.* Viands; food. *Ben Jonson.*

CA'TFISH. *f.* A sea fish in the West Indies.

CA'THARPINGS. *f.* Small ropes in a ship, running in blocks from one side of the throuds to the other, near the deck. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL. } *a.* [καθαρτικός.] Purg-
CATHA'RTICK. } ing. *Boyle.*

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *f.* [from *καθαρτικός.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *f.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

CA'THEAD. *f.* [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two thivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook.

CATHE'DRAL. *a.* [from *catbedra*, Latin.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop. *Shakspeare.*

2. Belonging to an episcopal church. *Locke.*

3. Antique; venerable. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *f.* The head church of a diocese. *Addison.*

CATHETER. *f.* [καθετήρ.] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped.

CA'THOLES. *f.* [In a ship.] Two little holes altern above the gun-room ports.

CATHO'LICISM. *f.* [from *catholicus.*] Adherence to the catholic church.

CATHOLICK. *a.* [catholique, Fr. καθολικός.] Universal or general. *Ray.*

CATHO'LICON. *f.* [from *catholicus.*] A universal medicine. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CAV

- CA'TKINS.** *f.* [*kattkens*, Dutch.] Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail. *Chambers.*
- CA'TLIKE.** *a.* Like a cat. *Shakspeare.*
- CA'TLING.** *f.*
1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons. *Harris.*
 2. Catgut; fiddlestring. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The down or moss growing about walnut-trees. *Harris.*
- CA'TMINT.** *f.* [*cataria*, Lat.] A plant.
- CATO'PTRICAL.** *a.* [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to catoptricks. *Arbutnot.*
- CATO'PTRICKS.** *f.* [*κατοπτρικοι*] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection.
- CA'TPIPE.** *f.* A catcal. *L'Estrange.*
- CAT's-EYE.** *f.* A stone. *Woodward.*
- CAT's-FOOT.** *f.* Alehoof, or ground-ivy.
- CAT's-HEAD.** *f.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*
- CAT'SILVER.** *f.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*
- CAT's-TAIL.** *f.*
1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c. *Philips.*
 2. A kind of reed. *Philips.*
- CAT'SUP.** *f.* A kind of pickle. *Swift.*
- CAT'TLE.** *f.* Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestic. *Shakspeare.*
- CAVALCADE.** *f.* [Fr. from *cavallo*, Ital.] A procession on horseback. *Addison.*
- CAVALIER.** *f.* [*cavalier*, French.]
1. A horseman; a knight.
 2. A gay, sprightly, military man. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the first. *Swift.*
- CAVALIER.** *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.
 2. Generous; brave. *Suckling.*
 3. Disdainful; haughty.
- CAVALIERLY.** *ad.* [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.
- CA'VALRY.** *f.* [*cavalieris*, Fr.] Horse troops. *Bacon. Addison.*
- To CA'VATE.** *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow.
- CAVA'ZION.** *f.* [from *cavo*, Lat.] Hollowing of the earth for cellarage. *Philips.*
- CA'UDLE.** *f.* [*chandean*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients. *Wifeman.*
- To CA'UDLE.** *v. a.* To make caudle. *Shakspeare.*
- CAVE.** *f.* [*cave*, French.]
1. A cavern; a den. *Dryden.*
 2. A hollow; any hollow place. *Bacon.*
- To CAVE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave. *Shakspeare.*
- CA'VEAT.** *f.* An intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying that he ought to beware how he acts. *Ayliffe.*
- CA'VERN.** *f.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground. *Shakspeare.*
- CA'VERNED.** *a.* [from *cavern*.]
1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated. *Pope.*
 2. Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*
- CA'VERNOUS.** *a.* [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns. *Woodward.*
- CA'VESSON.** *f.* [Fr.] A sort of noseband, put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the breaking of him. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAU

- CAUF.** *f.* A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water. *Philips.*
- CAUGHT.** The part. pass. of *catch*.
- CAVIA'RE.** *f.* The eggs of a sturgeon, salted and made up into a mals. *Grew.*
- To CA'VIL.** *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr.] To raise capitious and frivolous objections. *Pope.*
- To CA'VIL.** *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections. *Milton.*
- CA'VIL.** *f.* [from the verb.] False or frivolous objection. *Swift.*
- CAVILLATION.** *f.* The disposition to make capitious objection. *Hooker.*
- CA'VILLER.** *f.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] An unfair adversary; a capitious disputant. *Atterbury.*
- CA'VILLINGLY.** *ad.* [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.
- CA'VILLOUS.** *a.* [from *cavil*.] Unfair in argument; full of objections. *Ayliffe.*
- CA'VIN.** *f.* [French] A natural hollow.
- CA'VITY.** *f.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow place. *Bentley.*
- CAUK.** *f.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*
- CAUL.** *f.*
1. The net in which women enclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap. *Sp.*
 2. Any kind of small net. *Grew.*
 3. The integument in which the guts are enclosed. *Ray.*
- CAULIFEROUS.** *a.* [from *caulis* and *fero*.] A term for such plants as have a true stalk.
- CAULIFLOWER.** *f.* [from *caulis*, Lat.] A species of cabbage. *Evelyn.*
- To CA'UPONATE.** *v. n.* [*canpono*, Latin.] To sell wine or victuals.
- CA'USABLE.** *a.* [from *causo*, low Latin.] That may be cauled. *Brown.*
- CA'USAL.** *a.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes; implying causes. *Glanville.*
- CAUSA'LITY.** *f.* [*causalitas*, low Lat.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing. *Bro.*
- CA'USALLY.** *ad.* [from *causal*.] According to the order or series of causes. *Brown.*
- CAUSA'TION.** *f.* [from *causo*, low Latin.] The act or power of causing. *Brown.*
- CA'USATIVE.** *a.* That expresses a cause or reason.
- CAUSA'TOR.** *f.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] A causer; an author of any effect. *Brown.*
- CAUSE.** *f.* [*causa*, Latin.]
1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient. *Hooker.*
 2. The reason; motive to any thing. *Retw.*
 3. Reason of debate; subject of litigation. *Sh.*
 4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition. *Tichel.*
- To CAUSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce. *Locke.*
- CAUSELESSLY.** *ad.* [from *causeless*.] Without cause; without reason. *Taylor.*
- CAUSELESS.** *a.* [from *cause*.]
1. Original to itself. *Blackmore.*
 2. Wanting just ground or motive. *Hooker.*
- CAUSER.** *f.* [from *cause*.] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced. *Shakspeare.*

CEI

CA'USEY. } *f.* [*chauffee*, Fr.] A way
CA'USEWAY. } raised and paved; a way
 raised above the rest of the ground. *Pope.*
CA'USTICAL. } *a.* [*causticus*, Lat.] Belonging to
CAU'STICK. } medicaments which, by
 their violent activity and heat, destroy the
 texture of the part to which they are applied,
 and burn it into an eschar. *Wifeman.*
CA'USTICK. *f.* A burning application. *Garth.*
CA'UTEL. *f.* [*cautela*, Latin.] Caution;
 scruple. *Shakspeare.*
CA'UTELOUS. *a.* [*cauteleux*, French.]
 1. Cautious; wary. *Wotton.*
 2. Wily; cunning. *Spenser. Shakspeare.*
CA'UTELOUSLY. *ad.* Cunningly; slyly;
 cautiously; warily. *Brown. Bacon.*
CAUTERIZATION. *f.* [*from cauterize*,] The
 act of burning flesh with hot irons. *Wifeman.*
To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] To
 burn with the cautery. *Sharp.*
CA'UTERY. *f.* [*cauteria*, uro.] Caution is either
 actual or potential; the first is burning by a
 hot iron, and the latter with caustick medi-
 cines. *Quincy.*
CAUTION. *f.* [*caution*, French.]
 1. Prudence; foresight; provident care; wa-
 riness against evil. *Clarendon.*
 2. Security. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Provisionary precept.
 4. Warning.
To CAUTION. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To
 warn; to give notice of a danger. *Swift.*
CAUTIONARY. *a.* [*from caution.*] Given
 as a pledge, or in security. *Soutbern.*
CA'UTIOUS. *a.* [*from cautus*, Lat.] Wary;
 watchful. *Swift.*
CA'UTIOUSLY. *ad.* In a wary manner.
CA'UTIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from cautious.*] Watch-
 fulness; vigilance; circumspection. *Add.*
To CAW. *v. n.* To cry as the rook or crow. *Ad.*
To CEASE. *v. n.* [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]
 1. To leave off; to stop; to give over. *Dryd.*
 2. To fail; to be extinct. *Hale.*
 3. To be at an end. *Dryden.*
 4. To rest. *Sprat.*
To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an
 end to. *Milton.*
CEASE. *f.* Extinction; failure. *Shakspeare.*
CE'ASELESS. *a.* Incessant; perpetual; con-
 tinual; without pause. *Fairfax.*
CE'CITY. *f.* [*cacitas*, Lat.] Blindness; pri-
 vation of sight. *Brown.*
CECU'TIENCY. *f.* [*cacutia*, Lat.] Cloudi-
 ness of sight. *Brown.*
CE'DAR. *f.* [*cedrus*, Latin.] A tree. It is
 evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than
 those of the pine tree, and many of them pro-
 duced out of one tubercle. The seeds are
 produced in large cones, squamose and turbi-
 nated. The extension of the branches is very
 regular in cedar trees. *Miller.*
CE'DRINE. *a.* [*cedrinus*, Latin.] Of or be-
 longing to the cedar tree.
To CEIL. *v. a.* [*caelo*, Latin.] To overlay, or
 cover, the inner roof of a building. *Chronicles.*
CEILING. *f.* [*from ceil.*] The inner roof.

CEM

CE'LANDINE. *f.* A plant. *More.*
CE'LATURE. *f.* [*celatura*, Latin.] The art
 of engraving, or cutting in figures.
To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Latin.]
 1. To praise; to commend. *Addison.*
 2. To distinguish by some rites. *Bacon.*
 3. To mention in a set or solemn manner. *Dry.*
CELEBRA'TION. *f.* [*from celebrate.*]
 1. Solemn performance; solemn remem-
 brance. *Sidney. Taylor.*
 2. Praise; renown; memorial. *Clarendon.*
CELE'BRIOUS. *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous;
 renowned; noted. *Grew.*
CELE'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* In a famous manner.
CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from celebris.*]
 Renown; fame.
CELE'BRITY. *f.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Publick
 and splendid transaction. *Bacon.*
CELE'RIACK. *f.* Turnep-rooted celery.
CELE'RITY. *f.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftmess;
 speed; velocity. *Hooker. Digby.*
CE'LERY. *f.* A species of parsley.
CELE'STIAL. *a.* [*caelestis*, Latin.]
 1. Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions.
Shakspeare.
 2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state. *So.*
 3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence. *Dry.*
CELE'STIAL. *f.* [*from the adjective.*] An
 inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*
CELE'STIALY. *ad.* In a heavenly manner.
To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [*from caelestis*, Lat.]
 To give something of heavenly nature to any
 thing: not used. *Brown.*
CE'LIACK. *a.* [*caelia*, the belly.] Relating
 to the lower belly. *Arbutnot.*
CE'LIBACY. *f.* [*from caelebs*, Lat.] Single
 life; unmarried state. *Atterbury.*
CE'LIBATE. *f.* [*calibatus*, Latin.] Single
 life. *Graunt.*
CELL. *f.* [*cella*, Latin.]
 1. A small cavity or hollow place. *Prior.*
 2. The cave or little habitation of a religious
 person. *Dendham.*
 3. A small and close apartment in a prison.
 4. Any small place or residence. *Prior.*
CE'LLAR. *f.* [*cella*, Latin.] A place under
 ground, where stores are repositied. *Peacham.*
CE'LLARAGE. *f.* [*from cellar.*] The part of
 the building which makes the cellars. *Shak.*
CE'LLARIST. *f.* [*cellarius*, Latin.] The
 butler in a religious house.
CE'LLULAR. *a.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of
 little cells or cavities. *Sharp.*
CE'LSITUDE. *f.* [*celstudo*, Lat.] Height.
CE'MENT. *f.* [*cementum*, Latin.]
 1. The matter with which two bodies are
 made to cohere. *Bacon.*
 2. Bond of union in friendship. *South.*
To CEME'NT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To
 unite by something interposed. *Burnet.*
To CEME'NT. *v. n.* To come into conjunc-
 tion; to cohere. *Sharp.*
CEMENTA'TION. *f.* [*from cement.*] The
 act of cementing.
CEMENTER. *f.* [*from cement.*] A person or
 thing that unites in society. *Locke.*

CEN

CEMETERY. *f.* [*νομήριον*] A place where the dead are repositied. *Addison.*
CENATORY. *a.* [from *ceno*, Lat.] Relating to supper. *Brown.*
CENOBITICAL. *a.* [*κλῖος* and *βίος*.] Living in community. *Stillingfleet.*
CENOTAPH. *f.* [*κλῖος* and *τάφος*.] A monument for one buried elsewhere. *Dryden.*
CENSE. *f.* [*census*, Lat.] Public rate. *Bacon.*
TO CENSE. *v. a.* [*censere*, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *Dryden.*
CENSER. *f.* [*encensoir*, Fr.] The pan in which incense is burned. *Peacbam.*
CENSIION. *f.* [*censio*, Latin.] A rate; an assessment. *Hall.*
CENSOR. *f.* [*censor*, Latin.]
 1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.
 2. One who is given to censure. *Rescommon.*
CENSORIAN. *a.* [from *censor*.] Relating to the censor. *Bacon.*
CENSORIOUS. *a.* [from *censor*.] Addicted to censure; severe. *Sproz.*
CENSORIOUSLY. *ad.* In a severe reflecting manner.
CENSORIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *censorious*.] Disposition to reproach. *Tillotson.*
CENSORSHIP. *f.* [from *censor*.]
 1. The office of a censor.
 2. The time in which the office of censor is born. *Brown.*
CENSURABLE. *a.* [from *censure*.] Worthy of censure; blamable. *Locke.*
CENSURABLENESS. *f.* Blamableness.
CENSURE. *f.* [*censura*, Latin.]
 1. Blame; reprimand; reproach. *Pope.*
 2. Judgment; opinion. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Judicial sentence. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Spiritual punishment. *Hammond.*
TO CENSURE. *v. a.* [*censurer*, French.]
 1. To blame; to brand publicly. *Saunderson.*
 2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.
CENSURER. *f.* He that blames. *Addison.*
CENT. *f.* [*centum*, Lat.] A hundred; as, five per cent; that is, five in the hundred.
CENTAUR. *f.* [*centaurus*, Latin.]
 1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse. *Locke.*
 2. The archer in the zodiack. *Thomson.*
CENTAURY. *f.* A plant. *Dryden.*
CENTENARY. *f.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred. *Hakewill.*
CENTE'SIMAL. *a.* [*centesimus*, Lat.] Hundredth.
CENTIFOLIOUS. *a.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Latin.] Having a hundred leaves.
CENTPEDE. *f.* [from *centum* and *pes*.] A poisonous insect in the West Indies.
CENTO. *f.* [Lat.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors. *Camden.*
CENTRAL. *a.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre; placed in the centre. *Woodward.*
CENTRALLY. *ad.* With regard to the centre.
CENTRE. *f.* [*centrum*, Latin.] The middle; that which is equally distant from all extremities. *Digby.*

CER

TO CENTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre. *Milton.*
 2. To collect to a point. *Prior.*
TO CENTRE. *v. n.*
 1. To rest on; to repose on. *Atterbury.*
 2. To be placed in the midst or centre. *Mil.*
 3. To be collected to a point. *Dryden.*
CENTRICK. *a.* [from *centre*.] Placed in the centre. *Donne.*
CENTRIFUGAL. *a.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre. *Cbeyne.*
CENTRIPE'TAL. *a.* [from *centrum* and *peto*.] Having a tendency to the centre. *Cbeyne.*
CENTRY, for **SENTRY.** *Gay.*
CENTUPLE. *a.* [*centuplex*, Latin.] A hundred-fold.
TO CENTUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*centum* and *plico*, Latin.] To make a hundred-fold.
TO CENTURIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Latin.] To divide into hundreds.
CENTURIA'TOR. *f.* [from *century*.] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries. *Ayliffe.*
CENTURION. *f.* [*centurio*, Lat.] A military officer, who commanded a hundred men. *Sh.*
CENTURY. *f.* [*centuria*, Lat.] A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second century. *Boyle.*
CEPHALALGY. *f.* [*κεφαλαλγία*.] Headach.
CEPHALICK. *a.* [*κεφαλή*.] That is medicinal to the head. *Arbutnot.*
CERASTES. *f.* [*κηραστής*.] A serpent having horns. *Milton.*
CERATE. *f.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax. *Quincy.*
CERATED. *a.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed.
TO CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax. *Wifeman.*
CEREBEL. *f.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derham.*
CERECLOTH. *f.* [from *cere* and *cloth*.] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter. *Bacon.*
CEREMENT. *f.* [from *cera*, Latin, wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded. *Shakspeare.*
CEREMO'NIAL. *a.* [from *ceremony*.]
 1. Relating to ceremony; ritual. *South.*
 2. Formal; observant of old forms. *Dryden.*
CEREMO'NIAL. *f.* [from *ceremony*.]
 1. Outward form; external rite. *Swift.*
 2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.
CEREMO'NIALNESS. *f.* The quality of being ceremonial.
CEREMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ceremony*.]
 1. Consisting of outward rites. *South.*
 2. Full of ceremony; awful. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Attentive to outward rites. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Civil; formally respectful. *Addison.*
 5. Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney.*
CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully. *Shaksf.*
CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *f.* Addictedness to ceremony; the use of too much ceremony.

CES

CEREMONY. *f.* [*ceremonia*, Latin.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion *Sp.*
2. Forms of civility. *Bacon.*
3. Outward forms of state. *Dryden.*

CEROTE. The same with *cerate*. *Wifeman.*

CERTAIN. *a.* [*certus*, Latin.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable. *Tillass.*
2. Resolved; determined. *Milton.*
3. Undoubting; put past doubt. *Dryden.*
4. Unfailing. *Mead.*
5. Constant; not casual. *Dryden.*
6. Regular; settled; stated. *Pope.*
7. In an indefinite sense, some: as, a certain man told me this. *Wilkins.*

CERTAINLY. *ad.* [from *certain*.]

1. Indubitably; without question. *Locke.*
2. Without fail.

CERTAINTY. *f.* [from *certain*.]

1. Exemption from doubt. *Locke.*
2. Exemption from failure.
3. That which is real and fixed. *Shakspeare.*
4. Regularity; settled state.

CERTES. *ad.* [*certes*, French.] Certainly; in truth. *Hudibras.*

CERTIFICATE. *f.* [*certificat*, low Latin.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Corwell.*
2. Any testimony. *Addison.*

To CERTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Hammond.*

CERTIORARI. *f.* [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending. *Corwell.*

CERTITUDE. *f.* [*certitudo*, Latin.] Certainty; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*

CERVICAL. *a.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne.*

CERULEAN. *a.* [*caeruleus*, Lat.] Blue.

CERULEOUS. *a.* Skyeoloured. *Boyle.*

CERULIFICK. *a.* [from *ceruleous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Grew.*

CERUMEN. *f.* [Latin.] The wax of the ear.

CERUSE. *f.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] White lead. *Quin.*

CESARIAN. *a.* [from *Cesar*.] The *Cesarian* section is cutting a child out of the womb. *Qui.*

CESS. *f.* [from *cense*.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property. *Spencer.*
2. The act of laying rates.
3. Bounds or limits. *Shakspeare.*

To CESS. *v. a.* To rate; to lay charge on. *Spencer.*

CESSATION. *f.* [*cessatio*, Latin.]

1. A stop; a rest. *Hayward.*
2. Vacation; suspension. *Addison.*
3. End of action. *Arbutnot.*
4. A pause of hostility, without peace. *K. Ch.*

CESSAVIT. *f.* [Latin.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such services as he is obliged by his tenure. *Corwell.*

CESSIBILITY. *f.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Lat.] The quality of receding, or giving way. *Digby.*

CESSIBLE. *a.* [*cessum*, Latin.] Easy to give way.

CHA

CESSION. *f.* [*cession*, French.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way. *Bacon.*
2. Resignation; the act of yielding up. *Tem.*

CESSIONARY. *a.* [from *cession*.] Implying a resignation.

CESSMENT. *f.* [from *cess*.] An assessment or tax.

CESSOR. *f.* [from *cesso*, Lat.] He that ceases or neglects so long to perform a duty, that he incurs the danger of law. *Corwell.*

CESTUS. *f.* [Lat.] The girdle of Venus.

CETACEOUS. *a.* [from *cete*, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown-Ray.*

CHAD. *f.* A sort of fish. *Carew.*

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, French.]

1. To warm with rubbing. *Sidney.*
2. To heat by rage or fury. *Shakspeare.*
3. To perfume. *Suckling.*
4. To make angry. *Knolles.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume. *Pope.*
2. To fret against any thing. *Shakspeare.*

CHAFE. *f.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *f.* An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHAFER. *f.* [*ceapon*, Saxon.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFERY. *f.* A forge in an iron mill.

CHAFF. *f.* [*ceap*, Saxon.]

1. The husks of corn that are separated by thrashing and winnowing. *Dryden.*
2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To CHAFFER. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, German, to buy.] To haggle; to bargain. *Swift.*

To CHAFFER. *v. a.* Obsolete.

1. To buy. *Spencer.*
2. To exchange. *Spencer.*

CHAFFERER. *f.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer; a bargainer.

CHAFFERN. *f.* [from *echauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water.

CHAFFERY. *f.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick. *Sp.*

CHAFFINCH. *f.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS. *a.* Without chaff. *Shakspeare.*

CHAFFWEED. *f.* Cudweed.

CHAFFY. *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff.

CHAFFINGDISH. *f.* [from *chafe* and *dish*.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals. *Bacon.*

CHAGRIN. *f.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] Ill-humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness. *Pope.*

To CHAGRIN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper.

CHAIN. *f.* [*chaîne*, French.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another. *Genesis.*
2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter. *Pope.*
3. A line of links with which land is measured. *Locke.*
4. A series linked together, as of causes or thoughts; a succession. *Hammond.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or bind with a chain. *Knolles.*

CHA

2. To keep in slavery. *Pope.*
 3. To keep by a chain. *Knolles.*
 4. To unite. *Shakspeare.*
CHAINPUMP. *f.* A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. *Chambers.*
CHAINSHOT. *f.* Two bullets, or half bullets, fastened together by a chain. *Wifeman.*
CHAINWORK. *f.* Work with open spaces, like the links of a chain. *Kings.*
CHAIR. *f.* [*chair*, French.]
 1. A moveable seat. *Watts.*
 2. A seat of justice, or of authority. *Shaks.*
 3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan. *Pope.*
CHAIRMAN. *f.* [from *chair* and *man*.]
 1. The president of an assembly. *Watts.*
 2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair. *Sw.*
CHAISE. *f.* [*chaise*, French.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse. *Addison.*
CHALCOGRAPHER. *f.* [*χαλκογράφος*.] An engraver in brass.
CHALCOGRAPHY. *f.* [*χαλκογραφία*.] Engraving in brass.
CHALDER. } *f.* A dry English measure of
CHALDRON. } coal, consisting of thirty-six
CHALUDRON. } bushels heaped up. The *chal-*
dron should weigh two thousand pounds. *Cham.*
CHALICE. *f.* [*calic*, Sax. *calix*, Lat.]
 1. A cup; a bowl. *Shakspeare.*
 2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship. *Stillingfleet.*
CHALICED. *a.* [from *calix*, Lat.] Having a cell or cup. *Shakspeare.*
CHALK. *f.* [*cealc*, Sax. *calck*, Welsh.] A white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles. *Chambers.*
TO CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To rub with chalk. *Hudibras.*
 2. To manure with chalk. *Mortimer.*
 3. To mark or trace out as with chalk. *Woodw.*
CHALK-CUTTER. *f.* A man that digs chalk.
CHALK-PIT. *f.* A pit in which chalk is dug. *Woodward.*
CHALKY. *a.* [from *chalk*.]
 1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.
 2. Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*
TO CHALLENGE. *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.]
 1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To call to a contest. *Locke.*
 3. To accuse. *Shakspeare.*
 4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. *Hale.*
 5. To claim as due. *Addison.*
 6. To call to the performance of conditions.
CHALLENGE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A summons to combat. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A demand of something as due. *Collier.*
 3. [In law.] An exception taken either against persons or things: persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Cowell.*
CHALLENGER. *f.* [from *challenge*.]
 1. One that summons another to combat. *Sb.*
 2. One that claims superiority. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A claimant. *Hooker.*

CHA

- CHALYBEATE.** *a.* [from *chalybs*, Latin.] Impregnated with iron or steel. *Arbutnot.*
CHAMADE. *f.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender. *Addison.*
CHAMBER. [*chambre*, French.]
 1. An apartment in a house: generally used for those appropriated to lodging. *Shaks.*
 2. Any retired room. *Prior.*
 3. Any cavity or hollow. *Sharp.*
 4. A court of justice. *Ayliffe.*
 5. The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged.
 6. A species of great gun. *Camden.*
 7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.
TO CHAMBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be wanton; to intrigue. *Romans.*
 2. To reside as in a chamber. *Shakspeare.*
CHAMBERER. *f.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue. *Shakspeare.*
CHAMBERFELLOW. *f.* One that lies in the same chamber. *Spectator.*
CHAMBERLAIN. *f.* [from *chamber*.]
 1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth great officer of the crown. *Chambers.*
 2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*
 3. A servant who has the care of the chambers. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the city of London.
CHAMBERLAINSHIP. *f.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.
CHAMBERMAID. *f.* A maid whose business it is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber. *Ben Jonson.*
TO CHAMBLET. *v. a.* [from *camelot*.] To vary; to variegate. *Bacon.*
CHAMBREL of a horse. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hind leg.
CHAMELION. *f.* [*χαμαιλέον*.] The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its nose long, its back sharp, its skin plated, and it has no neck. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied. *Culmet.*
TO CHAMFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows on a column.
CHAMFER. } *f.* A small furrow or gutter
CHAMFRET. } on a column.
CHAMLET. See *CAMELOT*. *Peacbam.*
CHAMOIS. *f.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind. *Deuteronomy.*
CHAMOMILE. *f.* [*χαμαίμηλον*.] An odoriferous plant. *Spenser.*
TO CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, French.]
 1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth. *Bacon.*
 2. To devour. *Spectator.*
TO CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting. *Hooker.*
CHAMPAIGN. *f.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country. *Milton.*

CHA

CHAMPERTORS. *f.* [from *champerty*.]

Such as move suits, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the gains. *Corwell.*

CHAMPERTY. *f.* [*champart*, Fr.] A maintenance of any man in his suit upon condition to have part of the thing recovered. *Corwell.*

CHAMPIGNON. *f.* [*champion*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom. *Woodward.*

CHAMPION. *f.* [*champion*, French.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a stout warrior. *Locke.*

To CHAMPION. *v. n.* To challenge. *Shak.*

CHANCE. *f.* [*chance*, French.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events. *Sh.*

2. Fortune; the act of fortune. *Bacon.*

3. Accident; casual occurrence. *South.*

4. Event; success; luck. *Shaksp.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shaksp.*

6. Possibility of any occurrence. *Milton.*

CHANCE. *a.* Happening by chance. *Dryden.*

To CHANCE. *v. n.* To happen; to fall out; to fortune. *Knoller.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *f.* In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. *Corwell.*

CHANCEABLE. *a.* Accidental. *Sidney.*

CHANCEFUL. *a.* Hazardous. *Spenser.*

CHANCEL. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Latin.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed. *Hooker. Addison.*

CHANCELLOR. *f.* [*cancellarius*, Latin; *chancelier*, French.]

1. The highest judge of the law. He hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjects himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Corwell.*

2. **CHANCELLOR in the Ecclesiastical Court.** A bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment. *Ayliffe.*

3. **CHANCELLOR of a Cathedral.** A dignitary whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. **CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer.** An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber. *Corwell.*

5. **CHANCELLOR of an University.** The principal magistrate.

6. **CHANCELLOR of the Order of the Garter.** An officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter.

CHANCELLORSHIP. *f.* The office of chancellor. *Camden.*

CHANCERY. *f.* [probably *chancellery*, then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience. *Corwell.*

CHANCERE. *f.* [*chancre*, French.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal diseases. *Wifem.*

CHANCROUS. *a.* Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous. *Wifem.*

CHANDELIER. *f.* [*chandelier*, French.] A branch of candles.

CHANDLER. *f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles. *Gay.*

CHANFRIN. *f.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHA

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, French.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another. *Bacon.*

2. To quit any thing for the sake of another. *South. Dryden.*

3. To give and take reciprocally. *Taylor.*

4. To alter; to make other than it was. *Sh.*

5. To mend the disposition of mind. *Shaksp.*

6. To discount a large piece of money into several smaller. *Swift.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.* To undergo change; to suffer alteration. *Shaksp.*

CHANGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing. *Sh.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another. *Prior.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. *Bacon.*

4. Novelty. *Dryden.*

5. An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety. *Judges.*

7. Small money. *Swift.*

8. Exchange; a place where persons meet to traffick. *L'Estrange.*

CHANGEABLE. *a.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant. *Arbutnot.*

2. Possible to be changed. *Shaksp.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. *Shaksp.*

CHANGEABLENESS. *f.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness. *Sidney.*

2. Susceptibility of change. *Hooker.*

CHANGEABLY. *ad.* Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL. *a.* Inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation. *Pope.*

CHANGELING. *f.* [from *change*.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenser.*

2. An idiot; a natural. *Dryden.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer. *Hudibras.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another. *Shaksp.*

CHANGER. *f.* One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL. *f.* [*canal*, French.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters. *Spens.*

2. Any cavity drawn longwise. *Dryden.*

3. A strait or narrow sea.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL. *v. a.* To cut any thing in channels. *Wotton. Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, French.]

1. To sing. *Spenser.*

2. To celebrate by song. *Bramhall.*

To CHANT. *v. n.* To sing; to make melody with the voice. *Dryden.*

CHANT. *f.* Song; melody. *Milton.*

CHANTER. *f.* A singer; a songster. *Pope.*

CHANTICLEER. *f.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, French.] The cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow. *Dryden.*

CHANTRESS. *f.* A woman singer. *Milton.*

CHANTRY. *f.* [from *chant*.] A chapel endowed with revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors. *Corwell.*

CHA

CHA'OS. *f.* [*chaos*, Latin.]
 1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements. *Bentley.*
 2. Confusion; irregular mixture. *K. Charles.*
 3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished. *Pope.*
CHAO'TICK. *a.* [from *chaos*.] Resembling chaos; confused. *Derham.*
To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch.] To break into gaps. *Blackmore.*
CHAP. *f.* A cleft; a gaping; a chink. *Burnet.*
CHAP. *f.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth. *Grew.*
CHAPE. *f.* [*chappe*, Fr.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. *Shaks.*
CHA'PEL. *f.* [*capella*, Lat.] A building adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a *chapel of ease*. *Corwell.*
CHA'PELESS. *a.* Wanting a chapel. *Shak.*
CHA'PELLANY. *f.* [from *chapel*.] A place founded within some church. *Ayliffe.*
CHA'PELRY. *f.* [from *chapel*.] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.
CHA'PERON. *f.* [Fr.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter. *Camden.*
CHA'PFALN. *a.* [from *chap* and *fall*.] Having the mouth shrunk. *Dryden.*
CHA'PITER. *f.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The capital of a pillar. *Exodus.*
CHA'PLAIN. *f.* [*capellanus*, Lat.]
 1. He that performs divine service in a chapel. *Shakspeare.*
 2. One that officiates in domestic worship. *Sw.*
CHA'PLAINSHIP. *f.* [from *chaplain*.]
 1. The office or business of a chaplain.
 2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.
CHA'PLESS. *a.* [from *chap*.] Without any flesh about the mouth. *Shakspeare.*
CHA'PLET. *f.* [*chapelet*, French.]
 1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head. *Dryden.*
 2. A string of beads used in the Romish church.
 3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads.
CHA'PMAN. *f.* [*ceapman*, Sax.] A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser. *Dryden.*
CHAPS. *f.* [from *chap*.] The mouth of a beast of prey. *Dryden.*
CHAPT. } The part. pass. of *chap*.
CHA'PPED. }
CHA'PTER. *f.* [*chapitre*, French.]
 1. A division of a book. *South.*
 2. [from *capitulum*, Lat.] An assembly of the clergy of a cathedral. *Corwell.*
 3. The place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.
CHA'PTREL. *f.* The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches. *Moxon.*
CHAR. *f.* A fish found in Winander mere, in Lancashire, and a few other places.
To CHAR. *v. a.* [See *CHARCOAL*.] To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward.*
CHAR. *f.* [*cyrne*, work, Sax.] Work done by the day; a single job or task. *Dryden.*

CHA

To CHAR. *v. n.* To work at others houses by the day. *Dryden.*
CHAR-WOMAN. *f.* A woman hired accidentally for odd work. *Swift.*
CHA'RACTER. *f.* [*character*, Latin.]
 1. A mark; a stamp; a representation. *Milt.*
 2. A letter used in writing or printing. *Hold.*
 3. The hand or manner of writing. *Shaks.*
 4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities. *Denham.*
 5. An account of any thing as good or bad. *Addison.*
 6. The person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage. *Dryden.*
 7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind. *Pope.*
 8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office. *Atterbury.*
To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave. *Shakspeare.*
CHARACTERISTICAL. } *a.* [from *characterize*.]
CHARACTERISTICK. }
 That constitutes the character. *Dry. Woodw.*
CHARACTERISTICALNESS. *f.* The quality of being peculiar to a character.
CHARACTERISTICK. *f.* That which constitutes the character. *Pope.*
To CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character*.]
 1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man. *Swift.*
 2. To engrave; to imprint. *Hale.*
 3. To mark with a particular stamp or token. *Arbutnot.*
CHA'RACTERLESS. *a.* [from *character*.] Without a character. *Shakspeare.*
CHA'RACTERY. *f.* [from *character*.] Impression; mark; distinction. *Shakspeare.*
CHA'RCOAL. *f.* [from *to char*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. *Pope.*
CHARD. *f.* [*charde*, French.]
 1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw. *Chambers.*
 2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted. *Mortimer.*
To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, French.]
 1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To impute as a debt. *Locke.*
 3. To impute as a crime. *Watts.*
 4. To impose as a task. *Tillotson.*
 5. To accuse; to censure. *Wake.*
 6. To challenge. *Shakspeare.*
 7. To command; to enjoin. *Dryden.*
 8. To fall upon; to attack. *Shakspeare.*
 9. To burden; to load. *Temple.*
 10. To fill. *Addison.*
 11. To load a gun.
CHARGE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Care; custody; trust to defend. *Kneller.*
 2. Precept; mandate; command. *Hooker.*
 3. Commission; trust conferred; office. *Pope.*
 4. Accusation; imputation. *Shakspeare.*
 5. The person or thing entrusted to the care or management of another. *Milton.*
 6. Expence; cost. *Dryden.*

7. Onset; attack. *Bacon.*
 8. The signal to fall upon enemies. *Dryden.*
 9. A load; a burden. *Shakspeare.*
 10. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.
 11. A sort of ointment, applied to the inflammations and sprains of horses. *Farrier's Dict.*
 12. [In heraldry.] That which is born upon the colour. *Peaebam.*
- CHARGEABLE.** *a.* [from *charge*.] *Wotton.*
 1. Expensive; costly.
 2. Imputable, as a debt or crime. *South.*
 3. Subject to charge; accusable. *Spectator.*
- CHARGEABLENESS.** *f.* [from *chargeable*.] *Boyle.*
 Expence; cost; costliness.
- CHARGEABLY.** *ad.* [from *chargeable*.] *Ascham.*
 Expensively; at great cost.
- CHARGER.** *f.* [from *charge*.] *Denham.*
 A large dish.
- CHARILY.** *ad.* [from *charity*.] *Shakspeare.*
 Warily; frugally.
- CHARINESS.** *f.* [from *charity*.] *Shakspeare.*
 Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.
- CHARIOT.** *f.* [*car-rhod*, Welsh.] *Shakspeare.*
 1. A carriage of pleasure, or state.
 2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed. *Dryden.*
- TO CHARIOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] *Milton.*
 To convey in a chariot.
- CHARIOTEER.** *f.* [from *chariot*.] *Prior.*
 He that drives the chariot.
- CHARIOT RACE.** *f.* A sport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addison.*
- CHARITABLE.** *a.* [*charitable*, French.] *Taylor.*
 1. Kind in giving alms.
 2. Kind in judging of others. *Bacon.*
- CHARITABLY.** *ad.* [from *charity*.] *Taylor.*
 1. Kindly; liberally.
 2. Benevolently; without malignity.
- CHARITY.** *f.* [*charité*, French.] *Milton.*
 1. Tenderness; kindness; love.
 2. Good-will; benevolence. *Dryden.*
 3. The theological virtue of universal love. *Att.*
 4. Liberality to the poor. *Dryden.*
 5. Alms; relief given to the poor. *L'Estran.*
- TO CHARK.** *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burnt to make charcoal. *Grew.*
- CHARLATAN.** *f.* [*charlatan*, French.] *Brown.*
 A quack; a mountebank.
- CHARLATANICAL.** *a.* [from *charlatan*.] *Cowley.*
 Quackish; ignorant.
- CHARLATANRY.** *f.* [from *charlatan*.] *Wheedling; deceit.*
- CHARLES'S-WAIN.** *f.* The northern constellation, called the Bear. *Brown.*
- CHARLOCK.** *f.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.
- CHARM.** *f.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Lat.] *Swift.*
 1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult power.
 2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections. *Waller.*
- TO CHARM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] *Shakspeare.*
 1. To fortify with charms against evil.
 2. To make powerful by charms.
 3. To summon by incantation.
4. To subdue by some secret power. *Pope.*
 5. To subdue by pleasure. *Waller.*
- CHARMED.** *a.* Enchanted. *Sidney.*
- CHARMER.** *f.* [from *charm*.] *Dryden.*
 1. One that has the power of charms, or enchantments.
 2. Word of endearment among lovers.
- CHARMING.** *particip. a.* [from *charm*.] *Sprat.*
 Pleasing in the highest degree.
- CHARMINGLY.** *ad.* In such a manner as to please exceedingly. *Addison.*
- CHARMINGNESS.** *f.* [from *charming*.] *Milton.*
 The power of pleasing.
- CHARNEL.** *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.] *Taylor.*
 Containing flesh, or carcases.
- CHARNELHOUSE.** *f.* [*charnier*, Fr.] *Arbutnot.*
 The place where the bones of the dead are repositd.
- CHART.** *f.* [*charta*, Latin.] *Cowell.*
 A delineation of coasts, for the use of sailors.
- CHARTER.** *f.* [*charta*, Latin.] *Raleigh.*
 1. A written evidence.
 2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights.
 3. Privilege; immunity; exemption. *Shakspeare.*
- CHARTER-PARTY.** *f.* [*chartre-partie*, Fr.] *Hale.*
 A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.
- CHARTERED.** *a.* [from *charter*.] *Shakspeare.*
 Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.
- CHARY.** *a.* [from *care*.] *Carew.*
 Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.
- TO CHASE.** *v. a.* [*chasser*, French.] *Isaiah.*
 1. To hunt.
 2. To pursue as an enemy. *Judges.*
 3. To drive away. *Proverbs.*
 4. To follow as a thing desirable.
- TO CHASE.** *Metals.* See **TO ENCHASE.**
- CHASE.** *f.* [from the verb.] *Burnet.*
 1. Hunting.
 2. Pursuit of any thing as game.
 3. Fitness to be hunted. *Dryden.*
 4. Pursuit of an enemy. *Knolles.*
 5. Pursuit of something as desirable. *Dryden.*
 6. The game hunted. *Granville.*
 7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. *Shakspeare.*
 8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece. *Chambers.*
- CHASE-GUN.** *f.* [from *chase* and *gun*.] *Dryden.*
 Guns in the forepart of a ship, fired upon those that are pursued.
- CHASER.** *f.* [from *chase*.] *Denham.*
 1. Hunter; pursuer; driver.
 2. An enchafer.
- CHASM.** *f.* [*χάσμα*.] *Locke.*
 1. A cleft; a gap; an opening.
 2. A place unfilled; a vacancy. *Dryden.*
- CHASTE.** *a.* [*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.] *Prior.*
 1. Pure from all commerce of sexes.
 2. Pure; uncorrupt. *Watts.*
 3. Free from obscenity. *Titus.*
 4. True to the marriage bed.
- CHASTE-TREE.** *f.* [*vitex*.] *Miller.*
TO CHASTEN. *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr.] *Rowe.*
 To correct; to punish.

CHE

To CHASTISE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Latin.]

1. To punish; to correct by punishment. *Boyle.*
2. To reduce to order, or obedience. *Shaksp.*

CHASTISEMENT. *f.* [*chastiment*, Fr.] Correction; punishment. *Bentley.*

CHASTISER. *f.* [from *chastise*.] A punisher; a corrector.

CHASTITY. *f.* [*castitas*, Latin.]

1. Purity of the body. *Taylor.*
2. Freedom from obscenity. *Shaksp.*
3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTLY. *ad.* [from *chaste*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

CHASTNESS. *f.* [from *chaste*.] Chastity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle. *Spenser.*

CHAT. *f.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle. *Pope.*

CHAT. *f.* The keys of trees are called *chats*.

CHATELLANY. *f.* [*châtellenie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

CHATEL. *f.* Any moveable possession.

To CHATTER. *v. a.* [*caqueter*, French.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird. *Sidney. Dryden.*
2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or carelessly. *Watts.*

CHATTER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise likethat of a pie or monkey. *Swift.*
2. Idle prate.

CHATTERER. *f.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a prattler.

CHATWOOD. *f.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHAVENDER. *f.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A fish; the chub. *Walton.*

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kawen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to chew. *Donne.*

CHAW. *f.* [from the verb.] The chap.

CHAWDRON. *f.* Entrails. *Shaksp.*

CHEAP. *a.* [*ceapan*, Saxon.]

1. To be had at a low rate. *Locke.*
2. Easy to be had; not respected. *Bacon.*

CHEAP. *f.* Market; purchase; bargain. *Sidney.*

To CHEAPEN. *v. a.* [*ceapen*, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for; to ask the price of. *Prior.*
2. To lessen value. *Dryden.*

CHEAPLY. *ad.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate. *Dryden.*

CHEAPNESS. *f.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price. *Temple.*

To CHEAT. *v. a.* To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. *Tillotson.*

CHEAT. *f.*

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture. *Dryden.*
2. A person guilty of fraud. *South.*

CHEATER. *f.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud. *Taylor.*

To CHECK. *v. a.*

1. To repress; to curb. *Bacon. Milton.*
2. To reprove; to chide. *Shaksp.*
3. To compare a bank note, or other bill, with the correspondent paper.
4. To control by a counter reckoning.

CHE

To CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop. *Locke.*
2. To clash; to interfere. *Bacon.*
3. To strike with repression. *Dryden.*

CHECK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Repressure; stop; rebuff. *Rogers.*
2. Restraint; curb; government. *Clarendon.*
3. A reproof; a slight. *Shaksp.*
4. A dislike; a sudden disgust. *Dryden.*
5. The cause of restraint; a stop. *Clarendon.*
6. The correspondent cipher of a bank bill.
7. *Clerk of the CHECK*, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard.

To CHECKER. } *v. a.* [from *echers*, chesks,

To CHECKER. } *Fr.*] To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board. *Pope.*

CHECKER. } *f.* Work varied alter-

CHECKER-WORK. } nately. *Kings.*

CHECKMATE. *f.* [*echec est mat*, French.]

The movement on the chess-board, that kills or stops the opposite men. *Spenser.*

CHECKROLL. *f.* [from *check* and *roll*.] A

roll or book, containing the names of the attendants on great personages. *Bacon.*

CHEEK. *f.* [*ceac*, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye. *Shak.*
2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

CHEEKBONE. *f.* The jaw. *Wise man.*

CHEEKTOOTH. *f.* The hinder-tooth or

tusk. *Joel.*

CHEER. *f.* [*chere*, French.]

1. Entertainment; provisions. *Locke.*
2. Invitation to gayety. *Shaksp.*
3. Gayety; jollity. *Shaksp.*
4. Air of the countenance. *Daniel.*
5. Temper of mind. *Ad.*

To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspire. *Dry.*
2. To comfort; to console. *Shaksp.*
3. To gladden. *Pope.*

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladsome.

CHEERER. *f.* [from *cheer*.] Gladner; giver of gayety. *Watton. Walton.*

CHEERFUL. *a.* [from *cheer* and *full*.]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth. *Spenser.*
2. Having an appearance of gayety. *Proverb.*

CHEERFULLY. *ad.* Without dejection; with gayety. *South.*

CHEERFULNESS. *f.* [from *cheerful*.]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity. *Til.*
2. Freedom from gloominess. *Sidney.*

CHEERLESS. *a.* [from *cheer*.] Without gayety; comfort, or gladness. *Dryden.*

CHEERLY. *a.* [from *cheer*.]

1. Gay; cheerful. *Ray.*
2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

CHEERLY. *ad.* [from *cheer*.] Cheerfully. *Mi.*

CHEERY. *a.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly; gladsome; a ludicrous word. *Gay.*

CHEESE. *f.* [*cýre*, Saxon.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mats to dry.

CHEESECAKE. *f.* [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

CHE

- CHEESEMONGER.** *f.* One who deals in cheese. *Ben Jonson.*
- CHEESEPRESS.** *f.* The press in which the curds are pressed. *Gay.*
- CHEESEVAT.** *f.* The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese. *Glanville.*
- CHEESY.** *a.* Having the nature or form of cheese. *Arbutnot.*
- CHE'LY.** *f.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell-fish. *Brown.*
- To CHE'RISH.** *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To support; to cherish; to nurse up. *Tillotson.*
- CHE'RISHER.** *f.* [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a supporter. *Sprat.*
- CHE'RISHMENT.** *f.* [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; support; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- CHE'RRY.** } *f.* [*cerasus*, Lat.] A tree and fruit.
- CHE'RRY-TREE.** }
- CHE'RRY.** *a.* Resembling a cherry in colour. *Shakespeare.*
- CHE'RRY-BAY.** *f.* Laurel.
- CHE'RRY-CHEEKED.** *a.* [from *cherry* and *cheek*.] Having ruddy cheeks. *Congreve.*
- CHE'RRYPIT.** *f.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole. *Shak.*
- CHERSONESE.** *f.* [*χερσόνεος*.] A peninsula.
- CHERT.** *f.* [from *quartz*, German.] A kind of flint. *Woodward.*
- CHE'RUB.** *f.* plural *cherubim*. [*כרוב*] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. *Culmet.*
- CHERU'BICK.** *a.* [from *cherub*.] Angelick; relating to the cherubim. *Milton.*
- CHERU'BIN.** *a.* [from *cherub*.] Angelical. *Sb.*
- CHE'RVIL.** *f.* [*chærophyllum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*
- To CHE'RUP.** *v. n.* [from *cheer up*.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice. *Spenser.*
- CHE'SLIP.** *f.* A small vermin. *Skinner.*
- CHESS.** *f.* [*chec*, Fr.] A game in which two sets of men are moved in opposition.
- CHE'SS-APPLE.** *f.* A species of wild service.
- CHE'SS-BOARD.** *f.* The board or table on which the game of chess is played. *Prior.*
- CHE'SS-MAN.** *f.* A puppet for chess. *Locke.*
- CHE'SSOM.** *f.* Mellow earth. *Bacon.*
- CHEST.** *f.* [*cyst*, Sax. *cista*, Lat.]
1. A box in which things are laid up. *Shak.*
 2. A **CHEST of Drawers.** A case with moveable boxes or drawers.
 3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly. *Pope.*
- To CHEST.** *v. a.* To reposit in a chest.
- CHEST-FOUNDING.** *f.* A disease in horses. A pleurisy, or peripneumony.
- CHE'STED.** *a.* Having a chest.
- CHE'STNUT.** } *f.* [*chastaigne*, Fr.]
- CHE'STNUT-TREE.** } [*castanea*, Lat.]
1. A tree and fruit.
 2. The name of a brown colour. *Shaksp.*
- CHE'STON.** *f.* A kind of plum.
- CHEVALIER.** *f.* [Fr.] A knight. *Shaksp.*
- CHEVAUX de Frise.** *f.* [Fr.] The Friesland horse, which is a piece of timber, traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; a turnpike, or tourniquet.

CHI

- CHE'VEN.** *f.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A fish; the chub.
- CHE'VRIL.** *f.* [*cheverau*, French.] A kid; kid-leather: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- CHE'VISANCE.** *f.* [French.] Enterprize; achievement; not in use. *Spenser.*
- To CHEW.** *v. a.* [*ceopyan*, Saxon.]
1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate. *Arb.*
 2. To meditate; to ruminate in the thoughts. *Prior.*
 3. To taste without swallowing. *Bacon.*
- To CHEW.** *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate. *Pope.*
- CHICA'NE.** *f.* [*chicane*, French.]
1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice. *Locke.*
 2. Artifice in general. *Prior.*
- To CHICA'NE.** *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.
- CHICA'NER.** *f.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophister; a wrangler. *Locke.*
- CHICA'NERY.** *f.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; mean arts of wrangle. *Arbutnot.*
- CHICK.** } *f.* [*ciccen*, Sax. *kiecken*, Dutch.]
- CHICKEN.** } *Chicken* is the old plural of *chick*, though now used as a singular noun.]
1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird. *Davies. Swift.*
 2. A word of tenderness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A term for a young girl. *Swift.*
- CHI'CKENHEARTED.** *a.* Cowardly; timorous; fearful. *Spenser.*
- CHI'CKENPOX.** *f.* An eruptive distemper.
- CHI'CKLING.** *f.* [from *chick*.] A small chick.
- CHI'CKPEA.** *f.* A kind of small pea.
- CHI'CKWEED.** *f.* A plant. *Wise man.*
- To CHIDE.** *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*; part. *chid* or *chidden*. [*chidan*, Saxon.]
1. To reprove; to check. *Waller.*
 2. To drive with reproof. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To blame; to reproach. *Prior.*
- To CHIDE.** *v. n.*
1. To clamour; to scold. *Swift.*
 2. To quarrel with. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To make a noise. *Shakespeare.*
- CHI'DER.** *f.* A rebuker; a reprover. *Shak.*
- CHIEF.** *a.* [*chef*, the head, French.]
1. Principal; most eminent. *Pope.*
 2. Eminent; extraordinary. *Proverbs.*
 3. Capital; of the first order. *Locke.*
- CHIEF.** *f.* [from the adj.] A military commander; a leader of armies. *Pope.*
- CHI'EFLESS.** *a.* Wanting a head; being without a leader. *Pope.*
- CHI'EFLY.** *ad.* Principally; eminently; more than common. *Dryden.*
- CHI'EFRIE.** *f.* [from *chief*.] A small rent paid to the lord paramount. *Spenser.*
- CHI'EFTAIN.** *f.* [from *chief*.]
1. A leader; a commander. *Spenser.*
 2. The head of a clan. *Davies.*
- CHIE'VANCE.** *f.* Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount: obsolete. *Bacon.*
- CHILBLAIN.** *f.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*.] A fore made by frost. *Temple.*
- CHILD.** *f.* plur. **CHILDREN.** [*child*, Sax.]
1. An infant, or very young person. *Wake.*

CHI

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent. *Addison.*
 3. Any thing the product or effect of another.
 4. To be with CHILD. To be pregnant.
TO CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children. *Arbutnot.*
CHILDBEARING. *particip. f.* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*
CHILDBED. *f.* The state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour. *Arbutnot.*
CHILDBIRTH. *f.* Travail; labour. *Sid.*
CHILDED. *a.* Furnished with a child. *Shak.*
CHILDERMASS DAY. [from *child* and *mass*.] The day of the week throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized. *Carew.*
CHILDHOOD. *f.* [from *child*.]
 1. The state of infants; the time in which we are children. *Rogers.*
 2. The time of life between infancy and puberty. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The properties of a child. *Dryden.*
CHILDISH. *a.* [from *child*.]
 1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple. *Bacon.*
 2. Becoming only children; puerile. *Sidney.*
CHILDISHLY. *ad.* In a childish trifling way; like a child. *Hayward.*
CHILDISHNESS. *f.* [from *childish*.]
 1. Puerility; triflingness. *Locke.*
 2. Harmlessness. *Shakespeare.*
CHILDESS. *a.* [from *child*.] Without children; without offspring. *Milton.*
CHILDLIKE. *a.* [from *child* and *like*.] Becoming or befitting a child. *Hooker.*
CHILD. *f.* [from *χίλις*.] A thousand. *Hold.*
CHILIA' EDRON. *f.* [from *χίλια*.] A figure of a thousand sides. *Locke.*
CHILL. *a.* [cele, Saxon.]
 1. Cold; that is cold to the touch. *Milton.*
 2. Having the sensation of cold. *Rowe.*
 3. Dull; not warm; not forward.
 4. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.
 5. Unaffectionate; cold of temper.
CHILL. *f.* Chiliness; cold. *Derham.*
TO CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To make cold. *Dryden. Creech.*
 2. To depress; to deject. *Rogers.*
 3. To blast with cold. *Blackmore.*
CHILLINESS. *f.* [from *chilly*.] A sensation of shivering cold. *Arbutnot.*
CHILLY. *a.* Somewhat cold. *Phillips.*
CHILNESS. *f.* [from *chill*.] Coldness; want of warmth. *Bacon.*
CHIMB. *f.* [kime, Dut.] The end of a barrel.
CHIME. *f.* [chirne, an old word.]
 1. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. The correspondence of sound. *Dryden.*
 3. The sound of bells struck with hammers. *Sh.*
 4. The correspondence of proportion or relation. *Grew.*
TO CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To sound in harmony. *Prior.*
 2. To correspond in relation or proportion. *Lo.*
 3. To agree; to fall in with. *Arbutnot.*

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4. To suit with; to agree, *Locke.*
 5. To jingle; to clatter. *Smith.*
TO CHIME. *v. a.*
 1. To move, or strike, or cause to sound harmonically. *Dryden.*
 2. To strike a bell with a hammer.
CHIME'RA. *f.* [chimera, Latin.] A vain and wild fancy. *Dryden.*
CHIME'RICAL. *a.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fanciful; fantastick. *Spectator.*
CHIME'RICALLY. *ad.* Vainly; wildly.
CHIMINAGE. *f.* [from *chimin*, an old law word.] A toll for passage through a forest. *Co.*
CHIMNEY. *f.* [cheminée, Fr.]
 1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house. *Swift.*
 2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke. *Shak.*
 3. The fire-place. *Raleigh.*
CHIMNEY-CORNER. *f.* The fire-side: proverbially, the place of idlers. *Denham.*
CHIMNEYPIECE. *f.* The ornamental piece round the fire-place. *Swift.*
CHIMNEYSWEEPER. *f.* One whose trade is to clean foul chimneys of foot. *Shaksp.*
CHIN. *f.* [cinne, Sax.] The part of the face beneath the upper lip. *Dryden.*
CHINA. *f.* [from *China*.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent. *Pope.*
CHINA-ORANGE. *f.* The sweet orange, brought originally from China. *Mortimer.*
CHINA-ROOT. *f.* A medicinal root, brought originally from China.
CHINCOUGH. *f.* [kincken, to pant, Dutch, and cough.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject. *Floyer.*
CHINE. *f.* [esebine, French.]
 1. The part of the back in which the spine or backbone is found. *Sidney.*
 2. A piece of the back of an animal. *Shak.*
TO CHINE. *v. a.* To cut into chines. *Dryden.*
CHINK. *f.* [cinan, to gape, Saxon.]
 1. A small aperture longwise. *Swift.*
 2. A small sharp sound made by the collision of metal, and by shaking money in a purse.
 3. Money, in burlesque.
TO CHINK. *v. a.* To shake so as to make a sound. *Pope.*
TO CHINK. *v. n.* To sound by striking each other. *Arbutnot.*
CHINKY. *a.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening in narrow clefts. *Dryden.*
CHINTS. *f.* Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours. *Pope.*
CHIOPPINE. *f.* A high shoe. *Cowley.*
CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Saxon *cýppan* *ceapan*, to buy. *Gibson.*
TO CHIP. *v. a.* [from *chop*.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time. *Thomson.*
CHIP. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument. *Taylor.*
 2. A small piece, however made. *Woodward.*

CHO

CHIPPING. *f.* A fragment cut off. *Mortimer.*
CHIRAGRICAL. *a.* [from *chiragra*, Lat.]
 Having the gout in the hand. *Brown.*
CHIROGRAPHER. *f.* [*χρῖς*, the hand, and *γράφω*, to write.] He that exercises or professes the art of writing. *Bacon.*
CHIROGRAPHIST. *f.* One that tells fortunes by examining the hand. *Arbutnot.*
CHIROGRAPHY. *f.* The art of writing.
CHIROMANCER. *f.* One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand. *Dryden.*
CHIROMANCY. *f.* [*χρῖς*, the hand, and *μαντήρ*, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand. *Brown.*
TO CHIRP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up*.] To make a cheerful noise: as birds. *Sidney.*
TO CHIRP. *v. a.* To make cheerful. *Pope.*
CHIRP. *f.* The voice of birds or insects. *Spesta.*
CHIRPER. *f.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps.
TO CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceopian, Sax.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*
CHIRURGEON. *f.* [*χρῖς*, *ουργός*.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a surgeon. *South.*
CHIRURGERY. *f.* [from *chirurgion*.] The art of curing by external applications. *Sidney.*
CHIRURGICAL. } *a.*
CHIRURGICK. }
 1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts. *Mortimer.*
 2. Manual in general. *Wilkins.*
CHISEL. *f.* [*ciseau*, Fr.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away. *Wotton.*
TO CHISEL. *v. a.* To cut with a chisel.
CHIT. *f.* [*chico*, little, Spanish.]
 1. A child; a baby. *Addison.*
 2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer.*
 3. A freckle.
TO CHIT. *v. n.* To sprout. *Mortimer.*
CHITCHAT. *f.* [from *chat*.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. *Spektor.*
CHITTERLINGS. *f.* [from *schysterlingh*, Dutch.] The guts; the bowels.
CHITTY. *a.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a baby.
CHIVALROUS. *a.* [from *chivalry*.] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike. *Sp.*
CHIVALRY. *f.* [*chevalerie*, French.]
 1. Knighthood; a military dignity. *Bacon.*
 2. The qualifications of a knight; as, valour, dexterity in arms. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The general system of knighthood. *Dryd.*
 4. An adventure; an exploit. *Sidney.*
 5. The body or order of knights. *Shaksp.*
 6. [In law.] A tenure of land by knights service. *Cowell.*
CHIVES. *f.* [*cive*, French.]
 1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers with seeds at the end. *Ray.*
 2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*
CHLOROSIS. *f.* [from *χλωρ*, green.] The greenishness.
TO CHOK. See **CHOK.**
CHOCOLATE. *f.* [*chocolate*, Spanish.]
 1. The cake or mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut with other substances,

CHO

to be dissolved in hot water. *Chambers.*
 2. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate in hot water. *Arbutnot.*
CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *f.* A house where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tat.*
CHODE. The old preterit of *chide*.
CHOICE. *f.* [*choix*, French.]
 1. The act of choosing; election. *Dryden.*
 2. The power of choosing; election. *Grew.*
 3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.
 4. The thing chosen. *Prior.*
 5. The best part of any thing. *Hooker.*
 6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of election. *Shakspeare.*
CHOICE. *a.* [*choisi*, French:]
 1. Select; of extraordinary value. *Walton.*
 2. Chary; frugal; careful. *Taylor.*
CHOICELESS. *a.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of choosing. *Hammond.*
CHOICELY. *ad.* [from *choice*.]
 1. Curiously; with exact choice. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Valuably; excellently. *Walton.*
CHOICENESS. *f.* [from *choice*.] Nicety; particular value. *Evelyn.*
CHOIR. *f.* [from *chorus*, Latin.]
 1. An assembly or band of singers. *Waller.*
 2. The singers in divine worship. *Shaksp.*
 3. The part of the church where the singers are placed. *Shakspeare.*
TO CHOK. *v. a.* [æcecan, Saxon.]
 1. To suffocate. *Waller.*
 2. To stop up; to obstruct. *Chapman.*
 3. To hinder by obstruction. *Davies.*
 4. To suppress. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To overpower. *Dryden.*
CHOK. *f.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.
CHOK-PEAR. *f.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]
 1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.
 2. Any sarcasm that stops the mouth. *Clarif.*
CHOKER. *f.* [from *choke*.]
 1. One that chokes or suffocates another.
 2. One that puts another to silence.
 3. Any thing that cannot be answered.
CHOKY. *a.* [from *choke*.] That has the power of suffocation.
CHOLAGOGUES. *f.* [*χολος*, bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile.
CHOLER. *f.* [*cholera*, Latin, from *χολα*.]
 1. The bile. *Wotton.*
 2. The humour which is supposed to produce irascibility. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Anger; rage. *Prior.*
CHOLERICK. *a.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]
 1. Abounding with choler. *Dryden.*
 2. Angry; irascible. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Offensive. *Raleigh.*
CHOLERICKNESS. *f.* [from *cholerick*.]
 Anger; irascibility; peevishness.
TO CHOOSE. *v. a.* I *chose*, I have *chosen* or *chose*. [*choisir*, Fr. *ceoran*, Saxon.]
 1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To take; not to refuse. *South.*
 3. To select; to pick out of a number. *Job.*
 4. To elect for eternal happiness.

CHO

- To CHOOSE.** *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. *Tillotson.*
- CHO'OSER.** *f.* [from *choose*.] He that has the power of choosing; elector. *Drayton.*
- To CHOP.** *v. a.* [*ceapan*, Saxon.]
1. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another. *Bacon.*
 2. To put one thing in the place of another. *Bacon.*
 3. To bandy; to altercation. *Bacon.*
- To CHOP.** *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dut. *couper*, Fr.]
1. To cut with a quick blow. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To devour eagerly. *Dryden.*
 3. To mince; to cut into small pieces. *Locke.*
 4. To break into chinks. *Shakspeare.*
- To CHOP.** *v. n.*
1. To do anything with a quick motion. *Ba.*
 2. To catch with the mouth. *L'Esrange.*
 3. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly. *Bacon.*
- CHOP.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A piece chopped off. *King.*
 2. A small piece of meat. *King.*
 3. A crack, or cleft. *Bacon.*
- CHO'PHOUSE.** *f.* [*chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment. *Spectator.*
- CHO'PIN.** *f.* [French.]
1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.
 2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.
- CHO'PPING.** *part. a.* An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation.
- CHO'PPING-BLOCK.** *f.* [*chop* and *block*.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces. *Mortimer.*
- CHOPPING-KNIFE.** *f.* A knife with which cooks mince their meat. *Sidney.*
- CHO'PPY.** *a.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks. *Shakspeare.*
- CHOPS.** *f.* [from *chaps*.]
1. The mouth of a beast. *L'Esrange.*
 2. The mouth of any thing in familiar language.
- CHO'RAL.** *a.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert. *Milton.*
 2. Singing in a choir. *Amburst.*
- CHORD.** *f.* [*chorde*, Latin.]
1. The string of a musical instrument.
 2. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.
- To CHORD.** *v. a.* To furnish with strings. *Dry.*
- CHORDE'E.** *f.* [from *chorde*, Lat.] A contraction of the frenum.
- CHO'RION.** *f.* [*χῶριον*, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fetus.
- CHO'RISTER.** *f.* [from *chorus*.]
1. A singer in cathedrals; a singing boy.
 2. A singer in a concert. *Spenser.*
- CHORO'GRAPHER.** *f.* [*χορηγος* and *γραφω*.] He that describes particular regions or countries.
- CHOROGRAPHICAL.** *a.* Descriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh.*
- CHOROGRAPHICALLY.** *ad.* In a chorographical manner.
- CHORO'GRAPHY.** *f.* The art or practice of describing particular regions.

CHR

- CHO'RUS.** *f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]
1. A number of fingers; a concert. *Dryden.*
 2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The songs between the acts of a tragedy.
 4. Verses of a song in which the company joins the finger.
- CHOSE.** The preter tense of *choose*.
- CHO'SEN.** The part. pass. of *choose*.
- CHOUGH.** *f.* [*ceo*, Sax.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea. *Bacon.*
- CHOULE.** *f.* The crop of a bird. *Brown.*
- To CHOUSE.** *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Swift.*
- CHOUSE.** *f.*
1. A bubble; a tool. *Hudibras.*
 2. A trick or sham.
- CHRISM.** *f.* [*χρίσμα*, an ointment.] Unguent, or unction. *Hammond.*
- CHRISOM.** *f.* [See *CHRISM*.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. *Graunt.*
- To CHRISTEN.** *v. a.* [*christen*, Sax.]
1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.
 2. To name; to denominate. *Burnet.*
- CHRISTENDOM.** *f.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity. *Hooker.*
- CHRISTENING.** *f.* [from *christen*.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity. *Bacon.*
- CHRISTIAN.** *f.* [*christianus*, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ. *Tillotson.*
- CHRISTIAN.** *a.* Professing the religion of Christ. *Shakspeare.*
- CHRISTIAN-NAME.** *f.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.
- CHRISTIANISM.** *f.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]
1. The christian religion.
 2. The nations professing christianity.
- CHRISTIANITY.** *f.* [*christienté*, French.] The religion of christians. *Addison.*
- To CHRISTIANIZE.** *v. a.* [from *christian*.] To make christian. *Dryden.*
- CHRISTIANLY.** *ad.* [from *christian*.] Like a christian.
- CHRISTMAS.** *f.* [from *Christ* and *mas*.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.
- CHRISTMAS-BOX.** *f.* A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas. *Gay.*
- CHRIST'S THORN.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- CHROMA'TICK.** *a.* [*χρῶμα*, colour.]
1. Relating to colour. *Dryden.*
 2. Relating to a certain species of ancient musick. *Arbutnot.*
- CHRONICAL.** } *a.* [from *χρονος*, time.] A
- CHRONICK.** } *chronical* distemper is of length, opposed to *acute*. *Brown.*
- CHRONICLE.** *f.* [*chronique*, French.]
1. A register of events in order of time. *Sba.*
 2. A history. *Dryden.*
- To CHRONICLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To record in chronicle, or history. *Spenser.*
 2. To register; to record. *Congreve.*
- CHRONICLER.** *f.* [from *chronicle*.]

CHU

1. A writer of chronicles. *Donne.*
2. A historian. *Raleigh.*
- CHRO'NOGRAM.** *f.* [*χρόνος* and *γράφω*.] An inscription including the date of any action. *Howel.*
- CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL.** *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.
- CHRONOGRAMMATIST.** *f.* A writer of chronograms. *Addison.*
- CHRONO'LOGER.** *f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time. *Holder.*
- CHRONOLO'GICAL.** *a.* [*from chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale.*
- CHRONOLO'GICALLY.** *ad.* [*from chronological*.] In a chronological manner; according to the exact series of time.
- CHRONO'LOGIST.** *f.* One that studies or explains time; a chronologer. *Locke.*
- CHRONO'LOGY.** *f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time. *Prior.*
- CHRONO'METER.** *f.* [*χρόνος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time. *Derham.*
- CHRY'SALIS.** *f.* [*from χρυσός*, gold.] Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*
- CHRY'SOLITE.** *f.* [*χρυσός* and *λίθος*.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*
- CHRYSO'PRASUS.** *f.* [*χρυσός* and *πράσινος*.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green. *Revelation.*
- CHUB.** *f.* [*from cop*, a great head.] A river fish; the cheven. *Walton.*
- CHU'BBED.** *a.* Big-headed like a chub.
- To CHUCK.** *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen.
- To CHUCK.** *v. a.*
 1. To call as a hen calls her young. *Dryden.*
 2. To give a gentle blow under the chin. *Cong.*
- CHUCK.** *f.*
 1. The voice of a hen. *Temple.*
 2. A word of endearment. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A sudden small noise.
- CHUCK-FARTHING.** *f.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. *Arbutnot.*
- To CHU'CKLE.** *v. n.* [*schaecken*, Dutch.] To laugh vehemently, or convulsively. *Prior.*
- To CHU'CKLE.** *v. a.* [*from chuck*.]
 1. To call as a hen. *Dryden.*
 2. To cocker; to fondle. *Dryden.*
- CHU'ET.** *f.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*
- CHUFF.** *f.* A coarse blunt clown. *L'Esfrange.*
- CHUFFILY.** *ad.* Surlyly; stomachfully. *Clarif.*
- CHU'FFINESS.** *f.* [*from chuffy*.] Clownishness.
- CHU'FFY.** *a.* [*from chuff*.] Blunt; surly.
- CHUM.** *f.* [*cham*, Armorick.] A chamberfellow.
- CHUMP.** *f.* A thick heavy piece of wood. *Max.*
- CHURCH.** *f.* [*ciſce*, Sax. *kyrkia*.]
 1. The collective body of christians. *Hooker.*
 2. The body of christians adhering to one particular form of worship. *Watts.*
 3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God. *Hooker.*

CHY

- To CHURCH.** *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.
- CHURCH-ALE.** *f.* [*from church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church. *Carew.*
- CHURCH-ATTIRE.** *f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service. *Hooker.*
- CHUR'CHMAN.** *f.* [*church* and *man*.]
 1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman. *Clarendon.*
 2. An adherent to the church of England.
- CHURCH-WARDENS.** *f.* Officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, churchyard, and such things as belong to both. *Cowell.*
- CHU'RCHYARD.** *f.* The ground adjoining the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Pope.*
- CHURL.** *f.* [*ceopl*, Saxon.]
 1. A rustick; a countryman. *Dryden.*
 2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*
 3. A miser; a niggard. *Shakspeare.*
- CHU'RGLISH.** *a.* [*from churl*.]
 1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Selfish; avaricious. *King.*
 3. Unpliant; crossgrained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding. *Mortimer.*
 4. Vexatious; obstructive. *Crashaw.*
- CHU'RGLISHLY.** *ad.* [*from churlish*.] Rudely; brutally. *Howel.*
- CHU'RGLISHNESS.** *f.* [*from churlish*.] Brutality; ruggedness of manner. *L'Esfrange.*
- CHURME.** *f.* A confused sound; a noise. *Bac.*
- CHURN.** *f.* [*properly chern*, from *kern*, Dut. *cepen*, Sax.] The vessel in which butter is, by agitation, coagulated. *Gay.*
- To CHURN.** *v. n.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]
 1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion. *Dryden.*
 2. To make butter by agitating the milk.
- CHU'RRWORM.** *f.* [*from cyrran*, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancricketer. *Skinner.*
- CHYLA'CEOUS.** *a.* [*from chyle*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle. *Floyer.*
- CHYLE.** *f.* [*χυλος*.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment. *Ar.*
- CHYLIFA'CTION.** *f.* [*from chyle*.] The act or process of making chyle in the body. *Ar.*
- CHYLIFA'CTIVE.** *a.* [*chylus* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.
- CHYLOPOE'TICK.** *a.* [*χυλος* and *ποιέω*.] Having the power of forming chyle. *Arbutnot.*
- CHY'LOUS.** *f.* [*from chyle*.] Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle. *Arbutnot.*
- CHY'MICAL.** } *a.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]
- CHY'MICK.** }
 1. Made by chymistry. *Dryden.*
 2. Relating to chymistry. *Pope.*
- CHY'MICALLY.** *ad.* In a chymical manner.
- CHY'MIST.** *f.* [*See CHYMISTRY*.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire. *Pope.*
- CHY'MISTRY.** *f.* [*from χυμος*, juice, or *χυμα*, to melt.] An art whereby sensible bodies are so changed by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine.

CIN

CIBARIOUS. *a.* [*cibarius*, Lat.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CIBOL. *f.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion. *Mortimer.*

CICATRICE, or CICATRIX. *f.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]

1. The scar remaining after a wound. *Shak.*
2. A mark; an impressure. *Shakspeare.*

CICATRI'SANT. *f.* [from *cicatrice*.] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. *a.* [from *cicatrice*.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *f.* [from *cicatrice*.]

1. The act of healing the wound. *Harvey.*
2. The state of being healed, or skinned over. *Sharp.*

To CICATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix*.] To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over. *Quincy.*

CICELY. *f.* [*Emyrbil*.] An herb.

CICHO'RA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory. *Floyer.*

To CICURATE. *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness. *Brown.*

CICURA'TION. *f.* The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness. *Ray.*

CIDER. *f.* [*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital.]

1. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.
2. The juice of apples expressed and fermented. *Philips.*

CIDERIST. *f.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CIDERKIN. *f.* [from *cider*.] The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out. *Mortimer.*

CILIARY. *a.* [*cilium*, Latin.] Belonging to the eyelids. *Ray.*

CILICIOUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*, haircloth, Lat.] Made of hair. *Brown.*

CIME'LIARCH. *f.* [from *καμηλαρχης*.] The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church.

CIMETER. *f.* [*cimitarra*, Spanish.] A sort of sword, short and recurved. *Dryden.*

CINCTURE. *f.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]

1. Something worn round the body. *Pope.*
2. An enclosure. *Bacon.*
3. A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column. *Chambers.*

CINDER. *f.* [*ceindre*, French.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched. *Waller.*
2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame. *Swift.*

CINDER-WOMAN. } *f.* A woman, whose

CINDER-WENCH. } trade is to rake in

heaps of ashes, and gather cinders. *Arbutn.*

CINERATION. *f.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes.

CINERITIOUS. *a.* [*cinericus*, Lat.] Having the form or state of ashes. *Cheyne.*

CINERULENT. *a.* Full of ashes.

CINGLE. *f.* [from *cingulum*, Latin.] A girth for a horse.

CINNABAR. *f.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious; the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion. *Woodward.*

CINNABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. *f.* [*cinnamomum*, Latin.] The

CIR

fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon. *Chambers.*

CINQUE. *f.* [Fr.] Five.

CINQUE-FOIL. *f.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved flower.

CINQUE-PACE. *f.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance. *Shakspeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *f.* [*cinque-ports*, Fr.] The cinque ports are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rummey, and Hithe; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must have been added to the first institution. *Cowell.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *a.* Having five spots. *Sb.*

CION. *f.* [*sion*, or *scion*, French.]

1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant. *Howel.*
2. The shoot engrafted on a stock. *Bacon.*

CIPHER. *f.* [*chifre*, Fr. *cifra*, low Lat.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure.
2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figure. *South.*
3. An intertexture of letters. *Pope.*
4. A character in general. *Raleigh.*
5. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it. *Donne.*

To CIPHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise arithmetick. *Arbutnot.*

To CIPHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters. *Hayward.*

To CIR'CINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Latin.] To make a circle; to compass round. *Bailey.*

CIRCINATION. *f.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round. *Bailey.*

CIR'CLE. *f.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre. *Locke.*
2. The space included in a circular line.
3. A round body; an orb. *Isaiab.*
4. Compass; enclosure. *Shakspeare.*
5. An assembly surrounding the principal person. *Pope.*
6. A company; an assembly. *Addison.*
7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated. *Dryden.*
8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition inferred from the foregoing. *Watts.*
9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*

To CIR'CLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing. *Bacon.*
2. To enclose; to surround. *Prior.*
3. To circle in. To confine; to keep together. *Digby.*

To CIR'CLE. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins. *Pope.*

CIR'CLED. *a.* Having the form of a circle; round. *Shakspeare.*

CIR'CLET. *f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb; properly a little circle. *Pope.*

CIR'CLING. *part. a.* Circular; round. *Mil.*

CIRCUIT. *f.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving round any thing. *Watts.*

CIR

2. The space enclosed in a circle. *Milton.*
 3. Space, or extent; measured by travelling round. *Hooker.*
 4. A ring; a diadem. *Shakspeare.*
 5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes. *Davies.*
- To CIRCUI'T. *v. n.* To move circularly.
- CIRCUITE'ER. *f.* [from *circuit.*] One that travels a circuit. *Pope.*
- CIRCUIT'ION. *f.* [from *circuitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of going round any thing.
 2. Compass; maze of argument. *Hooker.*
- CIRCULAR. *a.* [from *circularis*, Latin.]
1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle. *Addison.*
 2. Successive in order; always returning.
 3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis.*
 4. Ending in itself. *Baker.*
 5. CIRCULAR Letter. A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.
 6. CIRCULAR Lines. Such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle.
 7. CIRCULAR Sailing, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.
- CIRCULARITY. *f.* [from *circular.*] A circular form. *Brown.*
- CIRCULARLY. *ad.* [from *circular.*]
1. In form of a circle. *Burnet.*
 2. With a circular motion. *Dryden.*
- To CIRCULATE. *v. n.* [from *circulus.*]
1. To move in a circle. *Denham.*
 2. To be dispersed. *Addison.*
- To CIRCULATE. *v. a.* To put about. *Swift.*
- CIRCULATION. *f.* [from *circulate.*]
1. Motion in a circle. *Burnet.*
 2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state. *Swift.*
 3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning. *Hoo.*
- CIRCULATORY. *f.* [from *circulate.*] A chymical vessel, wherein that which rises from the vessel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.
- CIRCUM'AMBIENCY. *f.* [from *circumambient.*] The act of encompassing. *Brown.*
- CIRCUM'AMBIENT. *a.* [from *circum* and *ambio*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing. *Wilkins.*
- To CIRCUM'AMBULATE. *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about.
- To CIRCUMCI'SE. *v. a.* [from *circumcido*, Lat.] To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews. *Luke.*
- CIRCUMCI'SION. *f.* [from *circumciso.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin. *Milton.*
- To CIRCUMDU'CT. *v. a.* [from *circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*
- CIRCUMDU'CTION. *f.* [from *circumduct.*]
1. Nullification; cancellation. *Ayliffe.*
 2. A leading about. *Hooker.*
- CIRCUMFERENCE. *f.* [from *circumferentia*, L.]
1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing. *Newton.*
 2. The space enclosed in a circle. *Milton.*
 3. The external part of an orbicular body.

CIR

4. An orb; a circle. *Milton.*
- To CIRCUMFERENCE. *v. a.* To include in a circular space. *Brown.*
- CIRCUMFERE'NTOR. *f.* [from *circumferens.*] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles. *Chambers.*
- CIRCUMFLEX. *f.* [from *circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave. *Holder.*
- CIRCUMFLUENCE. *f.* [from *circumfluent.*] An enclosure of waters.
- CIRCUMFLUENT. *a.* [from *circumfluent*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing. *Pope.*
- CIRCUMFLUOUS. *a.* [from *circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters. *Pope.*
- CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from house to house.
- To CIRCUMFU'SE. *v. a.* [from *circumfusio*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way. *Bacon.*
- CIRCUMFU'SILE. *a.* [from *circumfundibilis*, Lat.] That may be poured round any thing. *Pope.*
- CIRCUMFU'SION. *f.* The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.
- To CIRCUMGYRATE. *v. a.* [from *circumgyrus*, Lat.] To roll round. *Ray.*
- CIRCUMGYRA'TION. *f.* [from *circumgyratus*, Lat.] The act of running round. *Cheyne.*
- CIRCUMJA'CENT. *a.* [from *circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing.
- CIRCUMI'TION. *f.* [from *circumitus*, Lat.] The act of going round.
- CIRCUMLIGA'TION. *f.* [from *circumligo*, Lat.]
1. The act of binding round.
 2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.
- CIRCUMLOCU'TION. *f.* [from *circumlocutio*, L.]
1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis. *Swift.*
 2. The use of indirect expressions. *L'Estran.*
- CIRCUMMU'RED. *a.* [from *circum* and *murus*.] Walled round. *Shakspeare.*
- CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. *a.* That may be sailed round. *Ray.*
- To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [from *circum* and *navigo*.] To sail round.
- CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION. *f.* The act of sailing round. *Asbutnot.*
- CIRCUMNAVIGA'TOR. *f.* One that sails round.
- CIRCUMPLICA'TION. *f.* [from *circumplico*, Lat.]
1. The act of enwrapping on every side.
 2. The state of being enwrapped.
- CIRCUMPO'LAR. *a.* [from *circum* and *polar*.] Round the pole.
- CIRCUMPOSITION. *f.* [from *circum* and *positio*.] The act of placing any thing circularly. *Evelyn.*
- CIRCUMRA'SION. *f.* [from *circumrasio*, Latin.] The act of shaving or paring round.
- CIRCUMROTA'TION. *f.* [from *circum* and *roto*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel.
- To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [from *circum* and *scribo*, Latin.]
1. To enclose in certain lines or boundaries.
 2. To bound; to limit; to confine. *Southern.*

CIR

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. *f.* [*circumscriptio*, Lat.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude. *Ray.*

2. Limitation; boundary. *Shakspeare.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. *a.* [*from circumseribo.*] Enclosing the superficies. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSPECT. *a.* [*circumspectum*, Lat.] Cautious; watchful on all sides. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPECTION. *f.* [*from circumspect.*] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention. *Clarendon.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVE. *a.* [*circumspectrum*, Lat.] Attentive; vigilant; cautious. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY. *ad.* [*from circumspective.*] Cautiously; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY. *ad.* [*from circumspect.*] Watchfully; vigilantly. *Ray.*

CIRCUMSPETNESS. *f.* [*from circumspet.*] Caution; vigilance. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMSTANCE. *f.* [*circumstantia*, Lat.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact. *South.*

2. Accident; something adventitious. *Davies.*

3. Incident; event. *Clarendon.*

4. Condition; state of affairs. *Bentley.*

TO CIRCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* To place in particular situation, or relation to the things. *Don.*

CIRCUMSTANT. *a.* [*circumstant*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing. *Digby.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *a.* [*circumstantialis*, low Latin.]

1. Accidental; not essential. *South.*

2. Incidental; casual. *Donne.*

3. Full of small events; particular. *Prior.*

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY. *f.* [*from circumstantial.*] The appendage of circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. *ad.*

1. According to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally. *Glanville.*

2. Minutely; exactly. *Broome.*

TO CIRCUMSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [*from circumstante.*]

1. To place in particular circumstances. *Bra.*

2. To place in a particular condition. *Swift.*

TO CIRCUMVALLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To enclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION. *f.* [*from circumvallate.*]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place. *Watts.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged. *Howel.*

CIRCUMVECTION. *f.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

TO CIRCUMVENT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.]

To deceive; to cheat; to delude. *Knolles.*

CIRCUMVENTION. *f.* [*from circumvent.*]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat. *Collier.*

2. Prevention; preoccupation. *Shakspeare.*

TO CIRCUMVEST. *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Lat.]

To cover round with a garment. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLUTION. *f.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.]

The act of flying round.

CIT

TO CIRCUMVOLV. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Latin.] To roll round. *Glanville.*

CIRCUMVOLUTION. *f.* [*circumvolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling round.

2. The state of being rolled round. *Arbut.*

3. The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins.*

CIRCUS. *f.* [*circus*, Lat.] An open space.

CIRQUE. *f.* [*circa*, Lat.] A case; a tegument.

CIST. *f.* [*cista*, Lat.] A case; a tegument.

CISTED. *a.* [*from cist.*] Enclosed in a cist.

CISTERN. *f.* [*cisterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

2. A reservoir; an enclosed fountain.

3. Any receptacle for water. *Shakspeare.*

CISTUS. *f.* [*Lat.*] Rockrose.

CIT. *f.* [*contracted from citizen.*] An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townsman.

CITADEL. *f.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortress; a castle in a city. *Dryden.*

CITAL. *f.* [*from cite.*]

1. Reproof; impeachment. *Shakspeare.*

2. Summons; citation; call into court.

3. Quotation; citation.

CITATION. *f.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a person before a judge. *Ayl.*

2. Quotation; the adduction of any passage from another author.

3. The passage or words quoted. *Watts.*

4. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*

CITATORY. *a.* [*from to cite.*] Having the power or form of citation. *Ayliffe.*

TO CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to summon. *Prior.*

3. To quote. *Hooker.*

CITER. *f.* [*from cite.*]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter. *Atterbury.*

CITESS. *f.* [*from cit.*] A city woman. *Dryd.*

CITHERN. *f.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp. *Mac.*

CITIZEN. *f.* [*citoyen*, French.]

1. A freeman of a city. *Raleigh.*

2. A townsman; a man of trade. *Shaksp.*

3. An inhabitant. *Dryden.*

CITIZEN. *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakspeare.*

CITRINE. *a.* [*citrinus*, Latin.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow. *Floyer.*

CITRINE. *f.* [*from citrinus*, Lat.] A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from blemishes. *Hill.*

CITRON-TREE. *f.* [*from citrus*, Latin.] One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem. *Miller. Addison.*

CITRON-WATER. *f.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*

CITRUL. *f.* Pumpkin.

CITY. *f.* [*citê*, French.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants. *Temple.*

2. [In the English-law.] A town corporate, that hath a bishop. *Corwell.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city. *Shaksp.*

CLA

CITY. *a.* Relating to the city. *Shakspeare.*

CIVET. *f.* [*civette*, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat; and the perfume is formed like a kind of grease, in a bag under its tail. *Bacon.*

CIVICK. *a.* [*civicus*, Lat.] Relating to civil honours; not military. *Pope.*

CIVIL. *a.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government. *Hooker.*

2. Not in anarchy; not wild. *Rescommon.*

3. Not foreign; intestine. *Bacon.*

4. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*.

5. Not natural; as, a person banished is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural, death.

6. Not military; as, the *civil* magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.

7. Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.

8. Civilized; not barbarous. *Spenser.*

9. Complaisant; gentle; well bred. *Dryden.*

10. Grave; sober. *Milton.*

11. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government. *Shakspeare.*

CIVILIAN. *f.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law. *Bacon.*

CIVILITY. *f.* [from *civil*.]

1. Freedom from barbarity. *Davies.*

2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour. *Clarendon.*

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

To CIVILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality. *Waller.*

CIVILIZER. *f.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.

CIVILLY. *ad.* [from *civil*.]

1. In a manner relating to government.

2. Not criminally. *Ayliffe.*

3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness. *Collier.*

4. Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*

CIZE. *f.* [from *incisa*, Latin.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form: often written *size*. *Grew.*

CLACK. *f.* [*klatchen*, German, to rattle.]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise: generally used in contempt for the tongue. *Prior.*

2. The **CLACK of a Mill.** A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or, that which strikes the hopper and promotes the running of the corn. *Betterton.*

To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noise.

2. To let the tongue run.

CLAD. *part. pret.* Clothed; invested. *Swift.*

To CLAIM. *v. a.* [from *clamer*, Fr.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively. *Locke.*

CLAIM. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another. *Cornwall.*

ELA

CLAIMABLE. *a.* [from *claim*.] That may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT. *f.* [from *claim*.] He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER. *f.* [from *claim*.] He that makes a demand.

To CLAMBER. *v. n.* To climb with difficulty. *Shakspeare. Ray.*

To CLAMM. *v. n.* [*clæmian*, Saxon.] To clog with any glutinous matter. *L'Estrange.*

CLAMMINESS. *f.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscidness; tenacity. *Moxon.*

CLAMMY. *a.* [from *clammy*] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; ropy. *Addison.*

CLAMOROUS. *a.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud. *Swift.*

CLAMOUR. *f.* [*clamor*, Lat.] Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation. *King Charles.*

To CLAMOUR. *v. n.* To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate. *Shakspeare.*

CLAMP. *f.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.

2. A quantity of bricks. *Mortimer.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Ends of tables are commonly *clamped*. *Moxon.*

CLAN. *f.* [*klaan*, in the Highlands, signifies children.]

1. A family; a race. *Milton.*

2. A body or sect of persons. *Swift.*

CLANULAR. *a.* [*clancularius*, Lat.] Clandestine; secret; private. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDESTINE. *a.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private. *Blackmore.*

CLANDESTINELY. *ad.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately. *Swift.*

CLANG. *f.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A sharp, shrill noise. *Milton.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clangor*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise. *Prior.*

CLANGOUR. *f.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A loud shrill sound. *Dryden.*

CLANGOUS. *a.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang. *Brown.*

CLANK. *f.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise. *SpeStator.*

To CLAP. *v. a.* [*clappan*, Saxon.]

1. To strike together with a quick motion. *Job.*

2. To add one thing to another. *Taylor.*

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly. *Prior.*

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud. *Dryden.*

5. To infect with a venereal poison. *Wijeman.*

6. **To CLAP up.** To complete suddenly. *Howel.*

To CLAP. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noise. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing. *Shakspeare.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

CLAP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision. *Sw.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion. *Sw.*

3. An explosion of thunder. *Halswill.*

4. An act of applause. *Addison.*

CLA

5. A venereal infection. *Pope.*
 6. The nether part of the beak of a hawk.
CLAPPER. *f.* [from *clap*.]
 1. One who claps with his hands.
 2. The tongue of a bell. *Addison.*
CLAPPERCLAW. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tongue beat; to scold.
CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCIEUX. *f.*
 The second king at arms: so named from the duchy of *Clarence*.
CLARE-OBSCURE. *f.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in painting. *Pope.*
CLARET. *f.* [*clairret*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale red colour. *Boyle.*
CLARICHORD. *f.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A musical instrument in form of a spinet, but more ancient. *Chambers.*
CLARIFICATION. *f.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities. *Bacon.*
CLARIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]
 1. To purify or clear any liquor. *Bacon.*
 2. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
CLARION. *f.* [*clarin*, Span.] A trumpet. *Pope.*
CLARITY. *f.* [*clarté*, French.] Brightness; splendour. *Raleigh.*
CLARY. *f.* An herb. *Bacon.*
CLASH. *v. n.* [*klatsen*, Dutch.]
 1. To make a noise by mutual collision. *Denb.*
 2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. *South.*
 3. To contradict; to oppose. *Spectator.*
CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise. *Dryden.*
CLASH. *f.*
 1. A noisy collision of two bodies. *Denham.*
 2. Opposition; contradiction. *Atterbury.*
CLASP. *f.* [*cleppe*, Dutch.]
 1. A hook to hold any thing close. *Addison.*
 2. An embrace. *Shakspeare.*
CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shut with a clasp. *Hooker.*
 2. To catch and hold by twining. *Milton.*
 3. To enclose between the hands. *Bacon.*
 4. To embrace. *Smith.*
 5. To enclose. *Shakspeare.*
CLASPER. *f.* [from *clasp*.] The tendril or thread of a creeping plant. *Ray.*
CLASPKNIFE. *f.* A knife which folds into the handle.
CLASS. *f.* [from *classis*, Latin.]
 1. A rank or order of persons. *Dryden.*
 2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school. *Watts.*
 3. A set of beings or things. *Addison.*
TO CLASS. *v. a.* To range according to some stated method of distribution. *Arbutnot.*
CLASSICAL, or CLASSICK. *a.* [*classicus*, Lat.]
 1. Relating to antique authors. *Felton.*
 2. Of the first order or rank. *Arbutnot.*
CLASSICK. *f.* An author of the first rank.
CLASSIS. *f.* [Latin.] Order; sort; body.
CLATTER. *v. n.* [*clatpunge*, a rattle, Saxon.]
 1. To make a noise by knocking two sono-

CLE

- rous bodies frequently together. *Dryden.*
 2. To utter a noise by being struck together.
 3. To talk fast and idly. *Decay of Piety.*
TO CLATTER. *v. a.*
 1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle. *Milton.*
 2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.*
CLATTER. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A rattling noise made by the frequent collision of sonorous bodies. *Swift.*
 2. Any tumultuous and confused noise. *B. Jon.*
CLAVATED. *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; fet with knobs. *Woodward.*
CLAUDEMENT. *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; enclosing; confining.
TO CLAUDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Latin.] To halt; to limp.
CLAUDICATION. *f.* The habit of halting.
CLAVE. The preterit of *cleave*.
CLAVELLATED. *a.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.
CLAVER. *f.* [*clæpp*, Saxon.] Clover.
CLAVICLE. *f.* [*clavicula*, Latin.] The collar bone. *Wiseman.*
CLAUSE. *f.* [*clausula*, Latin.]
 1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence. *Hooker.*
 2. An article, or particular stipulation.
CLAUSTRAL. *a.* [from *claustrum*, Latin.] Relating to a cloister. *Ayliffe.*
CLAUSURE. *f.* [*clausura*, Latin.] Confinement. *Geddes.*
CLAW. *f.* [*clapan*, Saxon.]
 1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails. *Spenser. Garib.*
 2. A hand, in contempt.
TO CLAW. *v. a.* [*clapan*, Saxon.]
 1. To tear with nails or claws. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To tear or scratch in general. *Hudibras.*
 3. To scratch or tickle. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To *CLAW off*. To scold. *L'Estrange.*
CLAWBACK. *f.* A flatterer; a wheedler.
CLAWED. *a.* [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws. *Grew.*
CLAY. *f.* [*clai*, Welsh.] Unctuous and tenacious earth. *Watts.*
TO CLAY. *v. a.* To cover with clay.
CLAY-COLD. *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth. *Rowe.*
CLAY-PIT. *f.* A pit where clay is dug.
CLAYEY. *a.* Consisting of clay. *Derham.*
CLAYISH. *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay. *Harvey.*
CLAYMARE. *f.* [*clay* and *marl*.] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay. *Mortimer.*
CLEAN. *a.* [*clæpe*, Saxon.]
 1. Free from dirt or filth. *Spenser.*
 2. Chaste; innocent; guiltless.
 3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy. *Waller.*
 4. Not leprous. *Leviticus.*
CLEAN. *ad.*
 1. Quite; perfectly; fully. *Hooker.*
 2. Without miscarriage. *Henley.*
TO CLEAN. *v. a.* To free from dirt or filth.
CLEANLY. *ad.* In a cleanly manner.
CLEANLINESS. *f.* [from *cleanly*.]

CLE

3. Freedom from dirt or filth. *Addison.*
2. Neatness of dress; purity. *Sidney.*
- CLE'ANLY.** *a.* [from *clean*.]

 1. Free from dirtiness; pure in the person. *Prior.*
 2. That makes cleanliness. *Glanville.*
 3. Pure; immaculate. *L'Estrange.*
 4. Nice; artful.

- CLE'ANLY.** *ad.* [from *clean*.] Elegantly; neatly.
- CLE'ANNESS.** *f.* [from *clean*.]

 1. Neatness; freedom from filth. *Dryden.*
 2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness. *Pope.*
 3. Purity; innocence.

- To CLEANSE.** *v. a.* [clænsian, Saxon.]

 1. To free from filth or dirt. *Prior.*
 2. To purify from guilt. *Dryden.*
 3. To free from noxious humours. *Arbutb.*
 4. To free from leprosy. *Mark.*
 5. To scour. *Addison.*

- CLE'ANSER.** *f.* [clænsepe, Saxon.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours; a detergent. *Arbutbnot.*
- CLEAR.** *a.* [clair, French; clarus, Latin.]

 1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transparent; luminous. *Denham.*
 2. Free from clouds; serene. *Milton.*
 3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
 4. Perspicuous; not ambiguous. *Temple.*
 5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable. *Milt.*
 6. Apparent; manifest; not hid. *Hooker.*
 7. Quick to understand; acute. *Milton.*
 8. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable. *Pope.*
 9. Unprepossessed; impartial. *Sidney.*
 10. Free from distress or prosecution. *Gay.*
 11. Free from deductions or incumbrances.
 12. Vacant; unobstructed. *Shakspeare.*
 13. Untangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy. *Shakspeare.*
 14. Canorous; sounding distinctly. *Addison.*
 15. Free; guiltless. *Dryden.*

- CLEAR.** *ad.*

 1. Plainly; not obscurely. *Milton.*
 2. Clean; quite; completely. *L'Estrange.*

- CLEAR.** *f.* A term used by builders for the inside of a house.
- To CLEAR.** *v. a.*

 1. To make bright; to brighten. *Dryden.*
 2. To free from obscurity. *Boyle.*
 3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate. *Hayward.*
 4. To cleanse. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To remove any encumbrance. *Addison.*
 6. To free from anything offensive. *Locke.*
 7. To clarify; as, to clear liquors.
 8. To gain without deduction. *Addison.*
 9. To CLEAR a ship, at the customhouse, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.

- To CLEAR.** *v. n.*

 1. To grow bright; to recover transparency.
 2. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements. *Bacon.*

- CLE'ARANCE.** *f.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.
- CLE'ARER.** *f.* Brightener; purifier; enlightener. *Addison.*

CLE

- CLE'ARLY.** *ad.* [from *clear*.]
1. Brightly; luminously. *Hooker.*
 2. Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.*
 3. With discernment; acutely. *Ben Jonson.*
 4. Without entanglement. *Bacon.*
 5. Without by-ends; honestly. *Tillotson.*
 6. Without deduction or cost.
 7. Without reserve; without subterfuge. *Dav.*
- CLE'ARNESS.** *f.* [from *clear*.]
1. Transparency; brightness. *Bacon.*
 2. Splendour; lustre. *Sidney.*
 3. Distinctness; perspicuity. *Addison.*
 4. Sincerity; honesty. *Bacon.*
 5. Freedom from imputation of ill. *Shakspeare.*
- CLEARSI'GHTEd.** *a.* [clear and sight.] Discerning; judicious. *Denham.*
- To CLEARSTARCH.** *v. a.* [clear and starch.] To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*
- To CLEAVE.** *v. n.* pret. *clave*. [cleoan, Sax.]
1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to. *Job.*
 2. To unite aptly; to fit. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To unite in concord. *Hooker. Knoller.*
 4. To be concomitant. *Hooker.*
- To CLEAVE.** *v. a.* pret. *clowe, clave, or cleft*; part. pass. *claven or cleft*. [cleoan, Sax.]
1. To divide with violence; to split. *Milton.*
 2. To divide; to part naturally. *Deuter.*
- To CLEAVE.** *v. n.*
1. To part asunder. *Pope.*
 2. To suffer division. *Newton.*
- CLE'AVER.** *f.* [from *cleave*.] A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbutb.*
- CLEES.** *f.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed.
- CLEF.** *f.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.
- CLEFT.** *part. pass.* [from *cleave*.] Divided; parted asunder. *Milton.*
- CLEFT.** *f.* [from *cleave*.] A space made by the separation of parts; a crack. *Woodw.*
- To CLE'FTGRAFT.** *v. a.* [cleft and graft.] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch. *Mortimer.*
- CLE'MENCY.** *f.* [clemence, Fr. clementia, Lat.]
1. Mercy; remission of severity. *Addison.*
 2. Mildness; softness. *Dryden.*
- CLE'MENT.** *a.* [clemens, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind. *Shakspeare.*
- To CLEPE.** *v. a.* [clýpan, Sax.] To call. *Sb.*
- CLE'RGY.** *f.* [clergé, Fr. clerus, Lat. κληρὸς.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God. *Shakspeare.*
- CLE'RGYMAN.** *f.* A man in holy orders; not a laick. *Swift.*
- CLE'RICAL.** *a.* [clericus, Latin.] Relating to the clergy. *Bacon.*
- CLERK.** *f.* [clenic, Saxon.]
1. A clergyman. *Ayliffe.*
 2. A scholar; a man of letters. *South.*
 3. A man employed under another as a writer. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A petty writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds. *Arbutbnot.*
 5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLI

CLE'RKSHIP. *f.* [from *clerk*.]

1. Scholarship.
2. The office of a clerk of any kind. *Swift.*

CLEVE, CLIFF, CLIVE. At the beginning or end of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill.

CLE'VER. *a.*

1. Dexterous; skilful. *Addison.*
2. Just; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope.*

CLE'VERLY. *ad.* [from *clever*.] Dexterously; fitly; handsomely. *Hudibras.*

CLE'VERNESS. *f.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEW. *f.* [clype, Saxon.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom. *Rescommon.*
2. A guide; a direction. *Smith.*

To CLEW. *v. n.* *To clew the Sails*, is to raise them, in order to be furled.

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*clieken*, Dutch.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise. *Gay.*

CLIC'KER. *f.* The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLIC'KET. *f.* The knocker of a door.

CLIE'NT. *f.* [*clens*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence. *Taylor.*
2. A dependant. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIE'NTED. *participial a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*

CLIE'NTLE. *f.* [*clientela*, Latin.] The condition or office of a client. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIE'NTSHIP. *f.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *f.* [*clivas*, Lat. *clif*, Sax.] A steep rock; a rock broken and craggy. *Bacon.*

CLIFT. *f.* The same with *CLIFF*. *Spenser.*

CLIMA'CTER. *f.* [*κλιμακτῆρ*.] A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time. *Brown.*

CLIMACTE'RICAL. *a.* [from *climacter*.]

CLIMACTE'RICK. *s.* Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

CLIM'ATE. *f.* [*κλίμα*.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.
2. A region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

To CLIM'ATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. *Shakspeare.*

CLIM'ATURE. *f.* Climate. *Shakspeare.*

CLIM'AX. *f.* [*κλίμαξ*.] Gradation; ascent: a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually. *Dryden.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. [*climan*, Sax.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. *Samuel.*

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To ascend; to mount. *Prior.*

CLIM'BER. *f.* [from *climb*.]

1. One that mounts or scales any place; a mounter; a riser. *Carew.*

CLO

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb. *Miller.*

CLIME. *f.* [from *climate*.] Climate; region; tract of earth. *Milton. Atterbury.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [*clýniza*, Saxon.]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it. *Dryden.*

2. To contract or double the fingers. *Swift.*

3. To bend the point of a nail on the other side.

4. To confirm; to fix: as, to *clinch* an argument.

CLINCH. *f.* [from the verb.] A pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle. Dryden.*

CLIN'CHER. *f.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; particip. *I have clung*. [*clýnger*, Danish.]

1. To hang upon by twining round. *Swift.*

2. To adhere, as followers or friends. *B. Jon.*

3. To dry up; to consume. *Shakspeare.*

CLINGY. *a.* [from *cling*.] Clinging; adhesive.

CLINICAL. *a.* [*κλινω*, to lie down.] That

CLINICK. *s.* keeps the bed with infirmity.

A *clinical* lecture is a discourse upon a dis-

ease, made by the bed of the patient.

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise. *Prior.*

CLINK. *f.* A sharp successive noise. *Shakspeare.*

CLINQUANT. *a.* [French.] Dressed in embroidery, in spangles. *Shakspeare.*

To CLIP. *v. a.* [*clippan*, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round;

to enfold in the arms. *Sidney.*

2. To cut with sheers. *Suckling. Bentley.*

3. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges. *Locke.*

4. To curtail; to cut short. *Addison.*

5. To confine; to hold. *Shakspeare.*

CLIP'PER. *f.* One that debases coin by cutting. *Addison.*

CLIP'PING. *f.* The part cut or clipped off. *Loc.*

CLIV'ER. *f.* An herb. *Miller.*

CLOAK. *f.* [*lach*, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment. *Pope.*
2. A concealment; a cover. *Peter.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.*

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal. *Spenser.*

CLOAKBAG. *f.* A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried. *Shakspeare.*

CLOCK. *f.* [*clocc*, Welsh, from *cluck*, a bell.]

1. The instrument which tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell. *Bacon.*

2. It is a usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock?* for *What hour is it?* Or, *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour*.

3. *The clock of a stocking*; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle. *Swift.*

4. An insect; a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER. *f.* An artificer whose profession is to make clocks. *Derham.*

CLOCKWORK. *f.* Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock. *Prior.*

CLOD. *f.* [*clud*, Saxon.]

1. A lump of earth or clay. *Ben Jonson.*

CLO

2. A turf; the ground. *South.*
 3. Any thing concreted together. *Carw.*
 4. Any thing vile, base, and earthy. *Milton.*
 5. A dull gross fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*
To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate. *Milton.*
To CLOD. *v. a.* To pelt with clods.
CLODDY. *a.* [from *clod.*]
 1. Consisting of clods; earthy; gross. *Shaksp.*
 2. Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer.*
CLODPATE. *f.* [*clod* and *pate.*] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.
CLODPATED. *a.* [from *clodpate.*] Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless. *Arbutnot.*
CLODPOLL. *f.* A thickskull; a dolt. *Shak.*
To CLOG. *v. a.* [from *log.*]
 1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to encumber with shackles. *Digby.*
 2. To hinder; to obstruct. *Raleigh.*
 3. To load; to burden. *Shakspere.*
To CLOG. *v. n.*
 1. To coalesce; to adhere. *Evelyn.*
 2. To be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsec matter. *Sharp.*
CLOG. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A load; a weight; any encumbrance hung to hinder motion. *Milton.*
 2. A hinderance; an obstruction. *Donne.*
 3. A kind of additional shoe, worn by women to keep them from wet.
 4. A wooden shoe. *Harvey.*
CLOGGINESS. *f.* The state of being clogged.
CLOGGY. *a.* [from *clog.*] That has the power of clogging up.
CLOISTER. *f.* [clauſter, Sax. *cloistre*, Fr.]
 1. A religious retirement. *Davies.*
 2. A peristyle; a piazza.
To CLOISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to confine. *Sb.*
CLOISTERAL. *a.* Solitary; retired. *Walton.*
CLOISTERED. *part. a.* [from *cloister.*]
 1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters. *Shaksp.*
 2. Built with peristyles or piazzas. *Wotton.*
CLOISTRESS. *f.* [from *cloister.*] A nun. *Sb.*
CLOMB. The preterit of *to climb.*
To CLOOM. *v. a.* [clæmian, Sax.] To close or shut with viscous matter. *Mortimer.*
To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*clor*, Fr. *clausa*, Latin.]
 1. To shut; to lay together. *Prior.*
 2. To conclude; to finish. *Wake.*
 3. To enclose; to confine. *Shakspere.*
 4. To join; to unite fractures. *Addison.*
To CLOSE. *v. n.*
 1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together. *Bacon.*
 2. To **CLOSE upon.** To agree upon. *Temple.*
 3. To **CLOSE with,** or *in with.* To come to an agreement with; to unite with. *South.*
CLOSE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Any thing shut, without outlet. *Bacon.*
 2. A small field enclosed. *Carw.*
 3. The manner of shutting. *Chapman.*
 4. The time of shutting up. *Dryden.*
 5. A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon.*
 6. A pause or cessation. *Dryden.*
 7. A conclusion or end. *Milton.*

CLO

- CLOSE.** *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Shut fast. *Wilkin.*
 2. Without inlet; secret; private. *Dryden.*
 3. Confined; stagnant. *Bacon.*
 4. Compact; solid; dense. *Barnet.*
 5. Viscous; glutinous. *Wilkin.*
 6. Concise; brief; compressed. *Dryden.*
 7. Joined without any intervening distance or space. *Ben Jonson.*
 8. Joined one to another. *Shakspere.*
 9. Narrow; as, a *close* alley.
 10. Admitting small distance. *Dryden.*
 11. Undiscovered. *Shakspere.*
 12. Hidden; secret; not revealed. *Boyle.*
 13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty. *Sb.*
 14. Cloudy; sly. *Shakspere.*
 15. Without wandering; attentive. *Locke.*
 16. Full to the point; home. *Dryden.*
 17. Retired; solitary. *Chronicles.*
CLOSE. *ad.* The same with *closely.* *Milton.*
CLOSEBODIED. *a.* Made to fit the body exactly. *Ayliffe.*
CLOSEHANDED. *a.* Covetous. *Arbutnot.*
CLOSELY. *ad.* [from *close.*]
 1. Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle.*
 2. Without much space intervening. *Shaksp.*
 3. Attentively. *Pope.*
 4. Secretly; slyly. *Carw.*
 5. Without deviation. *Dryden.*
CLOSENESS. *f.* [from *close.*]
 1. The state of being shut. *Bacon.*
 2. Narrowness; straitness.
 3. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift.*
 4. Compactness; solidity. *Bentley.*
 5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement. *Sb.*
 6. Secrecy; privacy. *Collier.*
 7. Covetousness; sly avarice. *Addison.*
 8. Connexion; dependance. *South.*
CLOSER. *f.* [from *close.*] A finisher; a concluder.
CLOSESTOOL. *f.* A chamber implement.
CLOSET. *f.* [from *close.*]
 1. A small room of privacy and retirement.
 2. A private repository of curiosities. *Dryden.*
To CLOSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shut up, or conceal, in a closet. *Herbert.*
 2. To take into a closet for a secret interview. *Swift.*
CLOSH. *f.* A distemper in the feet of cattle.
CLOSURE. *f.* [from *close.*]
 1. The act of shutting up. *Boyle.*
 2. That by which any thing is closed or shut. *Pope.*
 3. The parts enclosing; enclosure. *Shaksp.*
 4. Conclusion; end; not in use. *Shaksp.*
CLOT. *f.* [*klotte*, Dut. a mass.] Concretion; coagulation; grume. *Bacon.*
To CLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To form clots; to hang together. *Philips.*
 2. To concreate; to coagulate. *Philips.*
CLOTH. *f.* plural *clotbs* or *clotbers*. [*clot*, Sax.]
 1. Any thing woven for dress or covering.
 2. The piece of linen spread upon a table.
 3. The canvass on which pictures are delineated. *Dryden.*
 4. *Clotbes.* Dress; habit; garment; vesture.
 5. The covering of a bed. *Prior.*

CLO

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. and particip. *clothed* or *clad*. [from *cloth*.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with drefs, from cold and injuries. *Addison.*
2. To adorn with drefs. *Ray.*
3. To invest, as with clothes. *Dryden.*
4. To furnish or provide with clothes.

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* To wear clothes. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'THIER. *f.* [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth. *Graunt.*

CLO'THING. *f.* [from *to clothe*.] Drefs; vesture; garments. *Swift.*

CLOTHSHE'ARER. *f.* One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap. *Hakewill.*

CLO'TPOLL. *f.* [from *clot* and *poll*.]

1. Thickskull; blockhead. *Shakspeare.*
2. Head, in scorn. *Shakspeare.*

To CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [klotteren, Dutch.] To concreate; to coagulate. *Dryden.*

CLO'TTY. *a.* [from *clot*.] Full of clots; concreated; full of concretions. *Mortimer.*

CLOUD. *f.* [derivation not known.]

1. A dark collection of vapours in the air.
2. A vein or stain, in stones or other bodies.
3. Any state of obscurity or darkness. *Waller.*
4. Any thing that spreads wide. *Atterbury.*

To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to obscure.
2. To make of gloomy appearance. *Pope.*
3. To obscure; to make less evident. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To variegate with dark veins. *Pope.*

To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLO'UDBERRY. *f.* A plant; knotberry.

CLO'UDCAPT. *a.* Topped with clouds. *Sb.*

CLOUDCOMPELLING. *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected. *Waller.*

CLO'UDILY. *ad.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. With clouds; darkly.
2. Obscurely; not peripicuously. *Spenser.*

CLO'UDINESS. *f.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness. *Harvey.*
2. Want of brightness. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS. *a.* [from *cloud*.] Clear; unclouded; bright; luminous. *Pope.*

CLOUDY. *a.* [from *cloud*.]

1. Obscured with clouds. *Exodus.*
2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible. *Watts.*
3. Gloomy of look; not cheerful. *Spenser.*
4. Marked with spots or veins.
5. Not bright; wanting lustre. *Boyle.*

CLOVE. The preterit of *cleave*.

CLOVE. *f.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable spice, brought from Ternate, the fruit or seed of a large tree. *Brown.*
2. One of the parts into which garlic separates. [from *cloue*, pret. of *cleave*.] *Tate.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *f.* [from its smelling like *cloves*.] A flower.

CLO'VEN. Part. pret. from *cleave*.

CLO'VEN-FOOTED. } *a.* [*cloven* and *foot*,
CLO'VEN-HOO'FED. } or *hoof*.] Having the foot divided into two parts; bituluous.

CLU

CLOVER. *f.* [*clæpen*, Saxon.]

1. A species of trefoil. *Shakspeare.*
2. To live in CLOVER, is to live luxuriously.

CLO'VERED. *a.* [from *clover*.] Covered with clover. *Thomson.*

CLOUGH. *f.* [*clough*, Saxon.] A cliff.

CLOUGH. *f.* [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

CLOUT. *f.* [*clout*, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use. *Swift.*
2. A patch on a shoe or coat.
3. Anciently, The mark of white cloth at which archers shot. *Shakspeare.*
4. An iron plate to an axle-tree.

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely. *Milton.*
2. To cover with cloth. *Spenser.*
3. To join awkwardly together. *Ascham.*

CLO'UTED. particip. *a.* Congealed; coagulated; for *clotted*. *Gay.*

CLO'UTERLY. *a.* Clumsy; awkward. *Mort.*

CLOWN. *f.* [*lown*, Saxon.]

1. A rustick; a churl. *Sidney.*
2. A coarse ill-bred man. *Swift.*

CLO'WNERY. *f.* [from *clown*.] Ill-breeding; churlishness; rudeness. *L'Estrange.*

CLO'WNISH. *a.* [from *clown*.]

1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns. *Dryden.*
2. Coarse; rough; rugged. *Spenser.*
3. Uncivil; ill-bred. *Shakspeare.*
4. Clumsy; ungainly. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY. *ad.* Coarsely; rudely.

CLO'WNISHNESS. *f.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness. *Locke.*
2. Incivility; brutality.

To CLOY. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. to nail up]

1. To satiate; to fate; to surfeit. *Sidney.*
2. To strike the beak together. *Shakspeare.*
3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLO'YLESS. *a.* [from *cloy*.] That cannot cause satiety. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'YMENT. *f.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion; beyond appetite. *Shakspeare.*

CLUB. *f.* [*cluppa*, Welsh.]

1. A heavy stick. *Spenser.*
2. The name of one of the suits of cards.
3. The shot or dividend to be paid. *L'Estr.*
4. An assembly of good fellows. *Dryden.*
5. Contribution; joint charge. *Hudibras.*

To CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence. *King.*
2. To join to one effect. *Pope.*

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

CLUBHE'ADED. *a.* [*club* and *head*.] Having a thick head. *Derbam.*

CLUBLA'W. *f.* [*club* and *law*.] The law of arms. *Addison.*

CLUBRO'OM. *f.* [*club* and *room*.] The room in which a club or company assembles. *Add.*

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [*cloccan*, Saxon.] To call chickens, as a hen. *Ray.*

CLUMP. *f.* [from *lump*.] A shapeless piece, nearly equal in its dimensions.

CLUMPS. *f.* A numbskull. *Skinner.*
CLUMSILY. *ad.* [from *clumfy.*] Awkwardly.
CLUMSINESS. *f.* [from *clumfy.*] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of dexterity. *Collier.*
CLUMSY. *a.* [*lompfch*, Dutch, stupid.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy. *Dryden.*
CLUNG. The preterit and participle of *cling*.
CLUNG. *a.* [*clungu*, Saxon.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold.
CLUSTER. *f.* [*clýrten*, Saxon.]
 1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together. *Bacon.*
 2. A number of animals gathered together. *Milton.*
 3. A body of people collected. *Addison.*
To CLUSTER. *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Dry.*
To CLUSTER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.
CLUSTER-GRAPE. *f.* The small black grape, called the currant. *Mortimer.*
CLUSTERY. *a.* Growing in clusters.
To CLUTCH. *v. a.*
 1. To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Herbert.*
 2. To comprise; to grasp. *Collier.*
 3. To contract; to double the hand. *Shakf.*
CLUTCH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.
 2. The paws; the talons. *L'Estrange.*
 3. Hands. *Stillington.*
CLUTTER. *f.* [See *CLATTER.*] A noise; a bustle; a busy tumult. *King.*
To CLUTTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noise or bustle.
CLYSTER. *f.* [*χλυστρον*,] An injection into the anus. *Arbutnot.*
To COACERVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] To heap up together. *Bacon.*
COACERVATION. *f.* [from *coacervate.*] The act of heaping together. *Bacon.*
COACH. *f.* [*cocbe*, French.] A carriage of pleasure or state. *Sidney. Pope.*
To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach. *Pope.*
COACH-BOX. *f.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits. *Arbutnot.*
COACH-HIRE. *f.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach. *Spectator.*
COACH-HOUSE. *f.* The house in which the coach is kept from the weather. *Swift.*
COACHMAKER. *f.* The artificer whose trade is to make coaches. *Swift.*
COACHMAN. *f.* The driver of a coach.
To COACT. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act.*] To act together; to act in concert. *Shakfpeare.*
COACTION. *f.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulsion; force. *South.*
COACTIVE. *a.* [from *coact.*]
 1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive. *Raleigh.*
 2. Acting in concurrence; obsolete. *Shakf.*
COADJUMENT. *f.* Mutual assistance.
COADJUTANT. *a.* [*con* and *adjuv*, Lat.] Helping; operating. *Phillips.*
COADJUTOR. *f.*
 1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate. *Garth.*

2. [In the canon law.] One who is appointed to perform the duties of another. *Ayliffe.*
COADJUVANCY. *f.* Help; concurrent help; contribution of help. *Brown.*
COADUNITION. *f.* The conjunction of different substances into one mass. *Hale.*
To COAGMENT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Latin.] To congregate. *Glanville.*
COAGMENTATION. *f.* [from *coagment.*] Coacervation into one mass. *Ben Jonson.*
COAGULABLE. *a.* [from *coagulate.*] That is capable of concretion. *Boyle.*
To COAGULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Latin.] To force into concretions. *Bacon.*
To COAGULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations. *Boyle.*
COAGULATION. *f.* [from *coagulate.*]
 1. Concretion; congelation.
 2. The body formed by coagulation. *Arbutnot.*
COAGULATIVE. *a.* [from *coagulate.*] That has the power of causing concretion. *Boyle.*
COAGULATOR. *f.* [from *coagulate.*] That which causes coagulation. *Arbutnot.*
COAL. *f.* [*col*, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dutch.]
 1. The common fossil fuel. *Denham.*
 2. The cinder of burnt wood; charcoal. *Bac.*
 3. Any thing inflamed or ignited. *Dryden.*
To COAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To burn wood to charcoal. *Carew.*
 2. To delineate with coal. *Camden.*
COAL-BLACK. *a.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the highest degree. *Dryden.*
COAL-MINE. *f.* A mine in which coal is dug.
COAL-PIT. *f.* A pit made in the earth for digging coal. *Woodward.*
COAL-STONE. *f.* A sort of cannel coal.
COAL-WORK. *f.* A coalery. *Felton.*
COALERY. *f.* A place where coal is dug. *Woodward.*
To COALESCE. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Latin.]
 1. To unite in masses. *Newton.*
 2. To grow together; to join.
COALESCENCE. *f.* [from *coalesce.*] Concretion; union.
COALITION. *f.* [*coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body. *Bentley.*
COALY. *a.* Containing coal. *Milton.*
COAPTATION. *f.* [*con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*
To COARCT. } *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Lat.]
To COARCTATE. }
 1. To straiten; to confine. *Bacon.*
 2. To contract power; to restrain. *Ayliffe.*
COARCTATION. *f.* [from *coarctate.*]
 1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. *Bacon.*
 2. Contraction of any space. *Ray.*
 3. Restraint of liberty. *Bramhall.*
COARSE. *a.*
 1. Not refined. *Shakfpeare.*
 2. Not soft or fine.
 3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.
 4. Gross; not delicate. *Thomson.*
 5. Inelegant; unpolished. *Dryden.*
 6. Unfinished by art or education. *Arbutnot.*
 7. Mean; not nice; vile. *Orway.*

CO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Without fineness.
2. Meany; not elegantly. *Brown.*
3. Rudely; not civilly. *Dryden.*
4. Inelegantly. *Dryden.*

CO'ARSENESSE. *f.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Impurity; unrefined state. *Bacon.*
2. Roughness; want of fineness.
3. Grossness; want of delicacy. *L'Estrange.*
4. Roughness; rudeness of manners. *Garth.*
5. Meanness; want of nicety. *Addison.*

COAST. *f.* [*côte*, French.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. *Dryden.*
2. Side. *Newton.*

3. *The Coast is clear.* The danger is over; the enemies have marched off. *Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* To sail close by the shore; to sail within sight of land. *Arbuthnot.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To sail by. *Addison.*

CO'ASTER. *f.* He that sails timorously near the shore. *Dryden.*

COAT. *f.* [*cotte*, French.]

1. The upper garment. *Samuel.*
2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.
3. Vesture, as demonstrative of an office. *Sw.*
4. The hair or fur of a beast. *Milton.*
5. Any tegument or covering. *Derham.*
6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* To cover; to invest.To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *L'Ess.*CO'AXER. *f.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from *cop*, Sax. *kops*, Germ.] The head or top.

COB. *f.*

1. A sort of sea-fowl; called also *seacob*.
2. A spider; whence *cobweb*.

CO'BALT. *f.* A marcasite, plentifully impregnated with arsenick. *Woodward.*

To CO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely. *Shakspeare.*
2. To do or make any thing clumsily. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *f.* [from *cobble*.]

1. A mender of old shoes. *Addison.*
2. A clumsy workman in general. *Shaksp.*
3. Any mean person. *Dryden.*

CO'BIRONS. *f.* [*cob* and *iron*.] Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bacon.*

COBI'SHOP. *f.* [*con* and *bishop*.] A coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT. *f.* [*cob* and *nut*.] A boy's game.

CO'BSWAN. *f.* [*cob* and *swan*.] The head or leading swan. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'BWEB. *f.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a spider. *Spenser.*
2. Any snare or trap. *Swift.*

COCCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*coquus*; and *fera*.] Plants are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *f.* [*cocinilla*, Span.] An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried, from which a red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *a.* [from *coclea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform. *Brown.*

CO'CHLEATED. *a.* [from *coclea*, Latin.]Of a screwed or turbinated form. *Woodward.*COCK. *f.* [*cocc*, Saxon.]

1. The male to the hen. *Dryden.*
2. The male of any small bird. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The weathercock, that shows the direction of the wind by turning. *Shakspeare.*
4. The spout to let out water at will, by turning the top. *Pope.*
5. The notch of an arrow.
6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. *Grew.*
7. A conqueror; a leader. *Swift.*
8. Cockcrow. *Shakspeare.*
9. A cockboat; a small boat. *Shakspeare.*
10. A small heap of hay. *Mortimer.*
11. The form of a hat. *Addison.*
12. The style of a dial. *Chambers.*
13. The needle of a balance.
14. *Cock on the hoop.* Triumphant; exulting. *Camden. Hudibras.*

To COCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright. *Swift.*
2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness. *Prior.*
3. To mould the form of the hat.
4. To fix the cock of a gun for a discharge. *Dry.*
5. To raise hay in small heaps. *Spenser.*

To COCK. *v. n.*

1. To strut; to hold up the head. *Addison.*
2. To train or use fighting cocks. *Ben Jonson.*

COCKA'DE. *f.* [from *cock*.] A riband worn in the hat.

COCKATRICE. *f.* [*cock*, and *atrep*, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg. *Bacon.*

COCKBOAT. *f.* [*cock* and *boat*.] A small boat belonging to a ship. *Stillingfleet.*

COCKBROTH. *f.* Broth made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*

COCKCROW'ING. *f.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning. *Mark.*

To CO'CKER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] To cede; to fondle; to indulge. *Locke.*

CO'CKER. *f.* [from *cock*.] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

CO'CKEREL. *f.* A young cock. *Dryden.*

CO'CKET. *f.* A seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowell.*

CO'CKFIGHT. *f.* A battle of cocks. *Bacon.*

CO'CKHORSE. *a.* [*cock* and *horse*.] On horseback; triumphant; exulting. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE. *f.* [*coccol*, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn; a species of poppy. *Donne.*

CO'CKLE. *f.* [*coquille*, Fr.] A small testaceous fish. *Locke.*

COCKLE-STAIRS. *f.* Winding or spiral stairs.

To CO'CKLE. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles, like the shell of a cockle. *Gay.*

CO'CKLED. *a.* [from *cockle*.] Shelled, or turbinated. *Shakspeare.*

CO'CKLOFT. *f.* [*cock* and *loft*.] The room over the garret. *Dryden.*

CO'CKMASTER. *f.* One that breeds game-cocks. *L'Estrange.*

CO'CKMATCH. *f.* Cockfight for a prize.

CO'CKNEY. *f.* 1. A native of London. *Dorset.*
2. An effeminate, low citizen. *Shakspeare.*

CO'CKPIT. *f.* [cock and pit.] 1. The area where cocks fight. *Howell.*
2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war.

CO'CKSCOMB. *f.* A plant; lobfewort.

CO'CKSHEAD. *f.* A plant; sainfoin.

CO'CKSHUT. *f.* The close of the evening.

CO'CKSPUR. *f.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. *Miller.*

CO'CKSURE. *ad.* Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. *Shakspeare.*

CO'CKSWAIN. *f.* [cockspaine, Sax.] The officer that has the command of the cockboat.

CO'CKWEED. *f.* A plant; pepperwort.

CO'COA. *f.* [cacaotal, Spanish.] A species of palm-tree. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel affords a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves are used for thatching houses, and are wrought into baskets. *Miller.*

CO'CTILE. *a.* [coctilis, Lat.] Made by baking.

CO'CTION. *f.* [coctio, Lat.] The act of boiling.

COD. } *f.* A sea fish.

CODFISH. } *f.* A sea fish.

COD. *f.* [cobbe, Sax.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged. *Mortimer.*

To COD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cod. *Mortimer.*

CODDERS. *f.* [from cod.] Gatherers of peas.

CODE. *f.* [codex, Latin.] 1. A book.

2. A book of civil law. *Arbutnot.*

CO'DICIL. *f.* [codicillus, Latin.] An appendage to a will. *Prior.*

CODILLE. *f.* [codille, Fr.] A term at ombre.

To CO'DLE. *v. a.* [cofule, Lat.] To parboil.

CO'DLING. *f.* [from to codle.] An apple generally codled. *King.*

COEFFICACY. *f.* [con and efficacia, Latin.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect. *Brown.*

COEFFICIENCY. *f.* [con and efficio, Latin.] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end. *Glanville.*

COEFFICIENT. *f.* [con and efficiens, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another.

CO'ELIACK. *Passion.* [κωλία, the belly.] A diarrhoea arising from indigestion, whereby the aliment comes away little altered. *Quincy.*

COEMPTION. *f.* [coemptio, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of anything. *Bac.*

COE'QUAL. *a.* [from con and equalis, Lat.] Equal. *Shakspeare.*

COEQUA'LITY. *f.* [from coequal.] The state of being equal.

To COERCE. *v. a.* [coerceo, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force. *Ayliffe.*

COERCIBLE. *a.* [from coerceo.]

1. That may be restrained.

2. That ought to be restrained.

COERCION. *f.* [from coerceo.] Penal restraint; check. *South.*

COERCIVE. *a.* [from coerceo.] 1. That has the power of laying restraint.

2. That has the authority of restraining by punishment. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIAL. *a.* [con and essentia, Lat.] Participating of the same essence. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIALITY. *f.* [from coessential.] Participation of the same essence.

COETANEOUS. *a.* [con and aetas, Latin.] Of the same age with another. *Brown.*

COETERNAL. *a.* [con and aeterna, Latin.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*

COETERNALLY. *ad.* In a state of equal eternity with another. *Hooker.*

COETERNITY. *f.* [from coeternal.] Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hammond.*

COE'VAL. } *a.* coeval, Latin.] OF the

COE'VOUS. } same age. *Prior.* *South.*

COE'VAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A temporary. *Pope.*

To COEXIST. *v. n.* [con and existo, Latin.] To exist at the same time. *Hale.*

COEXISTENCE. *f.* [from coexist.] Existence at the same time with another. *Gray.*

COEXISTENT. *a.* Having existence at the same time with another. *Locke.*

To COEXTEND. *v. a.* [con and extendo, Latin.] To extend to the same space or duration with another. *Gray.*

COEXTENSION. *f.* [from coextend.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another. *Hale.*

COFFEE. *f.* [Arabick.] They have in Turkey a drink called coffee, made of a berry of the same name, as black as foot, and of a strong scent, which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. *Bacon.*

COFFEEHOUSE. *f.* [coffee and house.] A house where coffee is sold. *Prior.*

COFFEEMAN. *f.* One that keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.*

COFFEEPOT. *f.* The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER. *f.* [cofne, Saxon.] 1. A chest generally for keeping money. *Sp.*

2. Treasure. *Bacon.*

3. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat. *Chambers.*

To COFFER. *v. a.* To treasure up in chests. *Bacon.*

COFFERER of the King's Household. *f.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller. *Cowell.*

COFFIN. *f.* [cofin, French]

1. The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. *Sidney. Swift.*

2. A mould of paste for a pie. *Shakspeare.*

3. COFFIN of a Horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

COH

TO CO'FFIN. *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin. *Donne.*
CO'FFINMAKER. *f.* One whose trade is to make coffins. *Tatler.*

TO COG. *v. a.*

1. To flatter; to wheedle. *Shakspeare.*

2. To *Cog a die.* To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify. *Swift.*

3. To obtrude by falsehood. *Tillotson.*

TO COG. *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle. *Shakspeare.*

COG. *f.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

TO COG. *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY. *f.* [from *cogent*.] Force; strength; power of compelling; conviction. *Locke.*

CO'GENT. *a.* [*cogent*, Latin.] Forceful; irresistible; convincing; powerful. *Bentley.*

CO'GENTLY. *ad.* With irresistible force; forcibly; so as to force conviction. *Locke.*

CO'GGER. *f.* [from *to cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GGLESTONE. *f.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] What may be the subject of thought.

TO CO'GITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think; to exercise the mind.

COGITA'TION. *f.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking. *Hooker.*

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

3. Meditation; contemplation. *Milton.*

CO'GITATIVE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought. *Bentley.*

2. Given to deep meditation. *Wolton.*

COGNATION. *f.* [*cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred. *South.*

2. Relation; participation of the same nature. *Brown.*

COGNISE'E. *f.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cow.*

CO'GNISOUR. *f.* [In law.] He that passes or acknowledges a fine to another. *Cowell.*

COGNITION. *f.* [*cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction. *Brown.*

CO'GNITIVE. *a.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing. *South.*

CO'GNIZABLE. *a.* [*cognosable*, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Liable to be tried, or examined. *Ayliffe.*

CO'GNIZANCE. *f.* [*connoissance*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial. *South.*

2. A badge, by which one is known. *Bacon.*

COGNO'MINAL. *a.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the same name. *Brown.*

COGNOMINATION. *f.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *f.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing.

COGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] That may be known. *Hale.*

TO COHA'BIT. *v. n.* [*cobabito*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

2. To live together as husband and wife. *Fiddes.*

COHA'BITANT. *f.* An inhabitant of the same place. *Decay of Piety.*

COI

COHABITA'TION. *f.* [from *cobabit*.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

2. The state of living together as married persons. *Tatler.*

COHE'IR. *f.* [*cobares*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. *Taylor.*

COHE'IRESS. *f.* A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

TO COHE'RE. *v. n.* [*cobareo*, Latin.]

1. To stick together. *Woodward.*

2. To be well connected.

3. To suit; to fit. *Shakspeare.*

4. To agree.

COHE'RENCE. *f.* [*cobarentia*, Latin.]

COHE'RENCY. *f.* [*cobarentia*, Latin.]

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist division and separation. *Quincy. Bentley.*

2. Connexion; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another. *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a discourse.

4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating. *Locke.*

COHE'RENT. *a.* [*cobarens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Connected; united. *Locke.*

3. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted. *Shakspeare.*

4. Consistent; not contradictory. *Watts.*

COHE'SION. *f.* [from *cobere*.]

1. The act of sticking together. *Newton.*

2. The state of union. *Blackmore.*

3. Connexion; dependence. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE. *a.* [from *cobere*.] That has the power of sticking to another.

COHE'SIVENESS. *f.* [from *cobesive*.] The quality of being cohesive.

TO COH'BIT. *v. a.* [*cobibeo*, Latin.] To restrain; to hinder.

TO CO'HOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again. *Arbuthnot.*

COHOBATION. *f.* [from *cobobate*.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. *Quincy. Grew.*

CO'HORT. *f.* [*cobors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot.

2. A body of warriors. *Milton.*

COHORTA'TION. *f.* [*cobortatio*, Lat.] Encouragement by words; incitement.

COIF. *f.* [*coiffe*, French.] The headdress; a cap. *Bacon.*

CO'IFED. *a.* [from *coif*.] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE. *f.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Headdress. *Ad.*

COIGNE. *f.* [French.] A corner. *Shak.*

TO COIL. *v. a.* [*cueiller*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle.*

COIL. *f.* [*kollern*, German.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle. *Shakspeare.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *f.* [*coigne*, Fr.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly; called often *quoins*, or *quins*. *Shakspeare.*

COIN. *f.* [*cuneus*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

COL

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.
2. Payment of any kind. *Hammond.*
- To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To mint or stamp metals for money. *Sh.*
 2. To make or invent. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To forge any thing, in an ill sense. *Atterb.*
- CO'INAGE. *f.* [from *coin*.]
 1. The act or practice of coining money. *Ar.*
 2. Coin; money. *Brown.*
 3. The charges of coining money.
 4. New production; invention. *Dryden.*
 5. Forgery; invention. *Shakspeare.*
- To COINCIDE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Latin.]
 1. To fall upon the same point. *Cheyne.*
 2. To concur; to be consistent with. *Watts.*
- CO'INCIDENCE. *f.* [from *coincide*.]
 1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point. *Bentley.*
 2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; occurrence of many things at the same time. *Hale.*
- CO'INCIDENT. *a.* [from *coincide*.]
 1. Falling upon the same point. *Newton.*
 2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent. *South.*
- COINDICATION. *f.* [from *coincido* and *indico*, Latin.]

Many symptoms betokening the same cause.
- CO'INER. *f.* [from *coin*.]
 1. A maker of money; a minter. *Swift.*
 2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp.
 3. An inventor. *Camden.*
- To CO'JOIN. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Latin.] To join with another in the same office. *Shakspeare.*
- CO'ISTRIL. *f.* A coward; a runaway. *Shakspeare.*
- COIT. *f.* [*kote*, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark; a quoit. *Carew.*
- CO'ITION. *f.* [*colitio*, Latin.]
 1. Copulation; the act of generation. *Ray.*
 2. The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*
- COKE. *f.* [*coquo*.] Fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.
- CO'LANDER. *f.* [*colo*, to strain, Latin.] A sieve through which a mixture is poured to retain the thicker parts; a strainer. *May.*
- COLATION. *f.* The art of filtering or straining.
- CO'LATURE. *f.* [from *colo*, Latin.]
 1. The act of straining; filtration.
 2. The matter strained.
- CO'LBERTINE. *f.* A kind of lace worn by women. *Congreve.*
- CO'LCOTHAR. *f.* [In chymistry.] The dry substance which remains after distillation. *Quin.*
- COLD. *a.* [cold, Saxon.]
 1. Not hot; not warm; gelid. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Chill; having sense of cold. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Having cold qualities; not volatile. *Bacon.*
 4. Indifferent; frigid; without passion. *Rowe.*
 5. Unaffected; unable to move the passions. *Addison.*
 6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate. *Clarend.*
 7. Chaste. *Shakspeare.*
 8. Not welcome. *Shakspeare.*
 9. Not hasty; not violent.
 10. Not affecting the scent strongly. *Shakspeare.*
 11. Not having the scent strongly affected. *Sh.*

COL

- COLD. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat. *Bacon.*
 2. The sensation of cold; chiliness. *Dryden.*
 3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration. *Shakspeare.*
- CO'LDLY. *ad.* [from *cold*.]
 1. Without heat.
 2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently. *Swift.*
- CO'LDNESS. *f.* [from *cold*.]
 1. Want of heat. *Boyle.*
 2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper. *Hooker.*
 3. Coyness; want of kindness. *Prior.*
 4. Chastity. *Pope.*
- COLE. *f.* [capl, Saxon.] Cabbage.
- CO'LEWORT. *f.* [caplywrt, Sax.] A species of cabbage. *Dryden.*
- CO'LUCK. *f.* [*colicus*, Latin.] A disorder of the colon; any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. *Quincy.*
- CO'LUCK. *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*
- To COLLA'PSE. *v. a.* [*collapsus*, Latin.] To close so as that one side touches the other. *Arb.*
- COLLA'PSION. *f.* [from *collapse*.]
 1. The act of closing or collapsing.
 2. The state of vessels closed.
- CO'LLAR. *f.* [*collare*, Latin.]
 1. A ring of metal put round the neck. *Dry.*
 2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.
 4. To slip the COLLAR. To get free; to escape. *Spenser.*
 5. A COLLAR of Brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.
- COLLAR-BONE. *f.* The clavicle; the bones on each side the neck. *Wifeman.*
- To CO'LLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.
 2. To COLLAR beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it with a string or collar.
- To COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [*collatum*, Latin.]
 1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another. *South.*
 2. To examine if nothing be wanting.
 3. To bestow; to confer. *Taylor.*
 4. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice. *Atter.*
- COLLA'TERAL. *a.* [*con* and *latus*, Latin.]
 1. Side to side. *Milton.*
 2. Running parallel.
 3. Diffused on either side. *Milton.*
 4. Those that stand equal in relation to some common ancestor. *Ayliffe.*
 5. Not direct; not immediate. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Concurrent. *Atterbury.*
- COLLA'TERALLY. *ad.*
 1. Side by side. *Wilkins.*
 2. Indirectly. *Dryden.*
 3. In collateral relation.
- COLLA'TION. *f.* [*collatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of conferring or bestowing. *Ray.*
 2. Comparison of one copy, or of one thing of the same kind, with another. *Grew.*
 3. A repast; a treat less than a feast.

COL

COLLATI'VE. *a.* [*collatitius*, Latin.]

Done by the contribution of many.

COLLA'TOR. *f.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Ayliffe.*

To COLLAUD. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Latin.] To join in praising.

CO'LEAGUE. *f.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. *Swift.*

To COLLEAGUE. *v. a.* To unite with. *Sh.*

To COLLECT. *v. a.* [*collectum*, Latin.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units or numbers into one sum. *Locke.*

3. To gain from observation. *Shakspeare.*

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises. *Locke.*

5. **To COLLECT himself**. To recover from surprise. *Shakspeare.*

CO'LECT. *f.* [*collella*, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer. *Taylor.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*collektaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected.

COLLE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *collect*.] That may be gathered from the premises by just consequences. *Brown.*

COLLE'CTION. *f.* [from *collect*.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. The things gathered. *Addison.*

3. The act of deducing consequences. *Hooker.*

4. A consecration deduced from premises. *Hoo.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*collektitius*, Latin.] Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *a.* [*collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative. *Watts.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative. *Brown.*

3. A *collective* noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a *company*.

COLLE'CTIVELY. *ad.* In a general mass; in a body; not singly. *Hale.*

COLLE'CTOR. *f.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

2. A compiler. *Addison.*

3. A tax-gatherer. *Temple.*

COLLE'GATARY. *f.* [from *con* and *legatum*, Lat.] A person to whom is left a legacy in common with others. *Chambers.*

COLLEGE. *f.* [*collegium*, Latin.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rule. *Dryden.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning, or religion. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

4. A college, in foreign universities, is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GIAL. *a.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN. *f.* [from *college*.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE. *a.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the

COL

manner of a college.

Hooker.

2. A *collegiate* church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together. *Ayliffe.*

COLLE'GIATE. *f.* [from *college*.] A member of a college; an university man. *Rymer.*

CO'LLET. *f.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Something that went about the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To COLLIDE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To beat, to dash, to knock together. *Brown.*

CO'LLIER. *f.* [from *coal*.]

1. A digger of coal.

2. A dealer in coal. *Bacon.*

3. A ship that carries coal.

CO'LLIERY. *f.* [from *collier*.]

1. The place where coal is dug.

2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER. *f.* [from *capl*, Sax. and *flower*.] Cauliflower.

COLLIGA'TION. *f.* [*colligatio*, Latin.] A binding together. *Brown.*

COLLIMA'TION. *f.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] Aim.

COLLINEA'TION. *f.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

COLLI'QUABLE. *a.* [from *colliquate*.] Easily dissolved; liable to be melted. *Harvey.*

COLLI'QUAMENT. *f.* [from *colliquate*.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT. *a.* [from *colliquate*.] That has the power of melting or dissolving.

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Lat.]

To melt; to dissolve. *Boyle.*

COLLIQUA'TION. *f.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting. *Boyle.*

2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands faster than they ought. *Bacon.*

COLLI'QUATIVE. *a.* [from *colliquate*.] Melting; dissolvent. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. *f.* [*colliquefacio*.] The act of melting together. *Bacon.*

COLLI'SION. *f.* [*collisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

2. The state of being struck together; a clash. *Denham.*

To CO'LLocate. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] To place; to station. *Bacon.*

COLLOCA'TION. *f.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.

2. The state of being placed. *Bacon.*

COLLOCU'TION. *f.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] Conference; conversation.

To COLLO'GUE. *v. n.* To wheedle; to flatter. A low word.

CO'LLOP. *f.* [from *coal* and *op*, a rather broiled upon coal.]

1. A small slice of meat. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of any animal. *L'Estrange.*

3. A child; in burlesque. *Shakspeare.*

COLLO'QUIAL. *a.* [from *colloquy*.] That relates to common conversation.

CO'LLOQUY. *f.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Conference; conversation; talk. *Taylor.*

COL

CO'LLOW. *f.* Black grime of burnt coal, or wood. *Woodward.*

COLLU'CTANCY. *f.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] Tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

COLLU'CTATION. *f.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Contest; contrariety; opposition. *Woodward.*

To COLLU'DE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

COLLU'SION. *f.* [*collusio*, Lat.] A deceitful compact between two or more. *Cowell.*

COLLU'SIVE. *a.* [*from colludo*.] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SIVELY. *ad.* In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY. *a.* [*colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on fraud by a secret concert.

CO'LLY. *f.* [*from coal*.] The smut of coal. *Burt.*

To CO'LLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shak.*

COLLYRIUM. *f.* [*Lat.*] An ointment for the eyes.

CO'LOGN. *Earth. f.* A deep brown, very light bastard ochre. *Hill.*

CO'LO'N. *f.* [*κάλος*.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period.

2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines. *Quincy. Swift.*

CO'LO'NEL. *f.* The chief commander of a regiment. Generally sounded *col'nel*.

CO'LO'NELSHIP. *f.* [*from colonel*.] The office or character of colonel. *Swift.*

To CO'LO'NISE. *v. a.* [*from colony*.] To plant with inhabitants. *Howel.*

COLONNA'DE. *f.* [*from colonna*, Italian.]

1. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns disposed in a circle. *Addison.*

2. Any series or range of pillars. *Pope.*

CO'LO'NY. *f.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place. *Davies.*

2. The country planted; a plantation. *Dryd.*

CO'LOPHONY. *f.* [*from Colophon*, a city whence it came.] *Rosin. Boyle. Floyer.*

COLOQU'NTEDA. *f.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, and often called bitter apple. *Chambers.*

CO'LO'RATE. *a.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; died; stained with some colour. *Ray.*

COLORA'TION. *f.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being coloured. *Bacon.*

COLORI'FICK. *a.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That has the power of producing colours. *Newton.*

COLO'SSE. } *f.* [*colossus*, Lat.] A statue of

COLO'SSUS. } enormous magnitude.

COLO'SSEAN. *a.* [*colossus*, Latin.] Giantlike.

CO'LO'UR. *f.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die. *Newton.*

2. The appearance of blood in the face. *Dryd.*

3. The tint of the painter. *Pope.*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation. *K. Charles.*

6. Appearance; false show. *Kneller.*

7. Kind; species; character. *Shakspere.*

COM

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war. *Kneller.*

To CO'LO'UR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. To mark with some hue, or die. *Newton.*

2. To palliate; to excuse. *Raleigh.*

3. To make plausible. *Addison.*

To CO'LO'UR. *v. n.* To blush. A low word.

CO'LO'URABLE. *a.* [*from colour*.] Specious; plausible. *Spenser.*

CO'LO'URABLY. *ad.* [*from colourable*.] Speciously; plausibly. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURED. *part. a.* Streaked; diversified with hues. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURING. *f.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on colours. *Pope.*

CO'LOURIST. *f.* [*from colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs. *Dryden.*

CO'LOURLESS. *a.* [*from colour*.] Without colour; transparent. *Bentley.*

COLT. *f.* [*colt*, Saxon.]

1. A young horse; not a filly. *Taylor.*

2. A young foolish fellow. *Shakspere.*

To COLT. *v. n.* To frisk; to frolick. *Spenser.*

To COLT. *v. a.* To befool. *Shakspere.*

COLTS-FOOT. *f.* [*tusfiago*.] A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH. *f.*

1. An imperfect tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure. *Shakspere.*

CO'LT'ER. *f.* [*cultop*, Saxon.] The iron of a plough that cuts perpendicularly to the share.

CO'LT'ISH. *a.* [*from colt*.] Wanton.

CO'LUBRINE. *a.* [*colabrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

CO'LUMBARY. *f.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-house. *Brown.*

CO'LUMBINE. *f.* [*columbina*, Latin.] A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue. *Miller.*

CO'LUMBINE. *f.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour.

CO'LUMN. *f.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar. *Peacbam.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base. *Bentley.*

3. A long file or row of troops.

4. Half a page, when divided into two equal parts, by a line passing down the middle.

COLU'MNAR. } *a.* [*from column*.] For-

COLUMNA'RIAN. } med in columns. *Wood.*

CO'LU'RES. *f.* [*colori*, Latin; *κλῶροι*.] Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. *Har.*

CO'MA. *f.* [*κῆμα*.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

CO'MART. *f.* [*con* and *mart*.] Treaty. *Shak.*

CO'MATE. *f.* [*con* and *mate*.] Companion. *Sh.*

COMATO'SE. *a.* [*from coma*.] Lethargick.

COMB. *f.* [*camb*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair. *Newton.*

2. The top or crest of a cock. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. *Dryden.*

COM

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide and adjust the hair. *Swift.*
2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, *to comb wool.*

COMB-BRUSH. *f.* A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *f.* One whose trade is to make combs. *Mortimer.*

To COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, French.]

1. To fight. *Shakspeare.*
2. To act in opposition. *Milton.*

To COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppose. *Granville.*

COMBAT. *f.* Contest; battle; duel; strife; opposition. *Dryden.*

COMBATANT. *f.* [*combattant*, French.]

1. He that fights with another; antagonist.
2. A champion. *Locke.*

COMBER. *f.* [from *comb*.] He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBINE. *a.* [from *combine*.] Betrothed; promised. *Shakspeare.*

COMBINATION. *f.* [from *combine*.]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. *Shakspeare.*
2. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction. *Boyle. South.*
3. Copulation of ideas in the mind. *Locke.*
4. [In mathematics.] The variation of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible.

To COMBINE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, French.]

1. To join together. *Milton.*
2. To link in union. *Shakspeare.*
3. To agree; to accord. *Shakspeare.*

To COMBINE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite with each other. *Sh.*
2. To unite in friendship or design. *Dryden.*

COMBLESS. *a.* [from *comb*.] Wanting a comb or crest. *Shakspeare.*

COMBUST. *a.* [*combustum*, Latin.] A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the sun, is said to be *combust*.

COMBUSTIBLE. *a.* [*combustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire. *South.*

COMBUSTIBLENESS. *f.* Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION. *f.*

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire. *Burnet.*
2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub. *Addison.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come*. [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dutch.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to *go*. *Knolles.*
2. To draw near; to advance toward. *Shak.*
3. To move in any manner toward another. *Locke.*
4. To proceed; to issue. *Samuel.*
5. To advance from one stage or condition to another. *Dryden.*
6. To be brought to some condition either for better or worse. *Swift.*
7. To attain any condition. *Ben Jonson.*
8. To become. *Shakspeare.*
9. To arrive at some act or habit. *Locke.*

COM

10. To change some one state into another desired. *Bacon.*

11. To become present, and no longer future. *Dryden.*

12. To become present, and no longer absent. *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out. *Shakspeare.*

14. To follow as a consequence. *Shakspeare.*

15. To cease very lately from some act or state. *Samuel.*

16. *To COME about.* To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. *Shakspeare.*

17. *To COME about.* To change; to come round. *Ben Jonson.*

18. *To COME again.* To return. *Judges.*

19. *To COME after.* To follow. *Matthew.*

20. *To COME at.* To reach; to obtain. *Add.*

21. *To COME by.* To obtain; to gain. *Sh.*

22. *To COME in.* To enter. *Locke.*

23. *To COME in.* To comply; to yield. *Sp.*

24. *To COME in.* To become modish; to be brought into use. *Atterbury.*

25. *To COME in.* To be an ingredient. *Att.*

26. *To COME in.* To accrue from an estate, or otherwise, as gain. *Suckling.*

27. *To COME in.* To be gained in abundance. *Shakspeare.*

28. *To COME in for.* To be early enough to obtain. *Collier.*

29. *To COME in to.* To join with; to bring help. *Bacon.*

30. *To COME in to.* To comply with; to agree to. *Atterbury.*

31. *To COME near.* To approach; to resemble in excellence. *Ben Jonson.*

32. *To COME of.* To proceed, as a descendant from ancestors. *Dryden.*

33. *To COME of.* To proceed, as effects from their causes. *Locke.*

34. *To COME off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction. *Bacon.*

35. *To COME off.* To escape. *South.*

36. *To COME off.* To end an affair. *Shak.*

37. *To COME off from.* To leave. *Felton.*

38. *To COME on.* To advance; to make progress. *Bacon. Knolles.*

39. *To COME on.* To advance to combat. *Knolles.*

40. *To COME on.* To thrive; to grow big; to grow. *Bacon.*

41. *To COME over.* To revolt. *Addison.*

42. *To COME over.* To rise in distillation. *Boyle.*

43. *To COME out.* To be made publick. *Dry.*

44. *To COME out.* To appear upon trial; to be discovered. *Arbutnot.*

45. *To COME out with.* To give vent to. *Boyl.*

46. *To COME to.* To consent or yield. *Swift.*

47. *To COME to.* To amount to. *Locke.*

48. *To COME to himself.* To recover his senses. *Temple.*

49. *To COME to pass.* To be effected; to fall out. *Boyle.*

50. *To COME up.* To make appearance. *Bac.*

51. *To COME up to.* To amount to. *Woodw.*

52. *To COME up to.* To rise; to advance. *Sh.*

COM

COM

53. To COME up with. To overtake.
 54. To COME upon. To invade. *South.*
 55. To COME. In futurity. *Locke.*
COME. A particle of exhortation. Be quick; make no delay. *Genes.*
COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it. *Pope.*
COME. *f.* [from the verb.] A sprout; a cant term. *Mortimer.*
COMEDIAN. *f.* [from *comedy*.]
 1. A player or actor of comic parts.
 2. A player in general; a stageplayer; an actress or actor. *Camden.*
 3. A writer of comedies. *Peacham.*
COMEDY. *f.* [*comedia*, Latin.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.
COMELINESS. *f.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity. *Ray.*
COMELY. *a.* [from *become*.]
 1. Graceful; decent. *South.*
 2. Decent; according to propriety. *Shaksp.*
COMELY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully. *Afcham.*
COMER. *f.* [from *come*.] One that comes. *Bacon. Locke.*
COMET. *f.* [*cometa*, Latin, a hairy star.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing. *Comets*; popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun. *Craſſow.*
COMETARY. *a.* [from *comet*.] Relating
COMETICK. *f.* to a comet. *Cheyne.*
COMFIT. *f.* [from *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and dried. *Hudibras.*
To COMFIT. *v. a.* To preserve dry with sugar. *Cowley.*
COMFITURE. *f.* Sweetmeat. *Donne.*
To COMFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, Latin.]
 1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate. *Bacon.*
 2. To console; to strengthen the mind under calamity. *Job.*
COMFORT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Support; assistance; countenance. *Bacon.*
 2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger. *Tillotson.*
 3. That which gives consolation. *Shaksp.*
COMFORTABLE. *a.* [from *comfort*.]
 1. Receiving comfort; not in use. *Shaksp.*
 2. Admitting comfort. *South.*
 3. Dispensing comfort. *Dryden.*
COMFORTABLY. *ad.* In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness. *Hammond.*
COMFORTER. *f.* [from *comfort*.]
 1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes. *Shaksp.*
 2. The title of the third person of the Holy Trinity. *South.*
COMFORTLESS. *a.* [from *comfort*.] Wanting comfort. *South.*
COMFREY. *f.* [*comfrie*, Fr.] A plant. *Mil.*
COMICAL. *a.* [*comicus*, Latin.]
 1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting. *Dryden.*
 2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy.

COMICALLY. *ad.*
 1. In such a manner as raises mirth.
 2. In a manner befitting comedy.
COMICALNESS. *f.* The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.
COMICK. *a.* [*comicus*, Latin; *comique*, Fr.]
 1. Relating to comedy. *Roscommon.*
 2. Raising mirth. *Shaksp.*
COMING. *f.* [from *to come*.]
 1. The act of coming; approach. *Milton.*
 2. The state of being come; arrival. *Locke.*
COMING-IN. *f.* Revenue; income. *Shaksp.*
COMING. *particip. a.* [from *come*.]
 1. Fond; forward; ready to come. *Pope.*
 2. Future; yet to come. *Roscommon.*
COMPTIAL. *a.* [*comitia*, Latin.] Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome.
COMITY. *f.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courtesy; civility.
COMMA. *f.* [*comma*.] The point [,] which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction, in the sentence. *Pope.*
To COMMAND. *v. a.* [*commander*, French.]
 1. To govern; to give orders to. *D. of Piety.*
 2. To order; to direct to be done. *Shaksp.*
 3. To have in power. *Gay.*
 4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed. *Milton.*
To COMMAND. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority. *South.*
COMMAND. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. *Waller.*
 2. Cogent authority; despotism. *Locke.*
 3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given. *Taylor.*
 4. The power of overlooking. *Dryden.*
COMMANDER. *f.* [from *command*.]
 1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief. *Clarendon.*
 2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet. *Moxon.*
 3. An instrument of surgery. *Wifeman.*
COMMANDERY. *f.* [from *command*.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.
COMMANDMENT. *f.* [*commandement*, Fr.]
 1. Mandate; command; order; precept.
 2. Authority; coercive power. *Shaksp.*
 3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses. *Exodus.*
COMMANDRESS. *f.* A woman vested with supreme authority. *Hooker.*
COMMATERIAI. *a.* [from *com* and *materia*, Latin.] Consisting of the same matter with another. *Bacon.*
COMMATERIAI LITY. *f.* Participation of the same matter.
COMMELINE. *f.* [*commelina*, Lat.] A plant.
COMMEMORABLE. *a.* [from *commemorare*.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour.
To COMMEMORATE. *v. a.* [*com and memoro*, Latin.] To preserve the memory by some publick act. *Fiddes.*
COMMEMORATION. *f.* [from *commemorare*.] An act of publick celebration. *Taylor.*

COM

COMMEMORATIVE. *a.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing. *Atterbury.*

To COMMENCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, French.]

1. To begin; to take beginning. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character. *Pope.*

To COMMENCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of. *Shakspeare.*

COMMENCEMENT. *f.* [from *commence*.] Beginning; date. *Woodward.*

To COMMEND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Latin.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend. *Knolles.*

2. To deliver up with confidence. *Luke.*

3. To mention with approbation. *Cowley.*

4. To recommend to remembrance. *Shakspeare.*

5. To produce to favourable notice. *Dryden.*

COMMEND. *f.* Commendation. *Shakspeare.*

COMMENDABLE. *a.* [from *commend*.] Laudable; worthy of praise. *Bacon.*

COMMENDABLY. *ad.* [from *commendable*.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation. *Carew.*

COMMENDAM. [*commenda*, low Latin.] A benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it be provided of a pastor. *Cowell.*

COMMENDATARY. *f.* [from *commendam*.] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION. *f.* [from *commend*.] 1. Recommendation; favourable representation. *Bacon.*

2. Praise; declaration of esteem. *Dryden.*

3. Message of love. *Shakspeare.*

COMMENDATORY. *a.* [from *commend*.] Favourably representative; containing praise.

COMMENDER. *f.* [from *commend*.] Praiser.

COMMENSALITY. *f.* [from *commensalis*, Latin.] Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABILITY. *f.* [from *commensurable*.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABLE. *a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] Reducible to some common measure: as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS. *f.* Commensurability; proportion. *Hale.*

To COMMENSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Latin.] To reduce to some common measure. *Brown.*

COMMENSURATE. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. Reducible to some common measure.

2. Equal; proportionable to each other. *Till.*

COMMENSURATELY. *ad.* With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing. *Holder.*

COMMENSURATION. *f.* [from *commensurare*.] Reduction of some things to some common measure; proportion. *South.*

To COMMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Latin.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain. *Herbert.*

2. To make remarks. *Shakspeare.*

COM

COMMENT. *f.* Annotations on an author; notes; exposition; remarks. *Hammond.*

COMMENTARY. *f.* [*commentarius*, Latin.] 1. An exposition; book of annotations or remarks. *K. Charles.*

2. Narrative in familiar manner. *Addison.*

COMMENTATOR. *f.* [from *comment*.] Expounder; annotator. *Dryden.*

COMMENTER. *f.* [from *comment*.] An explainer; an annotator. *Donne.*

COMMENTITIUS. *a.* [*commentitius*, L.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary. *Glarville.*

COMMERCE. *f.* [*commercium*, Latin.] 1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick. *Locke.*

2. Common or familiar intercourse. *Addison.*

To COMMERCE. *v. n.*

1. To traffick. *Raleigh.*

2. To hold intercourse with. *Milton.*

COMMERCIAL. *a.* [from *commerce*.] Relating to commerce or traffick.

To COMMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION. *f.* [from *commigrate*.] A removal of a body of people from one country to another. *Woodward.*

COMMINATION. *f.* [*comminatio*, Latin.] 1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days. *Comm. Prayer.*

COMMINATORY. *a.* [from *commination*.] Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, L.] To mix into one mass; to mix; to blend. *Shakspeare.*

To COMMINGLE. *v. n.* To unite one with another. *Bacon.*

COMMUNU'BLE. *a.* [from *communite*.] Fragile; reducible to powder. *Brown.*

To COMMUNUTE. *v. a.* [*communuo*, Lat.] To grind; to pulverize. *Bacon.*

COMMUNITION. *f.* [from *communite*.] 1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverization. *Bentley.*

2. Attenuation. *Bacon.*

COMMISERABLE. *a.* [from *commiserate*.] Worthy of compassion; pitiable. *Bacon.*

To COMMISERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miseror*, Lat.] To pity; to compassionate. *Locke.*

COMMISERATION. *f.* [from *commiserate*.] Pity; compassion; tenderness. *Hooker.*

COMMISSARISHIP. *f.* [from *commissary*.] The office of a commissary. *Ayliffe.*

COMMISSARY. *f.* [*commissarius*, low Lat.] 1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy. *Locke.*

2. An officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procurement of provision. *Pr.*

COMMISSION. *f.* [*commissio*, low Latin.] 1. The act of entrusting any thing. *Locke.*

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised. *Shakspeare.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted. *Knolles.*

4. Charge; mandate; office. *Milton.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. *Smith.*
 6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.
 7. The state of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers: as, *the great seal was put into commission.*
 8. The order by which a factor trades for another person.
TO COMMISSION. *v. a.*
 1. To empower; to appoint.
TO COMMISSIONATE. *v. a.* To commission; to empower; not in use. *Decay of P.*
COMMISSIONER. *f.* One included in a warrant of authority. *Clarendon.*
COMMISSURE. *f.* [*commissura*, L.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Ray.*
TO COMMIT. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]
 1. To intrust; to give in trust. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To put in any place to be kept safe. *Dryd.*
 3. To send to prison; to imprison. *Clarendon.*
 4. To perpetrate; to do a fault. *Clarendon.*
COMMITMENT. *f.* [from *commit*.]
 1. Act of sending to prison. *Clarendon.*
 2. An order for sending to prison.
COMMITTEE. *f.* [from *commit*.] Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred. *Cowell.*
COMMITTER. *f.* [from *commit*.] Perpetrator; he that commits. *South.*
COMMITTIBLE. *a.* [from *commit*.] Liable to be committed. *Brown.*
TO COMMITX. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Latin.] To mingle; to blend. *Newton.*
COMMITXION. } *f.* [from *commix*.] Mix-
COMMITXION. } ture; incorporation of
 different ingredients. *Shak. Brown.*
COMMITXTURE. *f.* [from *commix*.]
 1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation. *Bacon.*
 2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound. *Wotton.*
COMMODE. *f.* [French.] The headdress of women. *Granville.*
COMMODIOUS. *a.* [*commodus*, Latin.]
 1. Convenient; suitable; fit; proper. *Pope.*
 2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities. *Hoo.*
COMMODIOUSLY. *ad.*
 1. Conveniently. *Cowley.*
 2. Without uneasiness. *Milton.*
 3. Suitably to a certain purpose. *Hooker.*
COMMODIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *commodious*.] Convenience; advantage. *Temple.*
COMMODITY. *f.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]
 1. Interest; advantage; profit. *Hooker.*
 2. Convenience; particular advantage. *Sid.*
 3. Wares; merchandise. *Locke.*
COMMODO'RE. *f.* [corrupted from the Spanish *comandador*.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships.
COMMON. *a.* [*communis*, Latin.]
 1. Belonging equally to more than one. *Hale.*
 2. Having no possessor or owner. *Locke.*
 3. Vulgar; mean; easy to be had. *Davies.*
 4. Public; serving the use of all. *Addison.*

5. Of no rank; mean. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Frequent; usual; ordinary. *Clarendon.*
 7. Prostitute. *Spektator.*
 8. Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as, *aspurnor*, *I despise*, or *am despised*; and also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine; as *parents*.
COMMON. *f.* [from the *adj.*] An open ground equally used by many persons. *South.*
COMMON. *ad.* Commonly; ordinarily. *Sh.*
IN COMMON.
 1. Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke.*
 2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.
TO COMMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.
COMMON LAW. Customs which have, by long prescription, obtained the force of laws; distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.
COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster-hall, but anciently moveable. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm. *Cowell.*
COMMONABLE. *a.* [from *common*.] What is held common. *Bacon.*
COMMONAGE. *f.* [from *common*.] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.
COMMONALTY. *f.* [*communauté*, Fr.]
 1. The common people. *Milton.*
 2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*
COMMONER. *f.* [from *common*.]
 1. One of the common people; a man of low rank. *Addison.*
 2. A man not noble. *Prior.*
 3. A member of the house of commons. *Sw.*
 4. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*
 5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford.
 6. A prostitute. *Shakspeare.*
COMMONITION. *f.* [*commonitio*, Lat.] Advice; warning; instruction.
COMMONLY. *ad.* [from *common*.] Frequently; usually; ordinarily. *Temple.*
COMMONNESS. *f.* [from *common*.]
 1. Equal participation among many. *G. of T.*
 2. Frequent occurrence; frequency. *Swift.*
TO COMMONPLACE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads. *Felton.*
COMMONPLACE-BOOK. *f.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. *Tatler.*
COMMONS. *f.*
 1. The vulgar; the lower people. *Dryden.*
 2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Food; fare; diet. *Swift.*
COMMONWEAL. } *f.* [from *common* and
COMMONWEALTH. } *weal*, or *wealth*.
 1. A polity; an established form of civil life. *Hooker. Locke.*

COM

2. The publick; the general body of the people. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republick. *Ben Jonson. Temple.*
- COMMORANCE.** } *f.* [from *commorant*.]
COMMORANCY. } Dwelling; habitation; abode; residence. *Hale.*
- COMMORANT.** *a.* [*commorant*, Latin.] Resident; dwelling; inhabiting. *Ayliffe.*
- COMMOTION.** *f.* [*commotio*, Latin.]
 1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion. *Luke.*
 2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; agitation. *Clarendon.*
 3. Disturbance; restlessness. *Woodward.*
- COMMOTIONER.** *f.* [from *commotion*.] A disturber of the peace: not in use. *Hayward.*
- TO COMMOVE.** *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.] To disturb; to unsettle: not used. *Thomson.*
- TO COMMUNE.** *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converse; to impart sentiments mutually. *Sp.*
- COMMUNICABILITY.** *f.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicable; capability to be imparted.
- COMMUNICABLE.** *a.* [from *communicate*.]
 1. That may become the common possession of more than one. *Hooker.*
 2. That may be recounted. *Milton.*
 3. That may be imparted. *Milton.*
- COMMUNICANT.** *f.* [from *communicate*.] One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the blessed sacrament. *Hooker.*
- TO COMMUNICATE.** *v. a.* [*communico*, L.]
 1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to bestow. *Taylor.*
 2. To reveal; to impart knowledge. *Clarendon.*
- TO COMMUNICATE.** *v. n.*
 1. To partake of the blessed sacrament. *Taylor.*
 2. To have something in common with another. *Arbutnot.*
- COMMUNICATION.** *f.* [from *communicate*.]
 1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge. *Holder.*
 2. Common boundary or inlet. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Interchange of knowledge. *Swift.*
 4. Conference; conversation. *Samuel.*
- COMMUNICATIVE.** *a.* [from *communicate*.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge. *Evelyn.*
- COMMUNICATIVENESS.** *f.* The quality of being communicative. *Norris.*
- COMMUNION.** *f.* [*communio*, Latin.]
 1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; interchange of transactions. *Hooker.*
 2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper. *Clarendon.*
 3. A common or publick act. *Raleigh.*
 4. Union in the common worship of any church. *Stillingfleet.*
- COMMUNITY.** *f.* [*communitas*, Latin.]
 1. The commonwealth; the body politick. *Atterbury.*
 2. Common possession. *Locke.*
 3. Frequency; commonness: not used. *Sha.*

COM

- COMMUTABILITY.** *f.* [from *commutable*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.
- COMMUTABLE.** *a.* [from *commute*.] That may be exchanged for something else.
- COMMUTATION.** *f.* [from *commute*.]
 1. Change; alteration. *South.*
 2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. *Ray.*
 3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment. *Brown.*
- COMMUTATIVE.** *a.* [from *commute*.] Relative to exchange.
- TO COMMUTE.** *v. a.* [*commuto*, Latin.]
 1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another. *L'Estrange.*
- TO COMMUTE.** *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption. *South.*
- COMMUTUAL.** *a.* [*con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal. *Pope.*
- COMPACT.** *f.* [*paſſum*, Lat.] A contract; an accord; an agreement. *South.*
- TO COMPACT.** *v. a.* [*compactum*, Latin.]
 1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate. *Roscommon.*
 2. To make out of something. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To league with. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To join together; to bring into a system. *Hooker.*
- COMPACT.** *a.* [*compactus*, Latin.]
 1. Firm; solid; close; dense. *Newton.*
 2. Composed; consisting. *Milton.*
 3. Joined; held together. *Peacham.*
 4. Brief, and well connected. *Felton.*
- COMPACTEDNESS.** *f.* [from *compact*.] Firmness; density. *Digby.*
- COMPACTLY.** *ad.* [from *compact*.]
 1. Closely; densely.
 2. With neat joining.
- COMPACTNESS.** *f.* [from *compact*.] Firmness; closeness; density. *Woodward.*
- COMPACTURE.** *f.* [from *compact*.] Structure; compagination. *Spenser.*
- COMPAGES.** *f.* [Lat.] A system of many parts united. *Ray.*
- COMPAGINATION.** *f.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; structure; junction. *Brown.*
- COMPANABLENESS.** *f.* [from *company*.] The quality of being a good companion; sociableness: not in use. *Sidney.*
- COMPANABLE.** *a.* [from *company*.] Social; sociable. *Bacon.*
- COMPANION.** *f.* [*compagnon*, French.]
 1. One with whom a man frequently converses. *Prior.*
 2. A partner; an associate. *Milton.*
 3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow. *Raleigh.*
- COMPANIONABLE.** *a.* [from *companion*.] Fit for good fellowship; social. *Clarendon.*
- COMPANIONABLY.** *ad.* [from *companionable*.] In a companionable manner.
- COMPANIONSHIP.** *f.* [from *companion*.]
 1. Company; train. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Fellowship; association. *Shakspeare.*

COMPANY. *f.* [*compagnie*, French.]

1. Persons assembled together. *Shakspeare.*
2. An assembly of pleasure. *Bacon.*
3. Persons considered as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment. *Temple.*
4. Conversation; fellowship. *Guardian.*
5. A number of persons united for the execution of any thing; a band. *Dennis.*
6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.
7. A body corporate; a subordinate corporation. *Arbutnot.*
8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot. *Knol.*
9. To bear COMPANY. } To accompany;
To keep COMPANY. } to associate with;
to be companion to. *Shakspeare. Pope.*

To COMPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to be associated with. *Shak.*

To COMPANY. *v. n.* To associate one's self with. *Corinthians.*

COMPARABLE. *a.* [from *compare*.] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard. *Addis.*

COMPARABLY. *ad.* [from *comparable*.] In a manner worthy to be compared. *Wotton.*

COMPARATES. *f.* [from *compare*.] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

COMPARATIVE. *a.* [*comparativus*, Lat.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not absolute; not positive. *Bentley.*
2. Having the power of comparing. *Glanv.*
3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another: as, *the right hand is the stronger.*

COMPARATIVELY. *ad.* [from *comparative*.] In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison. *Rogers.*

To COMPARE. *v. n.* [*comparo*, Latin.]

1. To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative proportion of any quality. *Tilloson.*
2. To get; to procure; to obtain. *Spenser.*

COMPA'RE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Comparative estimate; comparison. *Suck.*
2. Simile; similitude. *Shakspeare.*

COMPARISON. *f.* [*comparaison*, French.]

1. The act of comparing. *Grew.*
2. The state of being compared. *Locke.*
3. A comparative estimate. *Tilloson.*
4. A simile in writing or speaking. *Shaksp.*
5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification: as, *strong, stronger, strongest.*

To COMPART. *v. a.* [*compartir*, French.]

To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts or subdivisions. *Wotton.*

COMPARTIMENT. *f.* [*compartiment*, Fr.]

A division of a picture, or design. *Pope.*

COMPARTITION. *f.* [from *compart*.]

1. The act of comparing or dividing. *Wotton.*
2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part. *Wotton.*

COMPARTMENT. *f.* [*compartiment*, Fr.]

Division; separate part of a design. *Peacock.*

To COMPASS. *v. a.* [*compasser*, French.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to surround. *Job.*

2. To walk round any thing. *Dryden.*

3. To beleaguer; to besiege. *Luke.*

4. To grasp; to enclose in the arms.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain. *Pope.*

6. To take measures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compass the death of the king.*

COMPASS. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round. *Shakspeare.*
2. Extent; reach; grasp. *South.*
3. Space; room; limits. *Atterbury.*
4. Enclosure; circumference. *Milton.*
5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance.
6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits. *Davies.*

7. The power of the voice to express the notes of music. *Dryden.*

8. The instrument with which circles are drawn; generally *compasses*. *Swift.*

9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer. *K. Charles.*

COMPASSION. *f.* [*compassion*, Fr.] Pity; commiseration; painful sympathy. *Dryden.*

To COMPASSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate. *Shakspeare.*

COMPASSIONATE. *a.* [from *compassion*.] Inclined to pity; merciful; tender. *South.*

To COMPASSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate. *Raleigh.*

COMPASSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *compassionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly. *Clarendon.*

COMPATERNITY. *f.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Lat.] The relation of godfather to the person for whom he answers. *Davies.*

COMPATIBILITY. *f.* [from *compatibile*.] Consistency; the power of coexisting with something else; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLE. *a.* [corrupted, by pronunciation, from *competible*.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with. *Hale.*
2. Consistent; congruous; agreeable. *Broome.*

COMPATIBleness. *f.* Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLY. *ad.* Fitly; suitably.

COMPATIENT. *a.* [*con* and *patior*, Lat.] Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT. *f.* [*con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Drummond.*

COMPE'ER. *f.* [*compar*, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate. *Phillips.*

To COMPE'ER. *v. a.* To be equal with; to mate. *Shakspeare.*

To COMPE'L. *v. a.* [*compello*, Latin.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to urge irresistibly. *Clarendon.*
2. To take by force or violence. *Shaksp.*
3. To seize; to overpower. *Dryden.*

COMPE'LLABLE. *a.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced.

COMPELLATION. *f.* [from *compello*, Lat.] The style of address. *Duppa.*

COMPE'LLER. *f.* [from *compel*.] He that forces another.

COMPEND. *f.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; summary; epitome. *Watts.*

COM

COMPENDIARIOUS. *a.* [*compendiarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted; summary.
COMPENDIOSITY. *f.* [*from compendious*.] Shortness; contracted brevity.
COMPENDIOUS. *a.* [*from compendium*.] Short; summary; comprehensive. *Woodw.*
COMPENDIOUSLY. *ad.* Shortly; summarily; in epitome. *Hooker.*
COMPENDIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from compendious*.] Shortness; brevity. *Bentley.*
COMPENDIUM. *f.* [Lat.] Abridgment; summary; breviate. *Watts.*
COMPENSABLE. *a.* [*from compensate*.] That may be recompensed.
TO COMPENSATE. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] To recompense; to counterbalance; to counterveil; to make amends for. *Prior.*
COMPENSATION. *f.* [*from compensate*.] Recompense; something equivalent. *Dryd.*
COMPENSATIVE. *a.* [*from compensate*.] Such as compensates or countervails.
TO COMPENSE. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Latin.] To compensate; to be equivalent to; to recompense. *Bacon.*
TO COMPERENDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.
COMPERENDINATION. *f.* [*from comperendinate*.] Delay; dilatoriness.
COMPETENCE. } *f.* [*from competent*.]
COMPETENCY. }
 1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity. *G. of Tongue.*
 2. A fortune equal to the conveniences of life. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cognisance of an affair.
COMPETENT. *a.* [*competens*, Latin.]
 1. Suitable; fit; adequate. *Bacon.*
 2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity. *Hooker.*
 3. Reasonable; moderate. *Atterbury.*
 4. Qualified; fit. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 5. Consistent with; incident to. *Locke.*
COMPETENTLY. *ad.* [*from competent*.]
 1. Adequately; properly. *Bentley.*
 2. Reasonably; moderately. *Wotton.*
COMPETIBLE. *a.* [*compeito*, Lat.] Suitable to; consistent with. *Hammond.*
COMPETIBLENESS. *f.* [*from competible*.] Suitableness; fitness.
COMPETITION. *f.* [*con and petitio*, Lat.]
 1. Rivalry; contest. *Rogers.*
 2. Claim of more than one to one thing. *Bac.*
COMPETITOR. *f.* [*con and petitor*, Lat.]
 1. A rival. *Rogers.*
 2. An opponent. *Shakspeare.*
COMPILATION. *f.* [*from compilo*, Lat.]
 1. A collection from various authors.
 2. An assemblage; a coacervation. *Woodw.*
TO COMPILE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Latin.]
 1. To draw up from various authors,
 2. To write; to compose. *Temple.*
 3. To contain; to comprise. *Spenser.*
COMPLEMENT. *f.* [*from compile*.] Coacervation; the act of heaping up. *Wotton.*
COMPILER. *f.* [*from compile*.] A collector;

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one who frames a composition from various authors. *Swift.*
COMPLACENCE. } *f.* [*complacencia*, low
COMPLACENCY. } Latin.]
 1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. *Sou.*
 2. The cause of pleasure; joy. *Milton.*
 3. Civility; complaisance. *Clarendon.*
COMPLACENT. *a.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.
TO COMPLAIN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]
 1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. *Dryden.*
 2. To inform against. *Shakspeare.*
TO COMPLAIN. *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Dryden.*
COMPLAINANT. *f.* [*from complain*.] One who urges a suit against another. *Collier.*
COMPLAINER. *f.* One who complains; a lamenter; a murmurer. *Gov. of Tongue.*
COMPLAINTE. *f.* [*complainte*, French.]
 1. Representation of pains or injuries. *Job.*
 2. The cause or subject of complaint. *Swift.*
 3. A malady; a disease. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Remonstrance against. *Shakspeare.*
COMPLAISANCE. *f.* [*complaisance*, Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation. *Dryden.*
COMPLAISANT. *a.* [*complaisant*, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please. *Pope.*
COMPLAISANTLY. *ad.* Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously. *Pope.*
COMPLAISANTNESS. *f.* [*from complaisant*.] Civility; compliance.
TO COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [*from planus*,
TO COMPLA'NE. } Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat surface. *Denham.*
COMPLEMENT. *f.* [*complementum*, Latin.]
 1. Perfection; fulness; completion. *Hooker.*
 2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number. *Prior.*
 3. Adscititious circumstances; appendage. *Sb.*
COMPLETE. *a.* [*completus*, Latin.]
 1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies. *Hooker.*
 2. Finished; ended; concluded. *Prior.*
TO COMPLETE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 To perfect; to finish. *Walton.*
COMPLETELY. *ad.* [*from complete*.] Fully; perfectly. *Swift.*
COMPLEMENT. *f.* [*complementum*, Fr.] The act of completing. *Dryden.*
COMPLETENESS. *f.* [*from complete*.] Perfection; the state of being complete.
COMPLETION. *f.* [*from complete*.]
 1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling. *South.*
 2. Utmost height; perfect state. *Pope.*
COMPLEX. *a.* [*complexus*, Lat.] Composite; of many parts; not simple. *Locke.*
COMPLEX. *f.* [*from the adjective*.] Complication; collection. *South.*
COMPLEXEDNESS. *f.* [*from complex*.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke.*
COMPLEXION. *f.* [*complexio*, Latin.]
 1. The enclosure or involution of one thing in another. *Watts.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body. *Davies.*
 3. The temperature of the body. *Dryden.*
COMPLEXIONAL. *a.* [from *complexion*.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body. *Fladder.*
COMPLEXIONALLY. *ad.* By complexion. *Br.*
COMPLEXLY. *ad.* [from *complex*.] In a complex manner; not simply.
COMPLEXNESS. *f.* [from *complex*.] The state of being complex.
COMPLEXURE. *f.* [from *complex*.] The involution of one thing with others.
COMPLIANCE. *f.* [from *comply*.] 1. The act of yielding to any desire or demand; according; submission. *Rogers.* 2. A disposition to yield to others. *Clarend.*
COMPLIANT. *a.* [from *comply*.] 1. Yielding; bending. *Milton.* 2. Civil; complaisant.
TO COMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin.] 1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually. *Tillotson.* 2. To unite by involution of parts. *Boyle.* 3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral. *Locke.*
COMPLICATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Watts.*
COMPLICATENESS. *f.* [from *complicate*.] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity. *Hale.*
COMPLICATION. *f.* [from *complicate*.] 1. The act of involving one thing in another. 2. The state of being involved one in another. *Wilkins.* 3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united. *Watts.*
COMPLICE. *f.* [Fr. from *complex*, Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill design; a confederate. *Clarendon.*
COMPLI'ER. *f.* [from *comply*.] A man of an easy temper. *Swift.*
COMPLIMENT. *f.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares. *Sidney.*
TO COMPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To soothe with expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise. *Prior.*
TO COMPLIMENT. *v. n.* To use ceremonious or adulatory language. *Pope.*
COMPLIMENTAL. *a.* [from *compliment*.] Expressive of respect or civility. *Watson.*
COMPLIMENTALLY. *ad.* In the nature of a compliment; civilly. *Broome.*
COMPLIMENTER. *f.* [from *compliment*.] One given to compliments; a flatterer.
COMPLINE. *f.* [*compline*, Fr.] The last act of worship at night. *Spenser.*
TO COMPLORE. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Latin.] To make lamentation together.
COMPLOT. *f.* [French.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a conspiracy. *Shaksp.*
TO COMPLOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire. *Pope.*
COMPLOTTER. *f.* [from *complot*.] A conspirator; one joined in a plot. *Dryden.*

TO COMPLY. *v. n.* [*complier*, Fr.] To yield to; to be obsequious to. *Tillotson.*
COMPONENT. *a.* [*componenti*, Lat.] That constitutes a compound body. *Newton.*
TO COMPORT. *v. v.* [*comporter*, Fr.] To agree; to suit. *Donne.*
TO COMPORT. *v. a.* 1. To bear; to endure. *Daniel.* 2. To behave; to carry. *Congreve.*
COMPORT. *f.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting. *Taylor.*
COMFORTABLE. *a.* [from *comport*.] Consistent; not contradictory. *Watson.*
COMFORTANCE. *f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony. *Spenser.*
COMFORTMENT. *f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; mien; demeanour. *Addison.*
TO COMPOSE. *v. a.* [*composer*, French.] 1. To form a mass by joining different things together. *Sprat.* 2. To place any thing in its proper form and method. *Dryden.* 3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose. *Clarendon.* 4. To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author. *Hooker.* 5. To constitute by being parts of a whole. *Watts.* 6. To calm; to quiet. *Clarendon.* 7. To adjust the mind to any business. *Duppa.* 8. To adjust; to settle: as, to compose a difference. 9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters. 10. [In music.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.
COMPOSED. *participial a.* Calm; serious; even; sedate. *Addison.*
COMPOSEDLY. *ad.* Calmly; seriously; sedately. *Clarendon.*
COMPOSEDNESS. *f.* Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. *Norris.*
COMPOSER. *f.* [from *compose*.] 1. An author; a writer. *Milton.* 2. He that adapts the music to words. *Peach.*
COMPOSITE. *a.* [*compositus*, Latin.] The composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named, because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders. *Harris.*
COMPOSITION. *f.* [*compositio*, Latin.] 1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts. *Bacon. Temple.* 2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication: opposed to *analysis*. *Newton.* 3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients. *Swift.* 4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination. *Watts.* 5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture. *Dryden.* 6. Written work. *Addison.* 7. Adjustment; regulation. *Ben Jonson.* 8. Compact; agreement. *Waller.* 9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid. 10. Consistency; congruity. *Shakspere.*

COM

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.
12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. *Harris.*
- COMPO'SITIVE.** *a.* Compounded; or, having the power of compounding.
- COMPO'SITOR.** *f.* [from *composere*.] He that arranges and adjusts the types in printing.
- COMPOST.** *f.* [French.] Manure. *Evelyn.*
- TO COMPOST.** *v. a.* To manure. *Bacon.*
- COMPOSTURE.** *f.* [from *composui*.] Soil; manure: not used. *Shakspeare.*
- COMPO'SURE.** *f.* [from *composere*.]
1. The act of composing or inditing. *K. Ob.*
 2. Arrangement; combination; order. *Held.*
 3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts. *Crashaw.*
 4. Frame; make. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Adjustment. *Wotton.*
 6. Composition; framed discourse. *Atterb.*
 7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. *Mil.*
 8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences. *Milton.*
- COMPOTATION.** *f.* [from *compositio*, Latin.] The act of drinking together. *Phillips.*
- TO COMPO'UND.** *v. a.* [from *compono*, Latin.]
1. To mingle many ingredients together.
 2. To form by uniting various parts. *Boyle.*
 3. To mingle in different positions: to combine. *Addison.*
 4. To form one word from two or more words; as *daylight* from *day* and *light*. *Ral.*
 5. To compose by being united. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims. *Bacon.*
 7. To discharge a debt by paying only part.
- TO COMPO'UND.** *v. n.*
1. To come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand. *Dryden.*
 2. To bargain in the lump. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side. *Carew.*
 4. To determine: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- COMPOUND.** *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Formed out of many ingredients; not simple. *Bacon.*
 2. Composed of two or more words. *Pope.*
- COMPOUND.** *f.* The mass formed by the union of many ingredients. *South.*
- COMPOUNDABLE.** *a.* Capable of being compounded.
- COMPOUNDER.** *f.* [from *to compound*.]
1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement. *Swift.*
 2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.
- TO COMPREHE'ND.** *v. a.* [from *comprehendo*, Latin.]
1. To comprise; to include. *Dryden.*
 2. To contain in the mind; to conceive; to understand. *Waller.*
- COMPREHE'NSIBLE.** *a.* [from *comprehensibilis*, F.]
1. Intelligible; conceivable. *Locke.*
 2. Possible to be comprised. *Bacon.*
- COMPREHE'NSIBLY.** *ad.* With great power

COM

- of signification or understanding; with great extent of sense.
- COMPREHENSION.** *f.* [from *comprehensio*, Lat.]
1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion. *Hooker.*
 2. Summary; epitome; compendium. *Rogers.*
 3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit many ideas at once. *Dryden.*
- COMPREHENSIVE.** *a.* [from *comprehensivus*.]
1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once. *Pope.*
 2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive. *Sprat.*
- COMPREHENSIVELY.** *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.
- COMPREHENSIVENESS.** *f.* The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass. *Addison.*
- TO COMPRESS.** *v. a.* [from *compressus*, Latin.]
1. To force into a narrow compass.
 2. To embrace. *Pope.*
- COMPRESS.** *f.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen rags. *Rutney.*
- COMPRESSIBILITY.** *f.* [from *compressibilis*.] The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.
- COMPRESSIBLE.** *a.* [from *compressus*.] Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another. *Cheyne.*
- COMPRESSIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *compressibilitas*.] Capability of being pressed close.
- COMPRESSION.** *f.* [from *compressio*, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body nearer to each other by violence. *Bacon Newton.*
- COMPRESSURE.** *f.* [from *compressus*.] The act or force of the body pressing against another. *Boyle.*
- TO COMPRI'NT.** *v. n.* [from *comprimere*, Latin.] To print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips.*
- TO COMPRI'SE.** *v. a.* [from *compris*, Fr.] To contain; to comprehend; to include. *Roscommon.*
- COMPROBATION.** *f.* [from *comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; attestation. *Brown.*
- COMPROMISE.** *f.* [from *compromissum*, Latin.]
1. A mutual promise of parties at difference to refer the ending of their controversies to arbitrators. *Cowell.*
 2. A compact or bargain in which concessions are made on each side. *Shakspeare.*
- TO COMPROMISE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions.
 2. To accord; to agree. *Shakspeare.*
- COMPROMISSO'RIAL.** *a.* [from *compromissoria*.] Relating to a compromise.
- COMPROVIN'CIAL.** *a.* [from *con* and *provincialis*.] Belonging to the same province. *Ayliffe.*
- COMPT.** *f.* [from *compte*, Fr.] Account; computation; reckoning. *Shakspeare.*
- TO COMPT.** *v. a.* [from *compter*, Fr.] To compute; to number. We now use *TO COUNT*.
- COMPTIBLE.** *a.* Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakspeare.*
- TO COMPTRO'LL.** *v. a.* [properly *control*.] To control; to overrule; to oppose.

CON

COMPTRO'LLER. *f.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; supervisor. *Temple.*
COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *f.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence. *Carew.*
COMPU'LSATIVELY. *ad.* By constraint; with force.
COMPU'LSATORY. *a.* [from *compulsor.* Lat.] Having the force of compelling. *Shak.*
COMPU'LSION. *f.* [from *compulsio.* Latin.]
 1. The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agent. *Milton.*
 2. The state of being compelled. *Hale.*
COMPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *compulsif.* French.] Having the power to compel; forcible. *Swift.*
COMPU'LSIVELY. *ad.* [from *compulsif.*] By force; by violence.
COMPU'LSIVENESS. *f.* Force; compulsion.
COMPU'LSORILY. *ad.* [from *compulsory.*] In a forcible manner; by violence. *Hacon.*
COMPU'LSORY. *a.* [from *compulsif.* French.] Having the power of compelling. *Bramhall.*
COMPU'NCTION. *f.* [from *compunctio.* French.]
 1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation. *Brown.*
 2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition. *Clarend.*
COMPU'NCTIOUS. *a.* [from *compunctio.*] Repentant; sorrowful; tender. *Shaksp.*
COMPU'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *compunctio.*] Causing remorse.
COMPURGATION. *f.* [from *compurgatio.* Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.
COMPURGATOR. *f.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. *Woodward.*
COMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered. *Hale.*
COMPUTATION. *f.* [from *compute.*]
 1. The act of reckoning; calculation. *Shak.*
 2. The sum collected or settled by calculation. *Addison.*
TO COMPUTE. *v. a.* [from *computo.* Lat.] To reckon; to calculate; to count. *Holder.*
COMPUTE. *f.* [from *computus.* Latin.] Computation; calculation. *Brown.*
COMPU'TER. *f.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant; calculator. *Swift.*
COMPUTIST. *f.* [from *computiste.* French.] Calculator; one skilled in computation. *Wotton.*
COM'RADE. *f.* [from *camerade.* French.]
 1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber. *Shakspere.*
 2. A companion; a partner. *Milton.*
CON. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union: as, *concourse*, a running together.
CON. [from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for the negative side of a question; as, the *pros* and *cons*.
TO CON. *v. a.* [from *connan.* Saxon.]
 1. To know. *Spenser.*
 2. To study; to commit to memory. *Arbut.*
 3. To *con* thanks. To thank. *Shakspere.*
TO CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [from *concamero.* Lat.] To arch over; to vault. *Grew.*

CON

CONCAMERA'TION. *f.* [from *concamerate.*] Arch; vault. *Glanville.*
TO CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena.* Latin.] To link together.
CONCATENA'TION. *f.* [from *concatenate.*] A series of links; an uninterrupted unvariable succession. *South.*
CONCAVA'TION. *f.* [from *concave.*] The act of making concave.
CONCAVE. *a.* [from *concavus.* Lat.] Hollow without angles; opposed to *convex*. *Burnet.*
CONCA'VENS. *f.* Hollowness.
CONCA'VITY. *f.* [from *concave.*] Internal surface of a hollow spherical body. *Woodw.*
CONCA'VO-CONCAVE. *a.* Concave, or hollow on both sides.
CONCA'VO-CONVEX. *a.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way, and convex the other. *Newton.*
CONCA'VOUS. *a.* [from *concavus.* Lat.] Concave.
CONCA'VOUSLY. *ad.* [from *concavus.*] With hollowness. *Brown.*
TO CONCEAL. *v. a.* [from *concello.* Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; to cover. *Pope.*
CONCEA'LE. *a.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed. *Brown.*
CONCEALEDNESS. *f.* [from *conceal.*] Privacy; obscurity.
CONCEALER. *f.* [from *conceal.*] He that conceals any thing. *Clarendon.*
CONCEALMENT. *f.* [from *conceal.*]
 1. The act of hiding; secrecy. *Glanville.*
 2. The state of being hid; privacy. *Addison.*
 3. Hiding-place; retreat; cover. *Rogers.*
TO CONCEDE. *v. a.* [from *concedo.* Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant. *Bentley.*
CONCEIT. *f.* [from *concept.* French.]
 1. Conception; thought; idea. *Sidney.*
 2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension. *Wisdom.*
 3. Opinion; fancy; imagination. *Locke.*
 4. Pleasant fancy; acuteness. *Shakspere.*
 5. Sentiment; striking thought. *Pope.*
 6. Fondness; favourable opinion. *Bentley.*
 7. *but of* CONCEIT *with.* No longer fond of. *Tillotson.*
TO CONCEIT. *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine; to believe. *South.*
CONCEITED. *participial a.*
 1. Endowed with fancy. *Kneller.*
 2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; fantastical. *Felton.*
CONCEITEDLY. *ad.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimsically. *Donne.*
CONCEITEDNESS. *f.* [from *conceit.*] Pride; fondness of himself. *Collier.*
CONCEITLESS. *a.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought. *Shakspere.*
CONCEIVABLE. *a.* [from *conceive.*]
 1. That may be imagined or thought. *Wilk.*
 2. That may be understood or believed. *Alper.*
CONCEIVABLENESS. *f.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable.
CONCEIVABLY. *ad.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable or intelligent manner.
TO CONCEIVE. *v. a.* [from *concevoir.* French.]

CON

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the womb. *Psalms.*
 2. To form in the mind; to imagine. *Jerem.*
 3. To comprehend; to understand. *Shaksp.*
 4. To think; to be of opinion. *Swift.*
- TO CONCEIVE.** *v. n.*
1. To think; to have an idea of. *Watts.*
 2. To become pregnant. *Genesis.*
- CONCEIVER.** *f.* [from *conceive*.] One that understands or comprehends. *Brown.*
- CONCENT.** *f.* [concentus, Latin.]
1. Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon.*
 2. Consistency. *Atterbury.*
- TO CONCENTRATE.** *v. a.* [concentrer, Fr.] To drive into a narrow compass. *Arbutnot.*
- CONCENTRATION.** *f.* [from *concentrate*.] Collection into a narrow space round the centre. *Peacham.*
- TO CONCENTRE.** *v. n.* [concentrer, Fr.] To tend to one common centre. *Hale.*
- TO CONCENTRE.** *v. a.* To direct or contract toward one centre. *Milton.*
- CONCENTRICAL.** *a.* [concentricus, Lat.]
- CONCENTRICK.** *a.* Having one common centre. *Arbutnot. Bentley.*
- CONCEPTACLE.** *f.* [conceptaculum, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel. *Woodward.*
- CONCEPTIBLE.** *a.* [from *conceptum*, Lat.] Intelligible; capable to be understood. *Hale.*
- CONCEPTION.** *f.* [conceptio, Latin.]
1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy. *Milton.*
 2. The state of being conceived. *Shaksp.*
 3. Notion; idea. *South.*
 4. Sentiments; purpose. *Shakspere.*
 5. Apprehension; knowledge. *Davies.*
 6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought. *Dry.*
- CONCEPTIOUS.** *a.* [conceptum, Lat.] Apt to conceive; pregnant. *Shakspere.*
- CONCEPTIVE.** *a.* [conceptum, Latin.] Capable to conceive. *Brown.*
- TO CONCEARN.** *v. a.* [concerner, French.]
1. To relate to; to belong to. *Locke.*
 2. To affect with some passion. *Rogers.*
 3. To interest; to engage by interest. *Boyle.*
 4. To disturb; to make uneasy. *Derham.*
 5. To concern himself. To intermeddle; to be busy. *Dryden.*
- CONCEARN.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Business; affair. *Rogers.*
 2. Interest; engagement. *Burnet.*
 3. Importance; moment. *Rescommon.*
 4. Passion; affection; regard. *Addison.*
- CONCERNEDLY.** *ad.* [from *concern*.] With affection; with interest. *Clarendon.*
- CONCERNING.** *prep.* Relating to; with relation to. *Bacon. Tillotson.*
- CONCERNMENT.** *f.* [from *concern*.]
1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; business; interest. *Tillotson.*
 2. Relation; influence. *Derham.*
 3. Intercourse; business. *Locke.*
 4. Importance; moment. *Boyle.*
 5. Interposition; regard; meddling. *Clarend.*
 6. Passion; emotion of mind. *Dryden.*

CON

- TO CONCE'RT.** *v. a.* [concenter, French.]
1. To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.
 2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust. *Rouss.*
- CONCERT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Communication of designs. *Swift.*
 2. A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.
- CONCERTATION.** *f.* [concertatio, Latin.] Strife; contention.
- CONCERTATIVE.** *a.* [concertativus, Lat.] Contentious; quarrelsome.
- CONCESSION.** *f.* [concessio, Latin.]
1. The act of granting or yielding. *Hale.*
 2. A grant; the thing yielded. *K. Charles.*
- CONCESSIONARY.** *a.* [from *concession*.] Given by indulgence or allowance.
- CONCESSIONELY.** *ad.* [from *concession*.] By way of concession. *Brown.*
- CONCH.** *f.* [concha, Latin.] A shell; a seashell. *Dryden.*
- CONCHOID.** *f.* The name of a curve.
- CONCILIAR.** *a.* [concilium, Lat.] Relating to a council. *Baker.*
- TO CONCILIATE.** *v. a.* [concilio, Lat.] To gain; to win; to reconcile. *Brown.*
- CONCILIATION.** *f.* [from *conciliate*.] The act of gaining or reconciling.
- CONCILIATOR.** *f.* [from *conciliate*.] One that makes peace between others.
- CONCILIATORY.** *a.* [from *conciliate*.] Relating to reconciliation.
- CONCINNITY.** *f.* [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitness; neatness.
- CONCINNOUS.** *a.* [concinnus, Latin.] Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.
- CONCISE.** *a.* [concisus, Latin.] Brief; short; broken into short periods. *Ben Jon.*
- CONCISELY.** *ad.* Briefly; shortly. *Broome.*
- CONCISENESS.** *f.* [from *concise*.] Brevity; shortness. *Dryden.*
- CONCISION.** *f.* [concisum, Lat.] Cutting off; excision.
- CONCITATION.** *f.* [concitatio, Lat.] The act of stirring up. *Brown.*
- CONCLAMATION.** *f.* [conclamatio, Lat.] An outcry or shout of many together.
- CONCLAVE.** *f.* [conclave, French.]
1. A private apartment.
 2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or, the assembly of the cardinals. *South.*
 3. A close assembly. *Garth.*
- TO CONCLUDE.** *v. a.* [concludo, Latin.]
1. To shut. *Hooker.*
 2. To include; to comprehend. *Romans.*
 3. To collect by ratiocination. *Tillotson.*
 4. To decide; to determine. *Addison.*
 5. To end; to finish. *Dryden.*
- TO CONCLUDE.** *v. n.*
1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence. *Boyle.*
 2. To settle opinion. *Atterbury.*
 3. To determine finally. *Shakspere.*
 4. To end. *Dryden.*
- CONCLUDENCY.** *f.* [from *concludent*.] Consequence; regular proof. *Hale.*

CON

CONCLU'DENT. *a.* [from *conclude*.] Decisive. *Hale.*

CONCLU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *conclude*.] Determinable. *Hammond.*

CONCLUSION. *f.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Determination; final decision. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence. *Tillotson.*

3. The close; the last result. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments; experiment. *Sb.*

5. The end; the last part. *Horwel.*

6. Silence; confinement of the thoughts. *Sb.*

CONCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly consequential. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* Decisively; with final determination. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS. *f.* Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence. *Hale.*

To CONCOAGULATE. *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULATION. *f.* [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCOCT. *v. a.* [from *concoquo*, Latin.]

1. To digest by the stomach. *Hayward.*

2. To purify or sublime by heat. *Thomson.*

3. To ripen. *Bacon.*

CONCOCTION. *f.* [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat. *Bacon.*

CONCOLOUR. *a.* [from *concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour; without variety. *Brown.*

CONCOMITANCE. } *f.* [from *concomitor*, Lat.] Subsistence together with another thing. *Glanville.*

CONCOMITANCY. } *Lat.*

CONCOMITANT. *a.* [from *concomitans*, Latin.] Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Locke.*

CONCOMITANT. *f.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected. *South.*

CONCOMITANTLY. *ad.* [from *concomitans*.] In company with others.

To CONCOMITATE. *v. a.* [from *concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to attend; to accompany. *Harvey.*

CONCORD. *f.* [from *concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; peace; union. *Shakespeare.*

2. A compact. *Davies.*

3. Harmony; consent of sounds. *Shak.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another. *Locke.*

CONCORDANCE. *f.* [from *concordantia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement.

2. A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. *Swift.*

CONCORDANT. *a.* [from *concordans*, Latin.]

Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent. *Brown.*

CONCORDATE. *f.* [from *concordat*, Fr.] A compact; a convention. *Swift.*

CONCORPORAL. *a.* [from *concorporo*, Latin.] Of the same body.

To CONCORPORATE. *v. a.* To unite into one mass or substance. *Taylor.*

CONCORPORATION. *f.* Union in one mass.

CONCOURSE. *f.* [from *concursum*, Latin.]

CON

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place. *Ben Jonson.*

2. The persons assembled. *Dryden.*

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies. *Newton.*

CONCREMATION. *f.* [from *concremo*, Lat.]

The act of burning many things together.

CONCREMENT. *f.* [from *concreresco*, Lat.]

The mass formed by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRESCENCE. *f.* [from *concreresco*, Lat.]

The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRETE. *v. n.* [from *concreresco*, Latin.]

To coalesce into one mass. *Newton.*

To CONCRETE. *v. a.* To form by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRETE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion. *Burnet.*

2. [In logic.] Not abstract: applied to a subject. *Hooker.*

CONCRETE. *f.* A mass formed by concretion. *Bentley.*

CONCRETELY. *ad.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly. *Norris.*

CONCRETENESS. *f.* Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRETION. *f.* [from *concrete*.]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles. *Bacon.*

CONCRETIVE. *a.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulative. *Brown.*

CONCRETURE. *f.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE. *f.* [from *concubinage*, Fr.] The act of living with a woman not married. *Brook.*

CONCUBINE. *f.* [from *concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore. *Bacon.*

To CONCULCATE. *v. a.* [from *conculco*, Lat.]

To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCATION. *f.* [from *conculcatio*, Latin.]

Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE. *f.* [from *concupiscentia*, Lat.]

Irregular desire; libidinous wish. *Bentley.*

CONCUPISCENT. *a.* [from *concupiscens*, Latin.]

Libidinous; lecherous. *Shakespeare.*

CONCUPISCENTIAL. *f.* [from *concupiscent*.] Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISCIBLE. *a.* [from *concupiscibilis*, Lat.]

Impressing desire; eager; desirous. *South.*

To CONCUR. *v. n.* [from *concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action. *Swift.*

3. To be united with; to be conjoined. *Tillotson.*

4. To contribute to one common event. *Coll.*

CONCURRENCE. } *f.* [from *concur*.]

CONCURRENCE. }

1. Union; association; conjunction. *Locke.*

2. Combination of many agents or circumstances. *Craslow.*

3. Assistance; help. *Rogers.*

4. Joint right; equal claim. *Ayliffe.*

CONCURRENT. *a.* [from *concur*.]

1. Acting in conjunction; concomitant in agency. *Hale.*

CON

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant. *Bacon.*
CONCURRENT. *f.* That which concurs;
 a contributory cause. *Decay of Piety.*
CONCUSSION. *f.* [*concussio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of shaking; tremefaction. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being shaken. *Woodward.*
CONCUSSIVE. *a.* [*concussus*, Lat.] Having
 the power or quality of shaking.
TO CONDEMN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]
 1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment. *Sb.*
 2. To censure; to blame. *Locke.*
 3. To fine. *Chronicles.*
 4. To show guilt by contrast. *Wisdom.*
CONDEMNABLE. *a.* [from *condemn.*] *Brown.*
 Blamable; culpable.
CONDEMNATION. *f.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.]
 The sentence by which any one is doomed to
 punishment. *Romans.*
CONDEMNATORY. *a.* [from *condemn.*] *Taylor.*
 Passing a sentence of condemnation or of
 censure. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
CONDEMNER. *f.* [from *condemn.*] A
 blamer; a censurer; a censor.
CONDENSABLE. *a.* [from *condensate.*] Ca-
 pable of condensation. *Digby.*
TO CONDENSATE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Latin.]
 To make thicker.
TO CONDENSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.
CONDENSATE. *a.* [*condensatus*, Latin.]
 Made thick; compressed into less space. *Peac.*
CONDENSATION. *f.* [from *condensate.*] *Raleigh. Bentley.*
 The act of thickening any body: opposite to
rarefaction.
TO CONDENSE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Latin.]
 To make any body more thick, close, and
 weighty; to inspissate. *Woodward.*
TO CONDENSE. *v. n.* To grow close and
 weighty. *Newton.*
CONDENSE. *a.* [from the verb.] Thick;
 dense; close; mally. *Bentley.*
CONDENSER. *f.* A vessel, wherein to crowd
 the air. *Quincy.*
CONDENSITY. *f.* [from *condense.*] The
 state of being condensed; condensation.
CONDERS. *f.* [*conduire*, Fr.] Such as stand
 upon high places near the seacoast, at the
 time of herring fishing, to make signs to the
 fishers which way the shoal passes. *Cowell.*
TO CONDESCEND. *v. n.* [*condescende*, Fr.]
 1. To depart from the privileges of superiority
 by a voluntary submission. *Watts.*
 2. To consent to do more than mere justice
 can require. *Tillotson.*
 3. To stoop; to bend; to yield. *Milton.*
CONDESCENDENCE. *f.* [*condescendence*,
 French.] Voluntary submission.
CONDESCENDINGLY. *ad.* [from *conde-*
scending.] By way of voluntary humiliation;
 by way of kind concession. *Atterbury.*
CONDESCENSION. *f.* [from *condescend.*] *Tillotson.*
 Voluntary humiliation; descent from supe-
 riority.
CONDESCENSIVE. *a.* [from *condescend.*] *Tillotson.*
 Courteous; not haughty.
CONDIGN. *a.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Suitable;
 deserved; merited. *Arbutnot.*

CON

CONDIGNLY. *ad.* [from *condign.*] De-
 servedly; according to merit.
CONDIGNNESS. *f.* [from *condign.*] Suit-
 ableness; agreeableness to deserts.
CONDIMENT. *f.* [*condimentum*, Latin.]
 Seasoning; sauce. *Bacon.*
CONDISCIPLE. *f.* [*condiscipulus*, Latin.] A
 schoolfellow.
TO CONDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Latin.] To
 pickle; to preserve by salts. *Taylor.*
CONDITEMENT. *f.* [from *condite.*] A com-
 position of preserves, powders, and spices.
CONDITION. *f.* [*conditio*, Latin.]
 1. Quality; that by which any thing is de-
 nominated good or bad. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Attribute; accident; property. *Newton.*
 3. Natural quality of the mind; temper;
 temperament; complexion. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Moral quality; virtue or vice. *South.*
 5. State; external circumstances. *Wake.*
 6. Rank. *Clarendon.*
 7. Stipulation; terms of compact. *Taylor.*
 8. The writing of agreement; compact;
 bond. *Shakspeare.*
TO CONDITION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 To make terms; to stipulate. *Donne.*
CONDITIONAL. *a.* [from *condition.*] By
 way of stipulation; not absolute. *South.*
CONDITIONAL. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 A limitation; not in use. *Bacon.*
CONDITIONALITY. *f.* [from *conditional.*] *Decay of Piety.*
 Limitation by certain terms.
CONDITIONALLY. *ad.* With certain
 limitations; on particular terms. *South.*
CONDITIONARY. *a.* [from *condition.*] *Norris.*
 Stipulated.
TO CONDITIONATE. *v. a.* [from *condi-*
tion.] To qualify; to regulate. *Brown.*
CONDITIONATE. *a.* Established on certain
 terms or conditions. *Hammond.*
CONDITIONED. *a.* Having qualities or
 properties good or bad. *Shakspeare.*
TO CONDOLE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To
 lament with those that are in misfortune;
 to partake another's sorrow. *Temple.*
TO CONDOLE. *v. a.* To bewail with ano-
 ther. *Dryden.*
CONDOLEMENT. *f.* [from *condole.*] Grief;
 sorrow; mourning. *Shakspeare.*
CONDOLENCE. *f.* [*condoleance*, French.]
 Grief for the sorrows of another. *Arbutnot.*
CONDOLER. *f.* [from *condole.*] One that
 laments with another upon his misfortunes.
CONDONATION. *f.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A
 pardoning; a forgiving. *South.*
TO CONDUCE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Latin.] To
 promote an end; to contribute. *Tillotson.*
TO CONDUCE. *v. a.* To conduct. *Wotton.*
CONDUCTIBLE. *a.* [*conducibilis*, Lat.] Hav-
 ing the power of conducting. *Bentley.*
CONDUCTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *conducibile.*] *Boyle.*
 The quality of contributing to any end.
CONDUCTIVE. *a.* [from *conduci.*] That
 may contribute. *Rogers.*
CONDUCTIVENESS. *f.* [from *conducivo.*] *Boyle.*
 The quality of conducting.

CONDUCT. *f.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. Management; economy. *Bacon.*
2. The act of leading troops. *Waller.*
3. Convoy; escorte; guard. *Shaksp.*
4. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed.
5. Exact behaviour; regular life. *Swift.*

TO CONDUCT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to show the way. *Milton.*
2. To usher, and to attend in civility. *Shak.*
3. To manage; as, to conduct an affair.
4. To head an army. *Milton.*

CONDUCTIOUS. *a.* [*conductivus*, Lat.]

1. Hired; employed for wages. *Ayliffe.*

CONDUCTOR. *f.* [*from conduct.*]

1. A leader; one who shows another the way by accompanying him. *Dryden.*
2. A chief; a general. *Shaksp.*
3. A manager; a director. *Addison.*
4. An instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.*

CONDUCTRESS. *f.* [*from conduct.*] A woman that directs.

CONDUIT. *f.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct. *Davies.*
2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shaksp.*

CONDUPLICATION. *f.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE. *f.* [*cone*, Lat.] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

TO CONFABULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.]

1. To talk easily together; to chat.

CONFABULATION. *f.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.]

1. Easy conversation.

CONFABULATORY. *a.* [*from confabulate.*]

1. Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARRICATION. *f.* [*confarreatio*, Lat.]

1. The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliffe.*

TO CONFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into sweetmeats.

CONFECT. *f.* A sweetmeat. *Harvey.*

CONFECTION. *f.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat. *Addison.*
2. A composition; a mixture. *Shaksp.*

CONFECTIONARY. *f.* [*from confectio*,]

1. One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Sh.*

CONFECTIONER. *f.* [*from confectio*,]

1. One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Boyle.*

CONFEDERACY. *f.* [*confederation*, Fr.]

1. A league; a contract by which several engage to support each other; union; federal compact. *Shaksp.*

TO CONFEDERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, Fr.]

1. To join in a league; to unite; to ally. *Knol.*

TO CONFEDERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league. *South.*

CONFEDERATE. *a.* [*from the verb.*]

1. United in a league. *Psalms.*

CONFEDERATE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] One

1. who engages to support another; an ally. *Dry.*

CONFEDERATION. *f.* [*confederation*, Fr.]

1. League; alliance. *Bacon.*

TO CONFERR. *v. n.* [*confero*, Latin.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to converse solemnly. *Clarendon.*

TO CONFERR. *v. a.*

1. To compare. *Boyle.*
2. To give; to bestow. *Clarendon.*
3. To contribute; to conduce. *Glanville.*

CONFERENCE. *f.* [*conference*, French.]

1. Formal discourse; oral discussion of any question. *Sidney.*

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point by personal debate.

3. Comparison. *Ascham.*

CONFERRER. *f.* [*from confer.*]

1. He that converses.

2. He that bestows.

TO CONFESS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, French.]

1. To acknowledge a crime. *Shaksp.*

2. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest. *Wake.*

3. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

4. To own; to avow; not to deny. *Mattib.*

5. To grant; not to dispute. *Locke.*

6. To show; to prove; to attest. *Pope.*

TO CONFESS. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal.

CONFESSEDLY. *ad.* [*from confessed.*]

1. Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably. *South.*

CONFESSSION. *f.* [*from confess.*]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime. *Temple.*

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest. *Wake.*

3. Profession; avowal. *Shaksp.*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSSIONAL. *f.* [*French.*] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents. *Addison.*

CONFESSSIONARY. *f.* [*confessionnaire*, Fr.]

1. The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.

CONFESSOR. *f.* [*confesseur*, French.]

1. One who makes professions of his faith in the face of danger. *Stillingfleet.*

2. He that hears confessions, and precribes rules of penitence. *Taylor.*

3. He who confesses his crimes.

CONFEST. *a.* Open; known; not concealed; apparent. *Rowe.*

CONFESTLY. *ad.* Undisputably; evidently;

1. without concealment. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFICIENT. *a.* [*conficiens*, Latin.] That

1. causes or procures; effective.

CONFIDANT. *f.* [*confident*, Fr.] A person

1. trusted with private affairs. *Arbutnot.*

TO CONFIDE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Latin.] To

1. trust in; to put trust in. *Congreve.*

CONFIDENCE. *f.* [*confidentia*, Latin.]

1. Firm belief of another; reliance. *South.*

2. Trust in his own abilities; security. *Clar.*

3. Vicious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies. *Hesher.*

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity. *Milton.*

5. That which gives or causes confidence.

CON

- CONFIDENT.** *a.* [from *confide*.] *Hammond.*
 1. Assured beyond doubt.
 2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical.
 3. Secure of success. *South.*
 4. Void of suspicion; trusting without limits. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Bold to a vice; impudent.
CONFIDENT. *f.* [from *confide*.] *One*
 trusted with secrets. *South.*
CONFIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *confident*.]
 1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage. *Atterbury.*
 2. With firm trust. *Dryden.*
 3. Without appearance of doubt; positively; dogmatically. *Ben Jonson.*
CONFIDENTNESS. *f.* [from *confident*.]
 Assurance.
CONFIGURATION. *f.* [configuration, Fr.]
 1. The form of the various parts adapted to each other. *Woodward.*
 2. The face of the horoscope.
To CONFIGURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Lat.]
 To dispose into any form. *Bentley.*
CONFINE. *f.* [confinis, Latin.] Common boundary; border; edge. *Locke.*
CONFINE. *a.* [confinis, Lat.] Bordering upon.
To CONFINE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on other territories. *Milton.*
To CONFINE. *v. a.* [confiner, French.]
 1. To bound; to limit.
 2. To shut up; to imprison. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To refrain; to tie up to. *Dryden.*
CONFINELESS. *a.* [from *confine*.] Boundless; unlimited. *Shakspeare.*
CONFINEMENT. *f.* [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Addison.*
CONFINER. *f.* [from *confine*.]
 1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines.
 2. A near neighbour. *Wotton.*
 3. One which touches upon two different regions. *Bacon.*
CONFINITY. *f.* [confinitas, Latin.] Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity.
To CONFIRM. *v. a.* [confirmo, Latin.]
 1. To put past doubt by new evidence. *Addison.*
 2. To settle; to establish. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To fix; to radicate. *Wifeman.*
 4. To complete; to perfect. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties. *Swift.*
 6. To settle or strengthen in resolution, or purpose, or opinion. *Milton.*
 7. To admit to the full privileges of a christian, by imposition of hands. *Hammond.*
CONFIRMABLE. *a.* [from *confirm*.] Capable of incontestable evidence. *Brown.*
CONFIRMATION. *f.* [from *confirm*.]
 1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Evidence; additional proof. *Knolles.*
 3. Proof; convincing testimony. *South.*
 4. An ecclesiastical rite. *Hammond.*
CONFIRMATOR. *f.* An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt. *Brown.*
CONFIRMATORY. *a.* [from *confirm*.]
 Giving an additional testimony.

CON

- CONFIRMEDNESS.** *f.* [from *confirmed*.]
 Confirmed state; radiation. *D. of Piety.*
CONFIRMER. *f.* [from *confirm*.] One that confirms; an attester; an establisher. *Shak.*
CONFISCABLE. *a.* [from *confiscate*.] Liable to forfeiture.
To CONFISCATE. *v. a.* [confisquer, Fr.]
 To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty for an offence. *Bacon.*
CONFISCATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. *Shakspeare.*
CONFISCATION. *f.* [from *confiscate*.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use. *Bacon.*
CONFITENT. *f.* [confitens, Latin.] One confessing. *Decay of Piety.*
CONFITURE. *f.* [French.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit. *Bacon.*
To CONFIX. *v. a.* [confixum, Latin.] To fix down; to fasten. *Shakspeare.*
CONFLAGRANT. *a.* [conflagrans, Latin.] Involved in a general fire. *Milton.*
CONFLAGRATION. *f.* [conflagratio, Lat.] A general fire. *Bentley.*
CONFLATION. *f.* [conflatum, Latin.]
 1. The act of blowing many instruments together. *Bacon.*
 2. A casting or melting of metal.
CONFLUENCE. *f.* [confluxura, L.] Abending.
To CONFLICT. *v. n.* [configo, Latin.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle. *Till.*
CONFLICT. *f.* [conflictus, Latin.]
 1. A violent collision, or opposition, of two substances. *Boyle.*
 2. A combat; a fight between two. *Shakf.*
 3. Contest; strife; contention. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Struggle; agony; pang. *Rogers.*
CONFLUENCE. *f.* [confluo, Latin.]
 1. The junction of several streams. *Raleigh.*
 2. The act of crowding to a place. *Bacon.*
 3. A concourse; a multitude. *Temple.*
 4. Collection; concurrence. *Boyle.*
CONFLUENT. *a.* [confluens, Latin.] Running one into another; meeting. *Blackmore.*
CONFLUX. *f.* [confluxio, Latin.]
 1. The union of several currents. *Clarendon.*
 2. Crowd; multitude collected. *Milton.*
CONFORM. *a.* [conformis, Latin.] Assuming the same form; resembling. *Bacon.*
To CONFORM. *v. a.* [conformo, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner with something else. *Hooker.*
To CONFORM. *v. n.* To comply with. *Dry.*
CONFORMABLE. *a.* [from *conform*.]
 1. Having the same form; similar. *Hooker.*
 2. Agreeable; suitable; consistent. *Addison.*
 3. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious. *Sprat.*
CONFORMABLY. *ad.* [from *conformable*.]
 With conformity; suitably. *Locke.*
CONFORMATION. *f.* [conformatio, Lat.]
 1. The form of things, as relating to each other. *Holder.*
 2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any thing. *Watts.*
CONFORMIST. *f.* [from *conform*.] One that

CON

complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter. *Dutton.*
CONFORMITY. *f.* [from *conform.*] *Dutton.*
 1. Similitude; resemblance. *Hooker.*
 2. Consistency. *Arbutnot.*
CONFORTATION. *f.* [from *conforto*, Lat.] Collation of strength; corroboration. *Bacon.*
To CONFOUND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, French.]
 1. To mingle things so that their several natures cannot be discerned. *Genesis.*
 2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction. *Locke.*
 3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions. *Locke.*
 4. To throw into consternation; to terrify; to astonish; to stupify. *Milton.*
 5. To destroy; to overthrow. *Daniel.*
CONFOUNDED. *part. a.* Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious. *Grew.*
CONFOUNDEDLY. *ad.* Hatefully; shamefully; a low word. *L'Estrange.*
CONFOUNDER. *f.* [from *confound.*] He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.
CONFRATERNITY. *f.* [*con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A brotherhood; body of men united for some religious purpose. *Stillingfleet.*
CONFRICATION. *f.* [*con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing. *Bacon.*
To CONFRONT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, French.]
 1. To stand against another in full view; to face. *Dryden.*
 2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another. *Hooker.*
 3. To oppose one evidence to another. *Sidney.*
 4. To compare one thing with another. *Add.*
CONFRONTATION. *f.* [Fr.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.
To CONFUSE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Latin.]
 1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly. *Milt.*
 2. To mix, not separate. *Milton.*
 3. To perplex; to obscure. *Watts.*
 4. To hurry the mind. *Pope.*
CONFUSEDLY. *ad.* [from *confused.*]
 1. In a mixed mass; without separation. *Ral.*
 2. Indistinctly; one mixed with another. *Pope.*
 3. Not clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon.*
 4. Tumultuously; hastily. *Dryden.*
CONFUSEDNESS. *f.* [from *confused.*] Want of distinctness; want of clearness. *Norris.*
CONFUSION. *f.* [from *confuse.*]
 1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.
 2. Tumult; disorder. *Hooker.*
 3. Indistinct combination. *Locke.*
 4. Overthrow; destruction. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Astonishment; distraction of mind. *Speet.*
CONFUTABLE. *a.* [from *confute.*] Possible to be disproved. *Brown.*
CONFUTATION. *f.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; disproof. *Bentley.*
To CONFUTE. *v. a.* [*confute*, Latin.] To convict of error; to disprove. *Hudibras.*
CONGE. *f.* [*conge*, French.]
 1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy. *Swift.*
 2. Leave; farewell. *Spenser.*
To CONGE. *v. n.* To take leave. *Shakspeare.*
CONGE D'ELIRE is French; and signifies,

CON

in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to choose a bishop. *Corwell.*
CONGE. *f.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto.
To CONGEAL. *v. a.* [*congelare*, Latin.]
 1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state. *Spenser.*
 2. To bind or fix, as by cold. *Shakspeare.*
To CONGEAL. *v. n.* To concreate; to gather into a mass by cold. *Burnet.*
CONGEALMENT. *f.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation. *Shakspeare.*
CONGEALABLE. *a.* [from *congeal.*] Susceptible of congelation. *Bacon.*
CONGELATION. *f.* [from *congeal.*]
 1. Act of turning fluids to solids by cold. *Arb.*
 2. State of being congealed. *Brown.*
CONGENER. *f.* [Latin.] A thing of the same kind or nature. *Miller.*
CONGENEROUS. *a.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the same kind. *Arbutnot.*
CONGENEROUSNESS. *f.* The quality of being from the same original.
CONGENIAL. *a.* [*con* and *genius*, Latin.] Partaking of the same genius; cognate. *Pope.*
CONGENIALITY. *f.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind, or nature.
CONGENITE. *a.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the same birth; connate. *Hale.*
CONGRER. *f.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The sea eel.
CONGRUES. *f.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together. *Boyle.*
To CONGEST. *v. a.* [*congestum*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.
CONGESTIBLE. *a.* [from *congest.*] That may be heaped up.
CONGESTION. *f.* [*congestio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses. *Quincy.*
CONGIARY. *f.* [*congiarium*, Latin.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.
To CONGLACIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice. *Brown.*
CONGLACIATION. *f.* [from *conglaciate.*] Act of changing into ice. *Brown.*
To CONGLOBATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] To gather into a hard firm ball. *Grew.*
CONGLOBATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball. *Cheyne.*
CONGLOBATELY. *ad.* In a spherical form.
CONGLOBATION. *f.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; acquired sphericity. *Brown.*
To CONGLOBE. *v. a.* [*conglobare*, Latin.] To gather into a round mass. *Pope.*
To CONGLOBE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass. *Milton.*
To CONGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomerare*, Latin.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread. *Grew.*
CONGLOMERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct. *Cheyne.*
 2. Collected; twisted together. *Bacon.*
CONGLOMERATION. *f.*
 1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.
 2. Intertexture; mixture. *Bacon.*

CON

TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite.
TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.
CONGLUTINATION. *f.* [from *conglutinate*.] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing. *Arbutnot.*
CONGLUTINATIVE. *a.* [from *conglutinate*.] Having the power of uniting wounds.
CONGLUTINATOR. *f.* [from *conglutinate*.] That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*
CONGRATULANT. *a.* [from *congratulate*.] Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*
TO CONGRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratular*, Lat.] To compliment upon any happy event. *Sprag.*
TO CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation. *Swift.*
CONGRATULATION. *f.*
 1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.
 2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is professed.
CONGRATULATORY. *a.* [from *congratulate*.] Expressing joy for the good of another.
TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To agree; to join. *Sb.*
TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To salute reciprocally.
TO CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Latin.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place. *Newton.*
TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet; to gather together. *Denham.*
CONGREGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact. *Bacon.*
CONGREGATION. *f.* [from *congregate*.] *Bacon.*
 1. The act of collecting.
 2. A collection; a mass brought together. *Sb.*
 3. An assembly met to worship God in public, and hear doctrine. *Swift.*
CONGREGATIONAL. *a.* [from *congregation*.] Public; pertaining to a congregation.
CONGRESS. *f.* [*congressus*, Latin.]
 1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict. *Dryden.*
 2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.
CONGRESSIVE. *a.* [from *congress*.] Meeting; encountering. *Brown.*
TO CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Latin.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit. *Sb.*
CONGRUENCE. *f.* [*congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; consistency.
CONGRUENT. *a.* [*congruens*, Lat.] Agreeing; correspondent. *Cheyne.*
CONGRUITY. *f.* [from *congrue*.]
 1. Suitableness; agreeableness. *Glanville.*
 2. Fitness; pertinence. *Sidney.*
 3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency. *Hooker.*
CONGRUMENT. *f.* [from *congrue*.] Fitness; adaptation; not in use. *Ben Jonson.*
CONGRUOUS. *a.* [*congruus*, Latin.]
 1. Agreeable to; consistent with. *Locke.*
 2. Suitable to; accommodated to. *Cheyne.*
 3. Rational; fit. *Atterbury.*
CONGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *congruous*.] Suitably; pertinently; consistently. *Boyle.*

CON

CONICAL. *a.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having the form of a cone. *Prior.*
CONICK. *f.* the form of a cone.
CONICALLY. *ad.* In form of a cone. *Boyle.*
CONICALNESS. *f.* [from *conical*.] The state or quality of being conical.
CONICK SECTION. *f.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.
CONICK SECTIONS. *f.* That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.
TO CONJECT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Latin.] To guess; to conjecture; not in use. *Shaksp.*
CONJECTOR. *f.* [from *conject*.] A guesser; a conjecturer. *Swift.*
CONJECTURABLE. *a.* [from *conjecture*.] Possible to be guessed.
CONJECTURAL. *a.* [from *conjecture*.] Depending on conjecture. *Broomer.*
CONJECTURALITY. *f.* [from *conjectural*.] That which depends upon guess. *Brown.*
CONJECTURALLY. *ad.* [from *conjectural*.] By guess; by conjecture. *Hooker.*
CONJECTURE. *f.* [*conjectura*, Latin.]
 1. Guess; imperfect knowledge. *South.*
 2. Idea; notion; not in use. *Shaksp.*
TO CONJECTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guess. *South.*
CONJECTURER. *f.* [from *conjecture*.] A guesser; one who forms opinion without proof. *Addison.*
CONIFEROUS. *a.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.] Such trees are *coniferous* as bear a fruit of a figure approaching to that of a cone. *Quincy.*
TO CONJOBBLE. *v. n.* To concert; to settle; to discuss; a low word. *L'Estrange.*
TO CONJOIN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, French.]
 1. To unite; to consolidate into one. *Dryd.*
 2. To unite in marriage. *Shaksp.*
 3. To associate; to connect. *Taylor.*
TO CONJOIN. *v. n.* To league; to unite. *Sb.*
CONJOINT. *a.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; associate.
CONJOINTLY. *ad.* In union; together; in association; jointly. *Brown.*
CONJUGAL. *a.* [*conjugal*, Latin.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage. *Swift.*
CONJUGALLY. *ad.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.
TO CONJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin.]
 1. To join; to join in marriage. *Watson.*
 2. To inflect verbs.
CONJUGATE. *a.* [*conjugatus*, Lat.] Agreeing in derivation with another word. *Bramb.*
CONJUGATE DIAMETER. A right line bisecting the transverse diameter.
CONJUGATION. *f.* [*conjugatio*, Latin.]
 1. A couple; a pair. *Brown.*
 2. The act of uniting or compiling things together. *Bentley.*
 3. The form of inflecting verbs. *Locke.*
 4. Union; assemblage. *Taylor.*
CONJUNCT. *a.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Joined; concurrent; united. *Shaksp.*
CONJUNCTION. *f.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.]
 1. Union; association; league. *Bacon.*
 2. The congress of two planets in the same

degree of the zodiac. *Rymer.*
 3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together. *Clarke.*

CONJUNCTIVE. *a.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Closely united: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction. *Atterbury.*

CONJUNCTIVELY. *ad.* In union. *Brown.*

CONJUNCTIVENESS. *f.* [from *conjunctiva*.] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY. *ad.* [from *conjunct*.] Jointly; together; not apart. *Atterbury.*

CONJUNCTURE. *f.* [*conjuncture*, Fr.]

1. Combination of many circumstances. *K. C.*
2. Occasion; critical time. *Clarendon.*
3. Mode of union; connexion. *Holder.*
4. Consistency. *K. Charles.*

CONJURATION. *f.* [from *conjure*.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name. *Shakspeare.*
2. An incantation; an enchantment. *Sidney.*

TO CONJURE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]

1. To summon in a sacred name. *Clarendon.*
2. To bind many by an oath to some common design. *Milton.*
3. To influence by magick; to charm: pronounced *conjure*. *K. Charles.*

TO CONJURE. *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments; to enchant. *Shakspeare.*

CONJURER. *f.* [from *conjure*.]

1. An enchanter. *Donne.*
2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man. *Prior.*
3. A man of shrewd conjecture. *Addison.*

CONJUREMENT. *f.* [from *conjure*.] Serious injunction; solemn demand. *Milton.*

CONNASCENCE. *f.* [*con* and *nascor*, Lat.]

1. Common birth; community of birth.
2. The act of uniting or growing together.

CONNATE. *a.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another. *South.*

CONNATURAL. *a.* [*con* and *natural*.]

1. United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies.*
2. Participant of the same nature. *Milton.*

CONNATURALITY. *f.* [from *connatural*.]

Participation of the same nature. *Hale.*

CONNATURALLY. *ad.* [from *connatural*.]

By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*

CONNATURALNESS. *f.* [from *connatural*.]

Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Hale.*

TO CONNECT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite. *Boyle.*
2. To unite, as by a cement. *Locke.*
3. To join in a just series of thought: as, the author connects his reasons well.

TO CONNECT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *connect*.] In conjunction; in union; jointly.

TO CONNEX. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together. *Philips.*

CONNEXION. *f.* [from *connex*.]

1. Union; junction. *Atterbury.*
2. Just relation to something precedent or subsequent; coherence. *Blackmore.*

CONNE'XIVE. *a.* [from *connex*.] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive. *Watts.*

CONNICTA'TION. *f.* [from *connicto*, Lat.] A winking.

CONNIVANCE. *f.* [from *connive*.]

1. The act of winking: not in use.
2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *South.*

TO CONNIVE. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Latin.]

1. To wink. *Spectator.*
2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured. *Rogers.*

CONNOISSEUR. *f.* [French.] A judge; a critick in matters of taste. *Swift.*

TO CONNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, L.] To designate something beside itself; to imply; to infer. *Hammond.*

CONNOTATION. *f.* [from *connotate*.] Implication of something beside itself. *Hale.*

TO CONNOTE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL. *a.* [*connu'bialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; conjugal. *Pope.*

CONOID. *f.* [*conoïdis*.] A figure partaking of a cone. *Holder.*

CONOI'DICAL. *a.* [from *conoid*.] Approaching to a conick form.

TO CONQUASSATE. *v. a.* [*conquasso*, Lat.] To shake; to agitate: not in use. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSA'TION. *f.* [from *conquassate*.] Agitation; concussion.

TO CONQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, French.]

1. To gain by conquest; to win. *Pope.*
2. To overcome; to subdue. *Smith.*
3. To surmount; to overcome: as, he conquered his reluctance.

TO CONQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome. *Deay of Piety.*

CONQUERABLE. *a.* [from *conquer*.] Possible to be overcome. *South.*

CONQUEROR. *f.* [from *conquer*.]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor. *Shakspeare.*
2. One that subdues and ruins countries. *Mil.*

CONQUEST. *f.* [*conqueste*, French.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection. *Dav.*
2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.
3. Victory; success in arms. *Addison.*

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *a.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, not affirmed. *Shakspeare.*

CONSANGUI'NITY. *f.* [*consanguinitas*, L.]

Relation by blood; nearness of kin. *South.*

CONSARCINA'TION. *f.* [from *consarcino*, Lat.] The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE. *f.* [*conscientia*, Latin.]

1. The faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves. *Spenser.*
2. Justice; the estimate of conscience. *Swift.*
3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions. *Hooker.*
4. Real sentiment; private thoughts. *Clarend.*
5. Scruple; principle of action. *Taylor.*
6. Reason; reasonableness. *Swift.*

CONSCIENTIOUS. *a.* [from *conscience*.]

Scrupulous; exactly just. *L'Estrange.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY. *ad.* According to

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the direction of conscience. *L'Esrange.*
CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *conscientious*.] Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience. *Locke.*
CONSCIONABLE. *a.* [from *conscience*.] Reasonable; just. *Shakspeare.*
CONSCIONABLENESS. *f.* [from *conscionable*.] Equity; reasonableness.
CONSCIONABLY. *ad.* [from *conscionable*.] Reasonably; justly. *Taylor.*
CONSCIOUS. *a.* [*consciens*, Latin.]
 1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions. *Bentley.*
 2. Knowing from memory. *Dryden.*
 3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing. *Bentley.*
 4. Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience to any thing. *Clarendon.*
CONSCIOUSLY. *ad.* With knowledge of one's own actions.
CONSCIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *conscions*.]
 1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Watts.*
 2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence. *Pope.*
CONSCRIPT. *a.* A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate.
CONSCRIPTION. *f.* [*conscriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling or registering.
TO CONSECRATE. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.]
 1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. *Hebrews.*
 2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose, or person. *Numbers.*
 3. To canonize.
CONSECRATE. *a.* Consecrated; sacred; devoted; dedicated. *Drayton.*
CONSECRATER. *f.* [from *consecrate*.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes. *Atterbury.*
CONSECRATION. *f.* [from *consecrate*.]
 1. A rite of dedicating things or persons to the service of God. *Hooker.*
 2. The act of declaring one holy. *Hale.*
CONSECTARY. *a.* [from *consecrarius*, Lat.] Consequent; consequential. *Brown.*
CONSECTARY. *f.* Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary. *Woodward.*
CONSECUTION. *f.* [*consecutio*, Latin.]
 1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions. *Hale.*
 2. Succession. *Newton.*
 3. [In astronomy.] The month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. *Brown.*
CONSECUTIVE. *a.* [*consequentif*, French.]
 1. Following in train; successive. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Consequential; regularly succeeding. *Locke.*
TO CONSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*consemino*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together.
CONSENSION. *f.* [*consensio*, Lat.] Agreement; accord. *Bentley.*
CONSENT. *f.* [*consensus*, Latin.]
 1. The act of yielding or consenting. *K. Cha.*
 2. Concord; agreement; accord. *Cowley.*

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3. Coherence with; correspondence. *Milton.*
 4. Joint operation. *Pope.*
TO CONSENT. *v. n.* [*consentio*, Latin.]
 1. To be of the same mind; to agree. *Milton.*
 2. To co-operate to the same end.
 3. To yield; to allow; to admit. *Genesis.*
CONSENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*consentaneus*, L.] Agreeable to; consistent with. *Hammond.*
CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably. *Boyle.*
CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreement; confidence.
CONSENTIENT. *a.* [*consentiens*, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion.
CONSEQUENCE. *f.* [*consequentia*, Latin.]
 1. That which follows from any cause or principle.
 2. Event; effect of a cause. *Milton.*
 3. Deduction; conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*
 4. The last proposition of a syllogism. *Prior.*
 5. Concatenation of causes and effects. *South.*
 6. Influence; tendency. *Hammond.*
 7. Importance; moment. *Swift.*
CONSEQUENT. *a.* [*consequens*, Latin.]
 1. Following by rational deduction.
 2. Following as the effect of a cause. *Locke.*
CONSEQUENT. *f.*
 1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions. *Hooker.*
 2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause. *Davies.*
CONSEQUENTIAL. *a.* [from *consequent*.]
 1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. *Prior.*
 2. Conclusive. *Hale.*
CONSEQUENTIALLY. *ad.*
 1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connexion of ideas. *Addison.*
 2. By consequence; eventually. *Smith.*
 3. In a regular series. *Addison.*
CONSEQUENT'IALNESS. *f.* [from *consequentia*.] Regular consecution of discourse.
CONSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *consequent*.]
 1. By consequence; necessarily. *Woodward.*
 2. In consequence; pursuant. *South.*
CONSEQUENTNESS. *f.* [from *consequent*.] Regular connexion of propositions. *Digby.*
CONSERVABLE. *a.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] Capable of being kept.
CONSERVANCY. *f.* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conservancy*.
CONSERVATION. *f.* [*conservatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of preserving; continuance; protection. *Woodward.*
 2. Preservation from corruption. *Bacon.*
CONSERVATIVE. *a.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. *Peacham.*
CONSERVATOR. *f.* [Lat.] Preserver. *Hale.*
CONSERVATORY. *f.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature. *Woodw.*
CONSERVATORY. *a.* Having a preservative quality.

CON

TO CONSERVE. *v. a.* [*conseruo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.
2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit. *Dennis.*
2. A conservatory; not usual. *Evelyn.*

CONSERVER. *f.* [from *conserve*.]

1. A layer up; a repositer. *Hayward.*
2. A preparer of preserves.

CONSESSOR. *f.* [*confessio*, Lat.] A sitting together.

CONSESSOR. *f.* [Latin.] One that sits with others.

TO CONSIDER. *v. a.* [*considero*, Latin.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sit; to study. *Spectator.*
2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. *Temple.*
3. To have regard to; to respect. *Hebrews.*
4. To requite; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONSIDER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely. *Isaiah.*
2. To deliberate; to work in the mind. *Sw.*
3. To doubt; to hesitate. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIDERABLE. *a.* [from *consider*.]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention. *Tillotson.*
2. Respectable; above neglect. *Sprat.*
3. Important; valuable. *Addison.*
4. More than little: a middle sense between little and great. *Clarendon.*

CONSIDERABLENESS. *f.* [from *considerable*.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice. *Boyle.*

CONSIDERABLY. *ad.* [from *considerable*.]

1. In a degree deserving notice. *Roscommon.*
2. With importance; importantly. *Pope.*

CONSIDERANCE. *f.* [from *consider*.] Consideration; reflection. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIDERATE. *a.* [*consideratus*, Latin.]

1. Serious; prudent; not rash. *Tillotson.*
2. Having respect to; regardful. *D. of Piety.*
3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSIDERATELY. *ad.* [from *considerate*.]

1. Calmly; coolly; prudently. *Bacon.*

CONSIDERATENESS. *f.* [from *considerate*.]

1. Prudence; calm deliberation.

CONSIDERATION. *f.* [from *consider*.]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice. *Locke.*
2. Mature thought; prudence. *Sidney.*
3. Contemplation; meditation. *Sidney.*
4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard. *Addison.*
5. Equivalent; compensation. *Ray.*
6. Motive of action; influence. *Clarendon.*
7. Reason; ground of concluding. *Hooker.*
8. [In law.] The material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. *Cowell.*

CONSIDERER. *f.* A man of reflection; a thinker. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CONSIDERING. [A kind of conjunction.]

1. If allowance be made for. *Spectator.*

TO CONSIGN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing in a formal way; to transfer. *South.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose. *Dryden.*

3. To commit; to entrust. *Addison.*

TO CONSIGN. *v. n.*

1. To yield; to submit; not in use. *Shaks.*
2. To sign; to consent to; obsolete. *Shaks.*

CONSIGNATION. *f.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning. *Taylor.*
2. The act of signing. *Taylor.*

CONSIGNMENT. *f.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning.
2. The writing by which anything is consigned.

CONSIMILAR. *a.* [from *consimilis*, Latin.]

1. Having one common resemblance.

TO CONSIGN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]

1. To subsist; not to perish. *Colossians.*
2. To continue fixed, without dissipation. *Ererewood.*

3. To be comprised; to be contained. *Walsh.*
4. To be composed. *Burnet.*

5. To have being concurrently; to coexist. *Bramball.*

6. To agree; not to oppose. *Clarendon.*

CONSISTENCE. } *f.* [*consistentia*, low

CONSISTENCY. } Latin.]

1. State with respect to material existence. *Bacon.*

2. Degree of denseness or rarity. *Arbutnot.*

3. Substance; form; make. *South.*

4. Durable or lasting state. *Locke.*

5. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity. *Addison.*

6. A state in which things continue for some time at a stand. *Chambers.*

CONSISTENT. *a.* [*consistens*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed. *South.*
2. Firm; not fluid. *Woodward.*

CONSISTENTLY. *ad.* Without contradiction; agreeably. *Broome.*

CONSISTORIAL. *a.* [from *consistor*.] Relating to the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

CONSISTORY. *f.* [*consistorium*, Latin.]

1. The place of justice in the court christian. *Hooker. South.*

2. The assembly of cardinals. *Atterbury.*

3. Any solemn assembly. *Milton.*

4. Place of residence. *Shakespeare.*

CONSOciate. *f.* [from *consocio*, Lat.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner. *Hayw.*

TO CONSOciate. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to join. *Wotton.*
2. To cement; to hold together. *Burnet.*

TO CONSOciate. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite. *Bentley.*

CONSOCIATION. *f.* [from *consociare*.]

1. Alliance. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

CONSO'ABLE. *a.* [from *console*.] That admits comfort.

TO CONSOLE. *v. a.* [*consolar*, Lat.] To comfort; to console. *Brown.*

CONSOLATION. *f.* [*consolatio*, Lat.] Comfort; alleviation of misery. *Bacon.*

CONSOLATOR. *f.* [Latin.] A comforter.

CON

CONSO'LATORY. *f.* [from *consolate*.] A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort. *Milton.*

CONSO'LATORY. *a.* [from *consolate*.] Tending to give comfort.

CONSO'LE. *f.* [French.] In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket. *Chambers.*

To CONSO'LE. *v. a.* [*consolor*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer. *Pope.*

CONSO'LER. *f.* [from *console*.] One that gives comfort. *Warburton.*

CONSO'LIDANT. *a.* [from *consolidate*.] That has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. a.* [*consolider*, Fr.] 1. To form into a compact or solid body; to harden. *Arbutnot.*

2. To combine two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid. *Woodward.*

CONSOLIDA'TION. *f.* [from *consolidate*.]

1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. The combining two benefices in one. *Cow.*

CONSONANCE. *f.* [*consonance*, French.]

CONSONANCY. *f.* [*consonance*, French.]

1. Accord of sound. *Wotton.*

2. Consistency; congruence. *Hammond.*

3. Agreement; concord: not used. *Shak.*

CON'SONANT. *a.* [*consonance*, Fr.] Agreeable; according; consistent. *Hooker.*

CON'SONANT. *f.* [*consonans*, Lat.] A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.

CON'SONANTLY. *ad.* [from *consonant*.]

Consistently; agreeably. *Tillotson.*

CON'SONANTNESS. *f.* [from *consonant*.] Agreeableness; consistency.

CON'SONOUS. *a.* [*consonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION. *f.* [from *consopio*, Lat.] The act of laying to sleep. *Digby.*

CONSORT. *f.* [*consors*, Latin.]

1. Companion; partner. *Denham.*

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

3. Concurrence; union. *Atterbury.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with; to unite with. *Dryden.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry. *Locke.*

2. To accompany: not used. *Shakespeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *consort*.] To be compared with; suitable: not used. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *f.* [*consortio*, Lat.] Partnership; society.

CONSP'E'CTABLE. *a.* [from *consp'ectus*, Lat.] Easy to be seen.

CONSP'ECTU'ITY. *f.* [from *consp'ectus*, Lat.] Sense of seeing. *Shakespeare.*

CONSP'ERSION. *f.* [*consp'ersio*, Latin.] A sprinkling about.

CONSPICU'ITY. *f.* [from *conspicuous*.] Brightness; favourableness to the sight. *Glan.*

CONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*conspicuus*, Latin.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance.

CON

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished. *Add.*
CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *ad.*

1. Obviously to the view. *Watts.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance. *Boyle.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity. *Boyle.*

CONSPI'RACY. *f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]

1. A plot; a concerted treason. *Dryden.*

2. An agreement of men to do any thing evil or unlawful. *Cowell.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event. *Harvey.*

CONSPI'RANT. *a.* [*conspirans*, L.] Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy; plotting. *Shak.*

CONSPIRA'TION. *f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]

An agreement of many to one end. *D. of P.*

CONSPI'RATOR. *f.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.]

A man engaged in a plot; a plotter. *South.*

To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Latin.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot. *Shakespeare.*

2. To agree together: as, *all things* conspire to make him happy.

CONSPI'RER. *f.* [from *conspire*.] A conspirator; a plotter. *Shakespeare.*

CONSPIRING Powers. [In mechanicks.]

All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION. *f.* [from *conspurco*, Latin.] Desilement; pollution.

CON'STABLE. *f.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long disused in England. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. From these are derived the *constables* of hundreds and franchises; now called high *constables*, because increase of people and offences have occasioned others in every town of inferior authority, called petty *constables*. *Cow.*

2. To overrun the *CONSTABLE*. To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

CON'STABLESHIP. *f.* [from *constable*.] The office of a constable. *Carew.*

CON'STANCY. *f.* [*constantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. *Hooker.*

2. Consistency; unvaried state. *Ray.*

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality. *Shakespeare.*

CONSTANT. *a.* [*constans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable. *Cow.*

3. Firm; resolute; determined. *Shakespeare.*

4. Free from change of affection. *Sidney.*

5. Certain; not various; steady. *Addison.*

CONSTANTLY. *ad.* Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily. *Tillotson.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin.] To join lustre; to shine with one general light. *Boyle.*

TO CONSTELLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour. *Brown.*

CONSTELLATION. *f.* [from *constellate*.]

1. A cluster of fixed stars. *Dryden.*

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNATION. *f.* [from *consterno*, Lat.]

Astonishment; amazement; wonder. *South.*

TO CONSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *constipare*, Lat.]

1. To crowd together in a narrow room. *Ray.*

2. To stop by filling up the passages. *Arbuth.*

3. To bind the belly. *Brown.*

CONSTIPATION. *f.* [from *constipare*.]

1. The act of crowding any thing into less room; condensation. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude. *Arb.*

CONSTITUENT. *a.* [from *constituens*, Latin.]

Elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists. *Dryden. Bentley.*

CONSTITUENT. *f.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state. *Hale.*

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

3. He that deposes another.

TO CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [from *constituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal existence; to produce.

Decay of Piety.

2. To erect; to establish. *Taylor.*

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTOR. *f.* [from *constitute*.] He

that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION. *f.* [from *constitute*.]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; de-

puting; establishing; producing.

2. State of being; natural qualities. *Newton.*

3. Corporeal frame. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Temper of body. *Dryden.*

5. Temper of mind. *Clarendon.*

6. Established form of government; system

of laws and customs. *Daniel.*

7. Particular law; established usage; estab-

lishment; institution. *Hooker.*

CONSTITUTIONAL. *a.* [from *constitution*.]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical. *Sharp.*

2. Consistent with the constitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE. *a.* [from *constitute*.]

1. Elemental; essential; productive. *Brown.*

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

TO CONSTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *constrindre*, Fr.]

1. To compel; to force to some action. *Shak.*

2. To hinder by force; to restrain. *Dryden.*

3. To necessitate. *Pope.*

4. To violate; to ravish. *Shakespeare.*

5. To confine; to press. *Gay.*

6. To constringe. *Dryden.*

7. To tie; to bind. *Dryden.*

CONSTRAINABLE. *a.* [from *constraine*.]

Liable to constraint. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINER. *f.* [from *constraine*.] He

that constrains.

CONSTRAINT. *f.* [from *contrainte*, Fr.] Com-

pulsion; violence; confinement. *Locke.*

TO CONSTRICT. *v. a.* [from *constringo*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to cramp.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink. *Arbuth.*

CONSTRUCTION. *f.* [from *construo*.] Con-

traction; compression. *Ray.*

CONSTRUCTOR. *f.* [from *construtor*, Lat.] That

which compresses or contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

TO CONSTRINGE. *v. a.* [from *constringo*, Lat.]

To compress; to contract; to bind. *Shak.*

CONSTRINGENT. *a.* [from *constringens*, Latin.]

Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Bacon.

TO CONSTRUCT. *v. a.* [from *constructus*, Latin.]

To build; to form; to compile. *Boyle.*

CONSTRUCTION. *f.* [from *constructio*, Latin.]

1. The act of building; fabrication.

2. The form of building; structure. *Arbuth.*

3. The putting of words together in such a

manner as to convey a complete sense. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper

order, by disentangling transpositions. *Sh.*

5. The sense; interpretation. *Collier.*

6. Judgment; mental representation. *Brown.*

7. The manner of describing a figure or pro-

blem in geometry.

CONSTRUCTURE. *f.* [from *construct*.]

Pile; edifice; fabrick. *Blackmore.*

TO CONSTRUE. *v. a.* [from *construo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to

disentangle transposition. *Shakespeare.*

2. To interpret; to explain. *Hooker.*

TO CONSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [from *constupro*, Lat.]

To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRATION. *f.* [from *constuprate*.]

Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. *a.* [from *consubstantialis*,

Latin.]

1. Having the same essence or substance. *Hoo.*

2. Being of the same kind or nature. *Brerew.*

CONSUBSTANTIALITY. *f.* [from *consub-*

stantial.] Existence of more than one in the

same substance. *Hammond.*

TO CONSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and

substantia, Latin.] To unite in one common

substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION. *f.* [from *consub-*

stantiate.] The union of the body of our

blessed Saviour with the sacramental element,

according to the Lutherans. *Atterbury.*

CONSUL. *f.* [from *consul*, Latin.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman repub-

lick. *Dryden.*

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to

judge between the merchants of his nation.

CONSULAR. *a.* [from *consularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the consul. *Spectator.*

2. **CONSULAR MAN.** One who had been

consul. *Ben Jonson.*

CONSULATE. *f.* [from *consulatus*, Lat.] The

office of consul. *Addison.*

CONSULSHIP. *f.* [from *consul*.] The office

of consul. *Ben Jonson.*

TO CONSULT. *v. n.* [from *consulto*, Latin.] To

take counsel together. *Clarendon.*

TO CONSULT. *v. a.*

1. To ask advice of; as, to consult a friend.

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

L'Estrange.

3. To plan; to contrive. *Clarendon.*

CON

CONSULT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of consulting. *Dryden.*
2. The effect of consulting; determination.
3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation. *Swift.*

CONSULTATION. *f.* [from *consult*.]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation. *Mark.*
2. A number of persons consulted together; a council. *Wifeman.*

CONSULTER. *f.* [from *consult*.] One that consults, or asks counsel. *Deuteronomy.***CONSUMABLE.** *a.* [from *consume*.] Susceptible of destruction. *Wilkins.***To CONSUME.** *v. a.* [*consumo*, Latin.] To waste; to spend; to destroy. *Thomson.***To CONSUME.** *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted. *Shakspeare.***CONSUMER.** *f.* [from *consume*.] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing. *Locke.***To CONSUMMATE.** *v. a.* [*consummatur*, Fr.] To complete; to perfect. *Shakspeare.***CONSUMMATE.** *a.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect. *Addison.***CONSUMMATION.** *f.* [from *consummatur*.]

1. Completion; perfection; end. *Addison.*
2. The end of the present system of things.
3. Death; end of life. *Shakspeare.*

CONSUMPTION. *f.* [*consumptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction. *Locke.*
2. The state of wasting or perishing. *Woodw.*
3. A waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever. *Quincy. Shakspeare.*

CONSUMPTIVE. *a.* [from *consume*.]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting. *Addison.*
2. Diseased with a consumption. *Harvey.*

CONSUMPTIVENESS. *f.* [from *consumptive*.] A tendency to a consumption.**CONSUMTILE.** *a.* [*consumtilis*, Latin.] That is sewed or stitched together.**To CONTABULATE.** *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.]

To floor with boards.

CONTABULATION. *f.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.]

A joining of boards together.

CONTACT. *f.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; close union. *Newton.***CONTACTION.** *f.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching. *Brown.***CONTAGION.** *f.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated. *Bacon.*
2. Infection; propagation of mischief. *K. Ch.*
3. Pestilence; venomous emanations. *Shaks.*

CONTAGIOUS. *a.* [from *contagio*, Latin.]Infectious; caught by approach. *Prior.***CONTAGIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *contagious*.]

The quality of being contagious.

To CONTAIN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.]

1. To hold, as a vessel. *John.*
2. To comprehend; to comprise. *Milton.*
3. To restrain; to withhold. *Spenser.*

To CONTAIN. *v. n.* To live in continence or chastity. *Arbutnot.***CONTAINABLE.** *a.* [from *contain*.] Possible to be contained. *Boyle.*

CON

To CONTAMINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.]To defile; to corrupt by bale mixture. *Shak.***CONTAMINATION.** *f.* [from *contaminate*.]

Pollution; defilement.

CONTEMERATED. *a.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.]

Violated; polluted.

To CONTEMN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.]To despise; to scorn; to slight; to neglect. *Dry.***CONTEMNER.** *f.* [from *contemn*.] One thatcontemns; a despiser. *South.***To CONTEMPER.** *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.]To moderate by mixture. *Ray.***CONTEMPERAMENT.** *f.* [from *contempero*, Latin.]The degree of any quality as tempered to others. *Derham.***To CONTEMPERATE.** *v. a.* [from *contempero*, Latin.]To moderate; to temper by mixture. *Wifeman.***CONTEMPERATION.** *f.* [from *contemperate*.]1. The act of moderating or tempering. *Br.*2. Proportionate mixture; proportion. *Hale.***To CONTEMPLATE.** *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.]To study; to meditate. *Watts.***To CONTEMPLATE.** *v. a.* To muse; tothink studiously with long attention. *Dryden.***CONTEMPLATION.** *f.* [from *contemplate*.]1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continual attention. *Shakspeare.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

3. Study; opposed to action. *South.***CONTEMPLATIVE.** *a.* [from *contemplate*.]1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful. *Denham.*

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

3. Having the power of thought. *Ray.***CONTEMPLATIVELY.** *ad.* Thoughtfully;

attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLATOR. *f.* [Latin.] One em-ployed in study. *Raleigh.***CONTEMPORARY.** *a.* [*contemporain*, Fr.]1. Living in the same age. *Dryden.*2. Born at the same time. *Cowley.*3. Existing at the same point of time. *Locke.***CONTEMPORARY.** *f.* One who lives at thesame time with another. *Dryden.***To CONTEMPORISE.** *v. a.* [*con and tempus*,Latin.] To make contemporary. *Brown.***CONTEMPT.** *f.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]1. The act of despising others; scorn. *South.*

2. The state of being despised; vileness.

CONTEMPTIBLE. *a.* [from *contempt*.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

2. Despised; scorned; neglected. *Locke.*3. Scornful; apt to despise. *Shakspeare.***CONTEMPTIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *contemptible*.]The state of being contemptible; vileness; baseness. *Decay of Piety.***CONTEMPTIBLY.** *ad.* [from *contemptible*.]

Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS. *a.* [from *contempt*.]

Scornful; apt to despise; using words or

actions of contempt; insolent. *Atterb.***CONTEMPTUOUSLY.** *ad.* With scorn;with despite. *Tillotson.*

CON

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt.

TO CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Latin.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition. *Shak.*

2. To vie; to act in emulation. *Dryden.*

TO CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *f.* [from *contend*.] Antagonist; opponent; not used. *L'Estrange.*

CONTE'NDER. *f.* [from *contend*.] Combatant; champion. *Locke.*

CONTE'NT. *a.* [*contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied, so as not to repine; easy. *Pope.*

2. Satisfied, so as not to oppose. *Shakspere.*

TO CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To satisfy, so as to stop complaint. *Tillot.*

2. To please; to gratify. *Shakspere.*

CONTE'NT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness. *Shakspere.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined. *Pope.*

3. That which is contained, or included, in any thing. *Woodward.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity. *Graunt.*

5. That which is comprised in writing. *Add.*

CONTENTA'TION. *f.* [from *content*.] Satisfaction; content: out of use. *Sidney.*

CONTENTED. *part. a.* [from *content*.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; easy. *Knolles.*

CONTENTION. *f.* [*contentio*, Latin.]

1. Strife; debate; quarrel. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel. *Shaksp.*

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour. *Rogers.*

CONTENTIOUS. *a.* [from *contend*.] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse. *Shaksp.*

CONTENTIOUS *jurisdiction.* A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. *Chambers.*

CONTENTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contentious*.] Perversely; quarrelsome. *Brown.*

CONTENTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contentious*.] Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsomeness. *Bentley.*

CONTENTLESS. *a.* [from *content*.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. *Shakspere.*

CONTENTMENT. *f.* [from *content*.]

1. Acquiescence, without plenary satisfaction. *Hooker. Grew.*

2. Gratification. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINOUS. *a.* [*conterminus*, Lat.]

Bordering upon. *Hale.*

CONTE'RRANEUS. *a.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the same country.

TO CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [*conferre*, Fr.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate. *Dryden.*

TO CONTE'ST. *v. n.*

1. To strive; to contend. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate. *Pope.*

CONTEST. *f.* [from the verb.] Dispute; difference; debate. *Denham.*

CONTE'STABLE. *a.* [from *contest*.] Disputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABleness. *f.* [from *contestable*.] Possibility of contest.

CONTESTA'TION. *f.* [from *contest*.] The

CON

act of contesting; debate; strife. *Clarendon.*

TO CONTE'X. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Latin.] To

weave together: not in use. *Boyle.*

CONTEXT. *f.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The general series of a discourse. *Hammond.*

CONTEXT. *a.* [from *context*.] Knit together; firm. *Derham.*

CONTEXTURE. *f.* [from *context*.] The disposition of parts one among others; the system; the constitution. *Blackmore.*

CONTIGNA'TION. *f.* [*contignatio*, Latin.]

1. A frame of beams joined together; a story. *Wotton.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick of wood.

CONTIGU'ITY. *f.* [from *contiguous*.] Actual contact. *Brown. Hale.*

CONTIGUOUS. *a.* [*contiguus*, Lat.] Meeting so as to touch. *Newton.*

CONTIGUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contiguous*.] Without any intervening spaces. *Dryden.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contiguous*.] Close connexion; coherence.

CONTINENCE. *f.* [*continentia*, Latin.]

CONTINENCY. *f.* [*continentia*, Latin.]

1. Restraint; command of one's self. *Dryden.*

2. Chastity in general. *Shakspere.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure. *Grew.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course. *Ayliffe.*

CONTINENT. *a.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Chaste; abtemperious in lawful pleasures. *Sh.*

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate. *Shak.*

3. Continuous; connected. *Brerewood.*

4. Opposing; restraining. *Shakspere.*

CONTINENT. *f.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands. *Bentley.*

2. That which contains any thing. *Shaksp.*

TO CONTI'NGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Latin.]

To touch; to reach; to happen.

CONTINGENCE. *f.* [from *contingent*.]

CONTINGENCY. *f.* The quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility. *Brown.*

CONTINGENT. *a.* [*contingens*, Lat.] Falling out by chance; accidental. *South.*

CONTINGENT. *f.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance. *Grew.*

2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTINGENTLY. *ad.* Accidentally; without any settled rule. *Woodward.*

CONTINGENTNESS. *f.* Accidentalness; fortuitousness.

CONTINUAL. *a.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption. *Pope.*

2. [In law] A continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. *Cow.*

CONTINUALLY. *ad.*

1. Without pause; without interruption. *Ba.*

2. Without ceasing. *Bentley.*

CONTINUANCE. *f.* [from *continuar*.]

1. Succession uninterrupted. *Addison.*

2. Permanence in one state. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

CON

4. Duration; lastingness. *Hayward.*
 5. Perseverance. *Romans.*
CONTINUE. *a.* [continutus, Latin.]
 1. Immediately united. *Hooker.*
CONTINUATELY. *ad.* With continuity; without interruption. *Wilkins.*
CONTINUATION. *f.* [from continue.]
 Protraction, or succession uninterrupted. *Ray.*
CONTINUATIVE. *f.* [from continue.]
 An expression noting permanence or duration. *Watts.*
CONTINUATOR. *f.* [from continue.] He that continues or keeps up the series of succession. *Brown.*
To CONTINUE. *v. n.* [continuer, French.]
 1. To remain in the same state. *Milton.*
 2. To last; to be durable. *Brown.*
 3. To persevere. *Milton.*
To CONTINUE. *v. a.*
 1. To protract, or hold without interruption. *Pope.*
 2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance. *Milton.*
CONTINUEDLY. *ad.* [from continued.]
 Without interruption; without ceasing. *Nor.*
CONTINUER. *f.* [from continue.] That which has the power of perseverance. *Shakspeare.*
CONTINUITY. *f.* [continuitas, Lat.] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union. *Bacon.*
CONTINUOUS. *a.* [continuus, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any space. *Newton.*
To CONTOUR. *v. a.* [contortus, Latin.] To twist; to writhe. *Ray.*
CONTO'RTION. *f.* [from contort.] Twist; wry motion; flexure. *Ray.*
CONTO'UR. *f.* [Fr.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.
CONTRA. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies *against*.
CONTRABAND. *a.* [contrabando, Italian.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. *Dryden.*
To CONTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.
To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [contractus, Latin.]
 1. To draw together into less compass.
 2. To lessen; to make less ample. *G. of T.*
 3. To draw the parts of any thing together. *Milton.*
 4. To make a bargain. *Dryden.*
 5. To betroth; to affiancé. *Tatler.*
 6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get. *King Charles.*
 7. To shorten; to abridge.
To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.*
 1. To shrink up; to grow short. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To bargain; as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.
CONTRA'CT. *participial a.* [from the verb.]
 Affiancé; contracted. *Shakspeare.*
CONTRACT. *f.*
 1. A bargain; a compact. *Temple.*
 2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. *Shakspeare.*

CON

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.
CONTRACTEDNESS. *f.* [from contracted.]
 The state of being contracted; contraction.
CONTRACTIBILITY. *f.* [from contractible.] Possibility of being contracted. *Arbutnot.*
CONTRACTIBLE. *a.* [from contract.] Capable of contraction. *Arbutnot.*
CONTRACTIBLENESS. *f.* [from contractible.] The quality of suffering contraction.
CONTRACTILE. *a.* [from contract.] Having the power of shortening itself. *Arbutnot.*
CONTRACTION. *f.* [contractio, Latin.]
 1. The act of contracting or shortening. *Pope.*
 2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling. *Arbutnot.*
 3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass. *Newton.*
 4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.
 5. Abbreviation; as, the writing is full of contractions.
CONTRACTOR. *f.* [from contract.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain. *Taylor.*
To CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [contradico, Lat.]
 1. To oppose verbally. *Dryden.*
 2. To be contrary to; to repugn. *Hooker.*
CONTRADI'CTER. *f.* [from contradicere.] One that contradicts; an opposer. *Swift.*
CONTRADI'CTION. *f.* [from contradicere.]
 1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion. *Milton.*
 2. Opposition. *Hebrews.*
 3. Inconsistency; incongruity. *South.*
 4. Contrariety, in thought or effect. *Sidney.*
CONTRADI'CTIOUS. *a.* [from contradicere.]
 1. Filled with contradiction; inconsistent.
 2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.
CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *f.*
 1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself. *Norris.*
 2. Disposition to cavil; disputatious temper.
CONTRADI'CTORILY. *ad.* Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others. *Brown.*
CONTRADI'CTORY. *a.* [contradictorius, Lat.] Opposite to; inconsistent with. *South.*
CONTRADI'CTORY. *f.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency. *Bramhall.*
CONTRADISTINCTION. *f.* Distinction by opposite qualities. *Glanville.*
To CONTRADISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [contra and distinguere.] To distinguish by opposite qualities. *Locke.*
CONTRAFI'SSURE. *f.* [contra and fissure.]
 A crack of the skull where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part, *contrafissure*. *Wiseman.*
To CONTRAI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [contra and indico, Latin.] To point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady. *Harvey.*
CONTRAI'NDICATION. *f.* [from contraindico.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Arbutnot.*
CONTRAMU'RE. *f.* [contremure, Fr.] An out-wall built about the main wall of a city.

CON

CON

CONTRANITENCY. *f.* [*contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure.

CONTRAPOSITION. *f.* [*contra* and *positio*.] A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY. *f.* [*contra* and *regularity*.] Contrariety to rule. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT. *a.* [*contrariant*, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory. *Ayliffe.*

CONTRARIES. *f.* [*from contrary*.] In logic, propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY. *f.* [*from contrarietas*, Lat.]

1. Repugnance; opposition. *Wotton.*
2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite. *Shakspeare.*

CONTRA'RILY. *ad.* [*from contrary*.]

1. In a manner contrary. *Ray.*
2. Different ways; in different directions.

CONTRA'RINESS. *f.* [*from contrary*.] Contrariety; opposition.

CONTRA'RIOUS. *a.* [*from contrary*.] Opposite; repugnant. *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* Oppositely. *Sba.*

CONTRA'RIWISE. *ad.*

1. Conversely. *Bacon.*
2. Oppositely. *Raleigh.*

CONTRARY. *a.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite; contradictory. *Davies.*
2. Inconsistent; disagreeing. *Tillotson.*

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction. *Matt.*

CONTRARY. *f.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities. *Cowley.*
2. A proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the allegation. *Locke.*

3. *On the CONTRARY.* In opposition; on the other side. *Swift.*

4. *To the CONTRARY.* To a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent. *Stillingfleet.*

To CONTRARY. *v. a.* [*contrarius*, Fr.] To oppose; to thwart; to contradict. *Latimer.*

CONTRAST. *f.* [*contraste*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To place in opposition.
2. To show another figure to advantage. *Dr.*

CONTRAVALLATION. *f.* [*contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up, to hinder the sallies of the garrison. *Watts.*

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Latin.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER. *f.* [*from contravene*.] He who opposes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION. *f.* [*French*.] Opposition. *Swift.*

CONTRAYE'VA. *f.* A species of birthwort. *Miller.*

CONTRECTA'TION. *f.* [*contrectatio*, Lat.] A touching or handling.

CONTRI'BUTARY. *a.* [*con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign. *Glanv.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] To give to some common stock; to advance toward some common design. *Addison.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect. *Pope.*

CONTRIBU'TION. *f.* [*from contribute*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose. *Graunt.*

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country. *Shakspeare.*

CONTRI'BUTIVE. *a.* [*from contribute*.] That has the power of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives. *D. of Piety.*

CONTRI'BUTOR. *f.* [*from contribute*.] One that bears a part in some common design. *Sb.*

CONTRI'BUTORY. *a.* [*from contribute*.] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design.

To CONTRI'STATE. *v. a.* [*contristare*, Lat.] To sadden; to make sorrowful. *Bacon.*

CONTRISTA'TION. *f.* [*from contristate*.] Sorrow; sadness; not used. *Bacon.*

CONTRI'TE. *a.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.
2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. *Rogers.*

CONTRI'TENESS. *f.* [*from contrite*.] Contrition; repentance.

CONTRI'TION. *f.* [*from contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder. *Newton.*

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin, arising from the desire to please God. *Sprat.*

CONTRI'VABLE. *a.* [*from contrive*.] Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted. *Wilkins.*

CONTRI'VANCE. *f.* [*from contrive*.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived. *Wilkins.*

2. Scheme; plan. *Glanville.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Atterb.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* [*controuuer*, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate. *Tillotson.*

2. To wear away: out of use. *Spenser.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* To form or delign; to plan; to scheme; to complot. *Shaks.*

CONTRI'VEMENT. *f.* [*from contrive*.] Invention.

CONTRI'VE'R. *f.* [*from contrive*.] An inventor; a schemer. *Denham.*

CONTRO'L. *f.* [*controie*, French.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; restraint. *Waller.*

3. Power; authority; superintendence. *Sb.*

To CONTRO'L. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject. *Dry.*

3. To overpower; to confute. *Bacon.*

CONTRO'LLABLE. *a.* [*from control*.] Subject to control, or command; subject to be overruled. *South.*

CONTRO'LLER. *f.* [*from control*.] One that has the power of governing or restraining; a superintendent. *Dryden.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *f.* [*from controller*.] The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LEMENT. *f.* [*from control*.]

CON

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining.
2. Restraint. *Davies.*
3. Opposition; confutation. *Hooker.*
4. Resistance; hostility. *Shakspeare.*
- CONTROVERSIAL.** *a.* [from *controversy*.]
- Relating to disputes; disputatious. *Locke.*
- CONTROVERSY.** *f.* [from *controversia*, Latin.]
1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. *Denham.*
2. A suit in law. *Deuteronomy.*
3. A quarrel. *Jeremiah.*
4. Opposition; enmity. *Shakspeare.*
- TO CONTROVERT.** *v. a.* [from *controverto*, Latin.] To debate; to dispute any thing in writing. *Chryse.*
- CONVERTIBLE.** *a.* [from *convert*.] Disputable. *Brown.*
- CONVERTIST.** *f.* [from *convert*.] Disputant. *Tillotson.*
- CONTUMACIOUS.** *a.* [from *contumax*, Latin.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn. *Hammond.*
- CONTUMACIOUSLY.** *ad.* Obstinate; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.
- CONTUMACIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinacy; perverseness. *Wiseman.*
- CONTUMACY.** *f.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.]
1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility. *Milton.*
2. A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe.*
- CONTUMELIOUS.** *a.* [from *contumeliosus*, Lat.]
1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick. *Shakspeare.*
2. Inclined to utter reproach, or practise insults; brutal; rude. *Shakspeare.*
3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious. *Decay of Piety.*
- CONTUMELIOUSLY.** *ad.* Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely. *Hooker.*
- CONTUMELIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *contumeliosus*.] Rudeness; reproach.
- CONTUMELY.** *f.* [from *contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach. *Tillotson.*
- TO CONTUSE.** *v. a.* [from *conrusus*, Latin.]
1. To beat together; to bruise. *Bacon.*
2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. *Wiseman.*
- CONTUSION.** *f.* [from *contusio*, Latin.]
1. The act of beating or bruising.
2. The state of being beaten or bruised. *Boyle.*
3. A bruise. *Bacon.*
- CONVALESCENCE.** *f.* [from *convalesco*, Lat.]
- CONVALESCENCY.** *f.* [from *convalesco*, Lat.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease. *Clarendon.*
- CONVALESCENT.** *a.* [from *convalescens*, Lat.]
- Recovering; returning to a state of health.
- CONVENABLE.** *a.* [from *convenable*, Fr.]
1. Consistent with; agreeable to. *Spenser.*
2. That may be convened.
- TO CONVE'NE.** *v. n.* [from *convenio*, Latin.]
1. To come together; to associate. *Boyle.*
2. To assemble for any publick purpose. *Locke.*
- TO CONVE'NE.** *v. a.*
1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke. *Clarendon.*

CON

2. To summon judicially. *Ayliffe.*
- CONVE'NIENCE.** *f.* [from *convenientia*, Lat.]
- CONVE'NIENCY.** *f.* [from *convenientia*, Lat.]
1. Fitness; propriety. *Hooker.*
2. Commodiousness; ease. *Calamy.*
3. Cause of ease; accommodation. *Dryden.*
4. Fitness of time or place. *Shakspeare.*
- CONVE'NIENT.** *a.* [from *conveniens*, Lat.] Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted. *Tillotson.*
- CONVE'NIENTLY.** *ad.*
1. Commodiously; without difficulty. *Shak.*
2. Fitly. *Wilkins.*
- CONVENT.** *f.* [from *conventus*, Latin.]
1. An assembly of religious persons. *Shakspeare.*
2. A religious house; a monastery; a nunnery. *Addison.*
- TO CONVE'NT.** *v. a.* [from *convenio*, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature. *Shakspeare.*
- CONVENTICLE.** *f.* [from *conventiculum*, Lat.]
1. An assembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe.*
2. An assembly for worship. *Hooker.*
3. A secret assembly. *Shakspeare.*
- CONVENTICLER.** *f.* [from *conventicle*.]
- One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies. *Dryden.*
- CONVENTION.** *f.* [from *conventio*, Latin.]
1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction. *Boyle.*
2. An assembly. *Swift.*
3. A contract; an agreement for a time.
- CONVENTIONAL.** *a.* [from *convention*.]
- Stipulated; agreed on by compact. *Hale.*
- CONVENTIONARY.** *a.* [from *convention*.]
- Acting upon contract; settled by stipulation. *Carew.*
- CONVENTUAL.** *a.* [from *conventuel*, French.]
- Belonging to a convent; monastick. *Ayliffe.*
- CONVE'NTUAL.** *f.* [from *convent*.]
- A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent. *Sh.*
- TO CONVE'ERGE.** *v. n.* [from *convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places. *Newt.*
- CONVE'RGENT.** *a.* [from *converge*.]
- CONVE'RGING.** *f.* Tending to one point from different places.
- CONVE'RSABLE.** *a.* [from *conversus*.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company. *Add.*
- CONVE'RSABLENESS.** *f.* [from *conversabile*.] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.
- CONVE'RSABLY.** *ad.* [from *conversabile*.]
- In a conversable manner.
- CONVE'RSANT.** *a.* [from *conversant*, French.]
1. Acquainted with; familiar. *Hooker.*
2. Having intercourse with any. *Yeshua.*
3. Relating to; concerning. *Addison.*
- CONVE'RSATION.** *f.* [from *conversatio*, Latin.]
1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk. *Swift.*
2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject.
3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. *Dry.*
4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life. *Peter.*
5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance. *Woodward.*
- CONVE'RSATIVE.** *a.* [from *converse*.] Relating to public life; not contemplative.

CON

CON

TO CONVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*converser*, French.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to. *Locke.*
2. To be acquainted with. *Shakspeare.*
3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. *Milton.*
4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject.
5. To have commerce with a different sex.

CONVERSE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life. *Pope.*
2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity. *Glanville.*

CONVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *converse*.] With change of order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION. *f.* [*conversio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation. *Arbutnot.*
2. Change from reprobation to grace.
3. Change from one religion to another. *Acts.*
4. The interchange of terms in an argument: as, *no virtue is vice, no vice is virtue.*

CONVERSIVE. *a.* [from *converse*.] Conversable; sociable.

TO CONVE'RT. *v. a.* [*convertio*, Latin.]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute. *Burnet.*
2. To change from one religion to another.
3. To turn from a bad to a good life.
4. To turn toward any point. *Brown.*
5. To apply to any use; to appropriate. *Arb.*

TO CONVE'RT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted. *Shakspeare.*

CONVERT. *f.* A person converted from one opinion to another. *Stillingfleet.*

CONVERTER. *f.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY. *f.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE. *a.* [from *convert*.]

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable. *Arb.*
2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other. *Swift.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally. *South.*

CONVE'RTITE. *f.* [*converti*, French.] A convert; not in use. *Donne.*

CONVEX. *a.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

CONVEX. *f.* A convex body. *Tickel.*

CONVE'XED. *particip. a.* [from *convex*.] Protuberant in a circular form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XITY. *f.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton.*

CONVE'XLY. *ad.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form. *Grew.*

CONVE'XNESS. *f.* [from *convex*.] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *a.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance. *Newton.*

TO CONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another. *Kings.*

2. To hand from one to another. *Locke.*

3. To remove secretly. *Shakspeare.*

4. To bring; to transmit. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another. *Spenser.*

6. To impart; to introduce. *Locke.*

7. To manage with privacy. *Shakspeare.*

CONVE'YANCE. *f.* [from *convey*.]

1. The act of removing any thing. *Shakspeare.*

2. Way for carriage or transportation. *Raleigh.*

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another. *Shakspeare.*

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed. *Shakspeare.*

5. Delivery from one to another. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property. *Spenser.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice. *Sh.*

CONVE'YANCER. *f.* [from *conveyance*.] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YER. *f.* [from *convey*.] One who carries or transmits any thing. *Brerewood.*

TO CONVI'CT. *v. a.* [*convincio*, Latin.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt. *Bacon.*
2. To confute; to discover to be false. *Bro.*
3. To show by proof or evidence. *Hooker.*

CONVI'CT. *a.* Convicted; detected in guilt.

CONVI'CT. *f.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar. *Ayliffe.*

CONVI'CTION. *f.* [from *convict*.]

1. Detection of guilt. *Cotwell.*
2. The act of convincing; confutation. *Att.*
3. State of being convinced. *Swift.*

CONVI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *convict*.] Having the power of convincing.

TO CONVINCE. *v. a.* [*convincio*, Latin.]

1. To force another to acknowledge a confessed position. *Tillotson.*
2. To convict; to prove guilty of. *Raleigh.*
3. To evince; to prove. *Shakspeare.*
4. To overpower; to surmount. *Shakspeare.*

CONVINCEMENT. *f.* [from *convince*.] Conviction. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVIN'CNABLE. *a.* [from *convince*.]

1. Capable of conviction.
2. Capable of being evidently disproved. *Bro.*

CONVIN'CNGLY. *ad.* [from *convince*.] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt; so as to produce conviction. *Atterbury.*

CONVIN'CNINGNESS. *f.* [from *convincing*.] The power of convincing.

TO CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feast. *Shakspeare.*

CONVI'VAL. } *a.* [*convivialis*, Latin.] Re-

CONVI'VIAL. } [ating to an entertainment; festal; social. *Denham.*

CONUNDRUM. *f.* A low jest; a quibble.

TO CONVOCATE. *v. n.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCA'TION. *f.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly. *Sidney.*
2. An assembly. *Leibniz.*
3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament. *Stillingfleet.*

COO

To CONVO'KE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly. *Pope.*

To CONVO'LTE. *v. a.* [*convolto*, Latin.]

To roll together; to roll one part upon another. *Milton.*

CONVOLUT'ED. *part.* Twisted; rolled upon itself. *Woodward.*

CONVOLUTION. *f.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself. *Grew.*

2. The state of rolling together in company. *Thomson.*

To CONVO'Y. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, French.] To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.

CONVOY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Force attending on the road by way of defence. *South.*

2. The act of attending as a defence. *Shaksp.*

CONUSANCE. *f.* [*connaissance*, Fr.] Cognisance; notice.

To CONVULSE. *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Latin.]

To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body. *Thomson.*

CONVULSION. *f.* [*convulsio*, Latin.]

1. An involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Quincy.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion. *Temple.*

CONVULSIVE. *a.* [*convulff*, French.]

That gives twitches or spasms. *Hale.*

CO'NY. *f.* [*connil*, Fr.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground. *Ben Jonf.*

To CO'NYCATCH. *v. n.* To cheat; to trick; a cant word. *Shakspere.*

To COO. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Thomson.*

COOK. *f.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table. *Shakspere.*

COOK-MAID. *f.* [*cook and maid*,] A maid that dresses provisions. *Addifon.*

COOK-ROOM. *f.* A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table. *Dec. of P.*

2. To appear for any purpose. *Shakspere.*

CO'OKERY. *f.* [from *cook*.] The art of dressing victuals. *Davies.*

COOL. *a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold. *Tem.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not fond.

COOL. *f.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness. *Addifon.*

To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat. *Arbutnot.*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger. *Swift.*

To COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination. *Dryden.*

CO'OLER. *f.* [from *cool*.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body. *Harvey.*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

COP

CO'OLLY. *ad.* [from *cool*.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold. *Thomson.*

2. Without passion. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS. *f.* [from *cool*.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold. *Bacon.*

2. Want of affection; disinclination. *Claven.*

3. Freedom from passion.

COOM. *f.* [*ecume*, French.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Phillips.*

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

COOMB. *f.* A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *f.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or sheep. *Brown.*

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to cage. *Dryden.*

COOPE'E. *f.* [*coupe*, French.] A motion in dancing.

CO'OPER. *f.* [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *f.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COO'PERATE. *v. n.* [*con and opera*, Lat.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the same end. *Bacon, Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

COOPERA'TON. *f.* [from *cooperate*.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end. *Bacon.*

COO'PERATIVE. *a.* [from *cooperate*.] Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERA'TOR. *f.* [from *cooperate*.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTA'TION. *f.* [*coopto*, Lat.] Adoption; assumption.

COO'RDINATE. *a.* [*con and ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the same rank. *Watts.*

COO'RDINATELY. *ad.* In the same rank; without subordination.

COO'RDINATENESS. *f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.

COORDINA'TION. *f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of holding the same rank; collateralness. *Howel.*

COOT. *f.* [*cotée*, French.] A small black waterfowl, seen often in fens. *Dryden.*

COP. *f.* [*kop*, Dutch.] The head; the top of any thing.

CO'PAL. *f.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPA'RCENARY. *f.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance. *Hale.*

COPA'RCENER. *f.* [from *con and particeps*, Lat.] Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Cow.*

COPA'RCENY. *f.* An equal share of coparceners. *Phillips.*

COPA'RTNER. *f.* [*co and partner*.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned. *Milton.*

COP

COP

COPARTNERSHIP. *f.* [from *copartner.*] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share. *Hale.*

COPATAIN. *a.* [from *cop.*] High raised; pointed. *Hanmer.*

COPAYVA. *f.* A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil.

COPE. *f.* [See *CoP.*]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministrations.
3. Any thing which is spread over the head.

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope. *Addison.*
2. To contend with; to oppose. *Shakspeare.*
3. To reward; to give in return. *Shakspeare.*

To COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. *Watts.*
2. To interchange kindness or sentiments. *Sb.*

COPESMATE. *f.* Companion; friend. *Spen.*

COPIER. *f.* [from *copy.*]

1. One that copies; a transcriber. *Addison.*
2. A plagiarist; an imitator. *Tickel.*

COPING. *f.* [from *cope.*] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall. *Addison.*

COPIOUS. *a.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant. *Thomson.*
2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise. *Milton.*

COPIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely. *Addison.*

COPIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity.
2. Diffusion; exuberance of style. *Dryden.*

COPIST. *f.* [from *copy.*] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator.

COPPLAND. *f.* A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COPPED. *a.* [from *cop.*] Rising to a top or head. *Wifeman.*

COPPEL. *f.* An instrument used in chymistry to try and purify gold and silver.

COPPER. *f.* [*koper*, Dutch.] One of the six primitive metals. *Copper* is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of *copper* and lapis calaminaris, is formed brass; of *copper* and tin, bell-metal; of *copper* and brass, what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues.

COPPER. *f.* A vessel made of copper; a boiler larger than a moveable pot. *Bacon.*

COPPER-NOSE. *f.* [*copper* and *nose.*] A red nose. *Wifeman.*

COPPER-PLATE. *f.* A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK. *f.* A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

COPPERAS. *f.* [*kopperoese*, Dutch.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white. What is commonly sold for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the seashore, ordinarily called gold stones.

COPPERSMITH. *f.* [*copper* and *smith.*] One that manufactures copper. *Swift.*

COPPERWORM. *f.*

1. A little worm in ships.
2. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*

COPPERY. *a.* [from *copper.*] Containing copper; made of copper. *Woodward.*

COPPICE. *f.* [*coupeaux*, French.] A low wood cut at stated times for fuel; a place overrun with brushwood. *Mortimer.*

COPPLE-DUST. *f.* [*or coppel dust.*] Powder used in purifying metals. *Bacon.*

COPPLE-STONES, are fragments of stone, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

COPPLED. *a.* [from *cop.*] Rising in a conical form. *Woodward.*

COPSE. *f.* [abridged from *coppice.*] A place overgrown with short wood. *Waller.*

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwood. *Swift.*

COPULA. *f.* [Lat.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, *books are dear.* *Watts.*

To COPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin. *Bacon.*

To COPULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes. *Wifeman.*

COPULATION. *f.* [from *copulate.*] The congress or embrace of the two sexes. *Hooker.*

COPULATIVE. *a.* [*copulativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar. *Copulative* prepositions are those which have more subjects: as, *riches and honours are temptations to pride.*

COPY. *f.* [*copie*, French.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original. *Denham.*
2. An individual book: as, *a good or fair copy.* *Hooker.*
3. The autograph; the original; the archetype. *Holder.*
4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law. *Shakspeare.*
5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. *f.* [*copy* and *book.*] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. *f.* [*copy* and *hold.*] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor; so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. *Cowell.*

COPY-HOLDER. *f.* One that is possessed of land in copy-hold.

To COPY. *v. a.*

1. To transcribe; to write after an original. *Pope.*
2. To imitate; to propose to imitation. *Swift.*

To COPY. *v. n.* To do any thing in imitation of something else. *Dryden.*

COR

TO COQUET *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness. *Sw.*
TO COQUET *v. n.* To act the lover; to entice by blandishments. *Swift.*

COQUETRY *f.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances. *Addison.*

COQUETTE *f.* [*coquette*, French.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice. *Pope.*

CORACLE *f.* [*corwagle*, Welsh.] A boat used in Wales by fishers, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work. *South.*

CORAL *f.* [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red coral is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. *Hill.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks. *Pope.*

CORALLINE *a.* [*corallinus*, Lat.] Consisting of coral; approaching to coral. *Woodw.*

CORALLINE *f.* A sea-plant used in medicine, but inferior to the coral in hardness. *Hill.*

CORALLOID, or **CORALLOIDAL** *a.* [*καρραλλοειδης*.] Resembling coral. *Brown.*

CORANT *f.* [*courant*, French.] A lofty sprightly dance. *Walsh.*

CORBAN *f.* [קרבן] An almsbasket; a gift; an alms. *K. Charles.*

CORBE *a.* [*corbe*, Fr.] Crooked. *Spenser.*

CORBELLS *f.* Little baskets used in fortifications, filled with earth.

CORBEL *f.* [In architecture.] The representation of a basket.

CORBEL, or **CORBIL** *f.* A short piece of timber sticking out six inches from a wall.

CORD *f.* [*cort*, Welsh; *chorda*, Latin.]

1. A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists. *Blackmore.*

2. A quantity of wood or fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER *f.* [*cord* and *make*.] One whose trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD *f.* [*cord* and *wood*.] Wood piled up to be sold for fuel.

TO CORD *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to close by a bandage.

COR'DAGE *f.* [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords. *Raleigh.*

COR'DED *a.* [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.

CORDELIER *f.* A Franciscan friar: so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture. *Prior.*

COR'DIAL *f.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increases strength. *Arb.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates. *Dryden.*

COR'DIAL *a.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative. *Sba.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart. *Hammond.*

CORDIALITY *f.* [from *cordial*.]

1. Relation to the heart. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

COR

COR'DIALLY *ad.* [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy. *South.*

COR'DINER *f.* [*cordonnier*, F.] A shoemaker.

COR'DON *f.* [Fr.] A row of stones jutting out before the rampart. *Chambers.*

COR'DWAIN *f.* [*Cordovan* leather, from Cordova in Spain.] Spanish leather. *Spenser.*

CORDWAINER *f.* A shoemaker.

CORE *f.* [*cœur*, French.]

1. The heart. *Shakspeare.*

2. The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh.*

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a fore. *Dryden.*

CORIA'CEOUS *a.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather. *Arb.*

CORIAN'DER *f.* [*coriandrum*.] A plant.

CORINTH *f.* A small fruit, commonly called currant. *Philips.*

CORINTHIAN Order, is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.

The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus. *Harris.*

CORK *f.* [*cortex*, Latin.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark. *Miller.*

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples.

3. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel. *King.*

CORKING-PIN *f.* A pin of the largest size. *Swift.*

CORKY *a.* [from *cork*.] Consisting of cork; resembling cork. *Shakspeare.*

COR'MORANT *f.* [*cormoran*, French.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. *Dryden.*

2. A glutton.

CORN *f.* [*corn*, Saxon.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread. *Shakspeare.*

2. Grain yet unreaped. *Knolles.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthraffed. *Jeb.*

4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful. *Wise man.*

TO CORN *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD *f.* A field where corn is growing. *Shakspeare.*

CORN-FLAG *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

CORN-FLOOR *f.* The floor where corn is stored. *Hofea.*

CORN-FLOWER *f.* A flower that grows only among corn. *Bacon.*

CORN-LAND *f.* Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MASTER *f.* One that cultivates corn for sale: not in use. *Bacon.*

CORN-MILL *f.* A mill to grind corn into meal. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE *f.* A pipe made by splitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Tickel.*

CORN-SALLAD *f.* An herb, whose top leaves are a salad of themselves. *Mortimer.*

COR'NAGE. *f.* [from *corne*, French.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

COR'NCHANDLER. *f.* [from *corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

COR'NCUTTER. *f.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wise man.*

CORNEL, or CORNELIAN-TREE. *f.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] The *cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the *cornel* or *cornelian cherry*. *Mortimer.*

COR'NEMUSE. *f.* [Fr.] A kind of rustick flute.

COR'NEOUS. *a.* [from *cornuus*, Latin.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn. *Brown.*

COR'NER. *f.* [from *cornel*, Welsh.]

1. An angle.

2. A secret or remote place. *Proverbs.*

3. The extremities; the utmost limit. *Dryd.*

COR'NER-STONE. *f.* The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone. *Howel.*

COR'NERWISE. *ad.* [from *corner* and *wife*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

COR'NET. *f.* [from *cornette*, French.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth. *Bacon.*

2. A company or troop of horse. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

4. **COR'NET of a Horse**, is the lowest part of his pattern, that runs round the coffin.

5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors.

COR'NETTER. *f.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet. *Haweswill.*

COR'NICE. *f.* [from *corniche*, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column. *Dry.*

COR'NICLE. *f.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn. *Brown.*

COR'NIGEROUS. *a.* [from *corniger*, Lat.] Horned; having horns. *Brown.*

CORNUC'PIA. *f.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty.

To CORNU'TE. *v. a.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *a.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *f.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold. *Shakspeare.*

COR'NY. *a.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny. *Milton.*

2. [from *cornu*.] Producing corn. *Prior.*

COROLLARY. *f.* [from *corollarium*, Latin.]

1. The conclusion. *Dryden.*

2. Surplus. *Shakspeare.*

CORONA. *f.* [Latin.] The crown of an order.

CORONAL. *f.* [from *corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland. *Spenser.*

CORONAL. *a.* Belonging to the top of the head. *Wise man.*

CORONARY. *a.* [from *coronarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown. *Brown.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley.*

CORONATION. *f.* [from *corona*, Latin.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king. *Sidney.*

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation. *Pope.*

CORONER. *f.* [from *corona*, Lat.] An officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned.

CORONET. *f.* [from *coronetta*, Ital.]

1. An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

2. An ornamental headdress. *Sidney.*

CORPORAL. *f.* [corrupted from *caporal*, Fr.] The lowest officer of the infantry. *Gay.*

CORPORAL of a ship. An officer that hath the charge of settling the watches and sentries. *Harris.*

CORPORAL. *a.* [from *corporel*, French.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not spiritual. *Shakspeare.*

CORPORALITY. *f.* [from *corporeal*.] The quality of being imbodied. *Raleigh.*

CORPORALLY. *ad.* [from *corporeal*.] Bodily.

CORPORATE. *a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

1. United in a body or community. *Swift.*

2. General; united. *Shakspeare.*

CORPORATENESS. *f.* The state of a body corporate; a community.

CORPORATION. *f.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

A body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter. *Cowell.*

CORPORATURE. *f.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] The state of being imbodied.

CORPO'REAL. *a.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Having a body; material; not spiritual. *Tillotson.*

CORPOREITY. *f.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; bodiliness. *Stillingfleet.*

CORPORIFICATION. *f.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CORPORIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

To imbody; not used. *Boyle.*

CORPS.

CORPSE. *f.* [from *corps*, French.]

1. A body. *Spenser.*

2. A carcase; a dead body; a corpse. *Addison.*

3. The body, in opposition to the soul.

4. A body of forces.

CORPULENCE. *f.* [from *corpulentia*, Latin.]

CORPULENCY. *f.* [from *corpulentia*, Latin.]

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness. *Donne.*

2. Spiffitude; grossness of matter. *Ray.*

CORPULENT. *a.* [from *corpulentus*, Lat.] Flethy; bulky. *Ben Jonson.*

CORPUSCLE. *f.* [from *corpusculum*, Lat.] A small body; an atom. *Newton.*

CORPUSCULAR. *a.* [from *corpusculum*, Lat.]

CORPUSCULARIAN. *f.* [from *corpusculum*, Lat.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. *Boyle.*

To CORRA'DE. *v. a.* [from *corradere*, Latin.]

To rub off; to scrape together.

CORRADIATION. *f.* [from *con* and *radius*, Lat.]

A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [from *correctum*, Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

2. To amend; to take away faults. *Regis.*

COR

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. *Prior.*
 4. To remark faults. *Harris.*
CORRECT. *a.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness; accurate. *Felton.*
CORRECTION. *f.* [*from correct.*]
 1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement.
 2. Act of taking away faults; amendment. *Dr.*
 3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Watts.*
 4. Reprehension; animadversion. *Brown.*
 5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary. *Donne.*
CORRECTIONER. *f.* [*from correction.*] A jailbird. *Shakspeare.*
CORRECTIVE. *a.* [*from correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities. *Arbutnot.*
CORRECTIVE. *f.*
 1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss. *South.*
 2. Limitation; restriction. *Hale.*
CORRECTLY. *ad.* Accurately; exactly; without faults. *Locke.*
CORRECTNESS. *f.* [*from correct.*] Accuracy; exactness. *Swift.*
CORRECTOR. *f.* [*from correct.*]
 1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion. *Sprat.*
 2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults. *Swift.*
 3. Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against, or abates the force of another. *Quincy.*
TO CORRELATE. *v. n.* [*from con and relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.
CORRELATE. *f.* One that stands in the opposite relation. *South.*
CORRELATIVE. *a.* [*con and relativus*, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation. *South.*
CORRELATIVENESS. *f.* [*from correlative.*] The state of being correlative.
CORREPTION. *f.* [*corruptum*, Lat.] Objurgation; reprehension; reproof. *Gov. of T.*
TO CORRESPOND. *v. n.* [*con and respondeo*, Latin]
 1. To suit; to answer; to fit. *Locke.*
 2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.
CORRESPONDENCE. } *f.* [*from corre-*
CORRESPONDENCY. } *spond.*
 1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another. *Locke.*
 2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence. *K. C.*
 3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities. *Bacon.*
CORRESPONDENT. *a.* [*from correspond.*]
 Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable. *Hooker.*
CORRESPONDENT. *f.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters. *Denham.*
CORRESPONSIVE. *a.* [*from correspond.*]
 Answerable; adapted to any thing. *Shaksp.*
CORRIDOR. *f.* [*French.*]

COR

1. The covert way lying round the fortifications.
 2. A gallery or long isle round about a building. *Harris.*
CORRIGIBLE. *a.* [*from corrigo*, Latin.]
 1. That may be altered or mended.
 2. Punishable. *Howel.*
 3. Corrective; not in use. *Shakspeare.*
CORRI'VAL. *f.* [*con and rival.*] Rival; competitor. *Spenser.*
CORRI'VALRY. *f.* [*from corrial.*] Competition; opposition.
CORROBORANT. *a.* [*from corroborate.*]
 Having the power to give strength. *Bacon.*
TO CORROBORATE. *v. a.* [*con and robero*, Latin.]
 1. To confirm; to establish. *Bacon.*
 2. To strengthen; to make strong. *Watton.*
CORROBORATION. *f.* [*from corroborate.*]
 The act of strengthening or confirming. *Bac.*
CORROBORATIVE. *a.* [*from corroborate.*]
 Having the power of increasing strength. *Wife.*
TO CORRODE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to consume; to wear away gradually. *Boyle.*
CORRODENT. *a.* [*from corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or wasting away.
CORRODIBILITY. *f.* [*from corrode.*]
 Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.
CORRODIBLE. *a.* [*from corrode.*] Possible to be consumed or corroded. *Brown.*
CORRODY. *f.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or salary. *Ayliffe.*
CORROSIBLE. *a.* [*from corrode.*] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.
CORROSIBLENES. *f.* [*from corrosible.*]
 Susceptibility of corrosion.
CORROSION. *f.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees. *Woodw.*
CORRO'SIVE. *a.* [*from corrodo*, Latin.]
 1. Having the power of wearing away. *Gray.*
 2. Having the quality to fret or vex. *Hooker.*
CORRO'SIVE. *f.*
 1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away. *Spenser.*
 2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain. *Hooker.*
CORRO'SIVELY. *ad.* [*from corrosive.*]
 1. Like a corrosive. *Boyle.*
 2. With the power of corrosion.
CORRO'SIVENESS. *f.* The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony. *Donne.*
CORRUGANT. *a.* [*from corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.
TO CORRUGATE. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Latin.]
 To wrinkle or purl up. *Bacon.*
CORRUGATION. *f.* [*from corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles. *Floyer.*
TO CORRUPT. *v. a.* [*corruptus*, Latin.]
 1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.
 2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe. *Pope.*
 3. To spoil; to do mischief.
TO CORRUPT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to lose purity. *Bacon.*

COS

CORRU'PT. *a.* [from *to corrupt.*]
 1. Spoiled; vitiated in its qualities. *Knoller.*
 2. Unsound; putrid. *Spenser.*
 3. Vitious; tainted with wickedness. *South.*
CORRU'PTER. *f.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or vitiates. *Addison.*
CORRUPTIB'ILITY. *f.* [from *corruptible.*] Possibility to be corrupted.
CORRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
 1. Susceptible of destruction. *Tillotson.*
 2. Possible to be tainted or vitiated.
CORRU'PTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *corruptible.*] Susceptibility of corruption.
CORRU'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *corruptible.*] In such a manner as to be corrupted. *Shaksp.*
CORRUPTION. *f.* [from *corruptio*, Latin.]
 1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.
 2. Wickedness; perversion of principles. *Add.*
 3. Putrefcence. *Blackmore.*
 4. Matter or *pus* in a sore.
 5. The tendency to a worse state. *Shak.*
 6. Cause, or means, of depravation. *Raleigh.*
CORRUPTIVE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating. *Ray.*
CORRUPTLESS. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying. *Dryden.*
CORRUPTLY. *ad.* [from *corrupt.*]
 1. With corruption; with taint. *Shakf.*
 2. Viciously; contrary to purity. *Camden.*
CORRUPTNESS. *f.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putrefcence; vice.
CORSAIR. *f.* [French.] A pirate.
CORSE. *f.* [from *corps*, French.]
 1. A body: not in use. *Spenser.*
 2. A dead body; a carcase. *Addison.*
CORSELET. *f.* [from *corselet*, French.] A light armour for the forefront of the body. *Prior.*
CORTICAL. *a.* [from *cortex*, bark, Latin.] Barky; belonging to the rind. *Cheyne.*
CORTICATED. *a.* [from *corticatus*, Latin.] Resembling the bark of a tree. *Brown.*
CORTICOSE. *a.* [from *corticofus*, Lat.] Full of bark.
CORVETTO. *f.* The curvet. *Peacbam.*
CORUSCANT. *a.* [from *corusco*, Latin.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.
CORUSCA'TION. *f.* [from *coruscatio*, Lat.] Flash; quick vibration of light. *Gartb.*
CORYMBIATED. *a.* [from *corymbus*, Lat.] Garnished with branches of berries.
CORYMBI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing fruit or berries in branches.
CORYMBEUS. *f.* [Latin.] Among ancient botanists, a bunch or cluster of berries: among modern, a compound discous flower, such as the daisy, and common marygold. *Quincy.*
COSCI'NOMANCY. *f.* [from *κόσμιος* and *μαντεια*.] Divination by means of a sieve.
COSECANT. *f.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*
COSIER. *f.* [from *coufer*, old French, to sew.] A botcher. *Shakspere.*
COSINE. *f.* [In geometry.] The right line of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COT

COSME'TICK. *a.* [from *κοσμητικός*.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.
COS'MICAL. *a.* [from *κόσμος*.]
 1. Relating to the world.
 2. Rising or setting with the sun. *Brown.*
COSMICALLY. *ad.* [from *cosmical*.] With the sun; not acronyally. *Brown.*
COSMO'GONY. *f.* [from *κόσμος* and *γένεσις*.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.
COSMO'GRAPHER. *f.* [from *κόσμος* and *γράφω*.] One who writes a general description of the world. *Brown.*
COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *cosmography*.] Relating to the general description of the world.
COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a manner relating to cosmography. *Brown.*
COSMO'GRAPHY. *f.* [from *κόσμος* and *γράφω*.] The science of the general system or affections of the world. *South.*
COSMOPO'LITAN. } *f.* [from *κόσμος* and *παλι-*
COSMO'POLITE. } *της*.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.
CO'SSET. *f.* A lamb brought up without the dam. *Spenser.*
COST. *f.* [from *kest*, Dutch.]
 1. The price of any thing.
 2. Sumptuousness; luxury. *Waller.*
 3. Charge; expence. *Crasbarw.*
 4. Loss; fine; detriment. *Knolles.*
TO COST. *v. n.* [from *couster*, Fr.] To be bought for; to be had at a price. *Dryden.*
CO'STAL. *a.* [from *costa*, Latin, a rib.] Belonging to the ribs. *Brown.*
CO'STARD. *f.* [from *cofter*, a head.]
 1. A head. *Shakspere.*
 2. An apple round and bulky like the head. *Burton.*
CO'STIVE. *a.* [from *coſtipe*, French.]
 1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed. *Prior.*
 2. Close; unpermeable. *Mortimer.*
CO'STIVENESS. *f.* The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed. *Locke.*
CO'STLINESS. *f.* [from *costly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness. *Glanville.*
CO'STLY. *a.* [from *cost*.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price. *Dryden.*
CO'STMARY. *f.* [from *costus*, Latin.] An herb.
CO'STREL. *f.* A bottle. *Skinner.*
COT, Cote, Coat. At the end of the names of places, from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage. *Gibson.*
COT. *f.* [from *cot*, Sax.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation. *Fenton.*
COT. *f.* An abridgment of *cotquean*.
COTA'NGENT. *f.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*
TO COTE. *v. a.* To leave behind. *Chapman.*
COTE'MPORARY. *a.* [from *con* and *tempus*, Lat.] Living at the same time; coetaneous. *Locke.*
CO'TLAND. *f.* [from *cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.
CO'TQUEAN. *f.* [probably from *coquin*, Fr.] A man who buſies himself with women's affairs. *Addison.*

COV

- CO'TTAGE**. *f.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a little house. *Pope.*
- CO'TTAGER**. *f.* [from *cottage*.]
1. One who lives in a hut or cottage. *Swift.*
 2. One who lives on the common, without paying rent. *Bacon.*
- CO'TTIER**. *f.* [from [*cot*.] One who inhabits a cot.
- CO'TTON**. *f.* [*cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, French.]
1. The down of the cotton tree. *Wise man.*
 2. Cloth made of cotton.
- CO'TTON**. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- To CO'TTON**. *v. n.*
1. To rise with a nap.
 2. To cement; to unite with. *Swift.*
- To COUCH**. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]
1. To lie down on a place of repose. *Dryden.*
 2. To lie down on the knees. *Dryden.*
 3. To lie down in ambush. *Hayward.*
 4. To lie in a bed, or stratum. *Deuter.*
 5. To stoop, or bend down. *Genesis.*
- To COUCH**. *v. a.*
1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose. *Sh.*
 2. To lay down in a bed, or stratum. *Bur.*
 3. To bed; to hide in another body. *Bacon.*
 4. To involve; to include; to comprise. *Att.*
 5. To include secretly; to hide. *South.*
 6. To lay close to another. *Spenser.*
 7. To fix the spear in the rest. *Dryden.*
 8. To depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. *Dennis.*
- COUCH**. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed. *Dryden.*
 2. A bed; a place of repose. *Addison.*
 3. A layer, or stratum. *Mortimer.*
- COUCHANT**. *a.* [*couchant*, French.] Lying down; squatting. *Milton.*
- COUCHEE**. *f.* [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night. *Dryden.*
- COUCHER**. *f.* [from *couch*.] He that couches or depresses cataracts.
- COUCHFELLOW**. *f.* [*couch* and *fellow*.] Bedfellow; companion. *Shakspeare.*
- COUCHGRASS**. *f.* A weed. *Mortimer.*
- COVE**. *f.*
1. A small creek or bay.
 2. A shelter; a cover.
- CO'VENANT**. *f.* [*covenant*, French.]
1. A contract; a stipulation. *Waller.*
 2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact. *Hammond.*
 3. A writing containing the terms of agreement. *Shakspeare.*
- To CO'VENANT**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bargain; to stipulate. *South.*
- COVENANTE'E**. *f.* [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer. *Ayl.*
- COVENANTER**. *f.* [from *covenant*.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars. *Oxford Reasons.*
- CO'VENOUS**. *a.* [from *covin*.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish. *Bacon.*
- To CO'VER**. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]
1. To overspread any thing with something else, *Shakspeare.*

COU

2. To conceal under something laid over. *Dr.*
 3. To hide by superficial appearances.
 4. To overwhelm; to bury. *Watts.*
 5. To conceal from notice or punishment.
 6. To shelter; to protect. *Cowley.*
 7. To incubate; to brood on. *Addison.*
 8. To copulate with a female.
 9. To wear the hat. *Dryden.*
- CO'VER**. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing that is laid over another. *Ray.*
 2. A concealment; a screen; a veil. *L'Estr.*
 3. Shelter; defence from weather. *Claren.*
- CO'VER-SHAME**. *f.* Some appearance to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*
- CO'VERING**. *f.* [from *cover*.] Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another. *South.*
- CO'VERLET**. *f.* [*couvrelet*, French.] The outermost of the bedclothes; that under which all the rest are concealed. *Spenser.*
- CO'VERT**. *f.* [*couvert*, French.]
1. A shelter; a defence. *Isaiah.*
 2. A thicket, or hiding place. *Addison.*
- CO'VERT**. *a.* [*couvert*, French.]
1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed. *Pope.*
 2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious. *Milt.*
- CO'VERT**. *a.* [*couvert*, Fr.] The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband; as *covert* baron, *feme-covert*. *Dryden.*
- CO'VERT-WAY**. *f.* A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country. *Harris.*
- CO'VERTLY**. *ad.* [from *covert*.] Secretly; closely; in private. *Dryden.*
- CO'VERTNESS**. *f.* Secrecy; privacy.
- CO'VERTURE**. *f.* [from *covert*.]
1. Shelter; defence; not exposure. *Woodward.*
 2. [In law.] The estate and condition of a married woman, who is disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or husband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowell.*
- To CO'VET**. *v. a.* [*convociter*, French.]
1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To desire earnestly. *Hooker.*
- To CO'VET**. *v. n.* To have a strong desire.
- CO'VETABLE**. *a.* [from *cover*.] To be wished for; to be coveted.
- CO'VETISE**. *f.* [*convocitise*, French.] Avarice; covetousness; not used. *Spenser.*
- CO'VETOUS**. *a.* [*convociteux*, French.]
1. Inordinately desirous; eager. *Dryden.*
 2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.
 3. Desirous; eager; in a good sense. *Taylor.*
- CO'VETOUSLY**. *ad.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciously; eagerly. *Shakspeare.*
- CO'VETOUSNESS**. *f.* [from *covetous*.]
1. Avarice; eagerness of gain. *Tillotson.*
 2. Eagerness; desire: in a neutral sense. *Sh.*
- CO'VEY**. *f.* [*covée*, French.]
1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
 2. A number of birds together. *Addison.*
- COUGH**. *f.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity: pronounced *coff*. *Smith.*

To COUGH. *v. n.* [*kueben*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs. *Pope.*

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate. *Wifeman.*

CO'UGHER. *f.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs.

CO'VIN. } *f.* A deceitful agreement between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowell.*

CO'VING. *f.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot. *Harris.*

COULD. The imperfect preterit of *can*.

CO'ULTER. *f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plough, which cuts the earth perpendicular to the share. *Mortimer.*

CO'UNCIL. *f.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation. *Matthew.*

2. Act of publick deliberation. *Milton.*

3. Persons called together to be consulted. *Ba.*

4. The body of privy counsellors. *Shaksp.*

CO'UNCIL-BEARD. *f.* Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated. *Claren.*

CO'UNSEL. *f.* [*consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction. *Clarendon.*

2. Consultation. *Shakspere.*

3. Deliberation. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; art; machination. *Proverbs.*

5. Secrecy. *Shakspere.*

6. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. *Pope.*

To CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*consilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person. *Sb.*

2. To advise any thing. *Dryden.*

CO'UNSELLABLE. *a.* [from *counsel*.] Willing to receive and follow advice. *Clarend.*

CO'UNSELLOR. *f.* [from *counsel*.]

1. One that gives advice. *Wisdom.*

2. Confident; bosom friend. *Waller.*

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs. *Bacon.*

4. One that is consulted in a case of law. *Dr.*

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *f.* [from *counsellor*.]

The office or post of a privy counsellor. *Bac.*

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.]

1. To number; to tell. *South.*

2. To preserve a reckoning. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account. *Locke.*

4. To esteem; to account; to consider as having a certain character. *Hooker.*

5. To impute to; to charge to. *Rowe.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme. *Swift.*

COUNT. *f.* [*compte*, French.]

1. Number. *Spenser.*

2. Reckoning. *Shakspere.*

COUNT. *f.* [*compte*, French.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *count*.] That may be numbered. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *f.* [*countenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face.

2. Air; look. *Shakspere.*

3. Calmness of look; composure of face. *Sw.*

4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance.

Clarendon. Spratt.

5. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Spenser.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; support; appearance on any side. *Davies.*

7. Superficial appearance; show. *Ascham.*

To CO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise. *Addison.*

2. To make a show of. *Spenser.*

3. To act suitably to any thing. *Shakspere.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence. *Wot.*

COUNTENANCER. *f.* [from *countenance*.]

One that countenances or supports another.

CO'UNTER. *f.* [from *count*.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning. *Swift.*

2. The table on which goods are viewed, and money told, in a shop. *Dryden.*

3. **COUNTER of a Horse,** is that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER. *ad.* [*contre*, French.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to. *South.*

2. The wrong way. *Shakspere.*

3. Contrarywise. *Locke.*

To COUNTERACT. *v. n.* [*counter* and *act*.]

To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. *South.*

To COUNTERBALANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance*.] To act against with an opposite weight. *Boyle.*

COUNTERBALANCE. *f.* Opposite weight; equivalent power. *Locke.*

To COUNTERBU'FF. *v. a.* [*counter* and *buff*.] To impel; to strike back. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBU'FF. *f.* A stroke that produces a recoil. *Sidney.*

CO'UNTERCASTER. *f.* [*counter* and *caster*.]

A book-keeper; a caster of accounts. *Shaksp.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *f.* [*counter* and *change*.] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shaksp.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM. *f.* [*counter* and *charm*.]

That by which a charm is dissolved. *Pope.*

To COUNTERCHARM. *v. a.* To destroy the effect of an enchantment. *Decay of Piety.*

To COUNTERCHECK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check*.] To oppose.

COUNTERCHECK. *f.* Stop; rebuke. *Sb.*

To COUNTERDRAW. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw*.] To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTEREVIDENCE. *f.* [*counter* and *evidence*.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed. *Burn.*

To CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, Fr.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge. *Waller.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble. *Tillot.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. That is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical. *Rescommon.*

COU

CO'UNTERFEIT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor. *Bacon.*

2. Something made in imitation of another; a forgery. *Tillotson.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *f.* [from *counterfeit*.]

A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals. *Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY *ad.* [from *counterfeit*.]

Falsely; with forgery. *Shakspeare.*

COUNTERFE'RMEN'T. *f.* [counter and ferment.]

Ferment opposed to ferment. *Add.*

COUNTERFE'SANCE *f.* [contrefaissance, Fr.]

The act of counterfeiting; forgery. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTERFORT. *f.* [from *counter* and *fort*.]

Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *f.* [from *counter* and *gage*.]

A method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD. *f.* [from *counter* and *guard*.]

A small rampart with parapet and ditch. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLIGHT. *f.* [from *counter* and *light*.]

A window or light opposite to any thing. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'ND. *v. a.* [contremander, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to repeal a command. *South.*

2. To contradict the orders of another. *Hold.*

3. To prohibit. *Harvey.*

COUNTERMA'ND. *f.* [contremand, French.]

Repeal of a former order. *Shakspeare.*

To COUNTERMA'RCH. *v. n.* [counter and march.]

To march backward.

COUNTERMA'RCH. *f.*

1. Retrocession; march backward. *Collier.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMA'RK. *f.* [counter and mark.]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods.

2. The mark of the goldsmith's company.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'RK. *v. a.*

A horse is said to be *countermarked* when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow. *Far. Dict.*

COUNTERMINE. *f.* [counter and mine.]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine.

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction. *Sidney.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Estrange.*

To COUNTERMINE. *v. a.*

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMOTION. *f.* [counter and motion.]

Contrary motion. *Digby.*

COU

COUNTERMU'RE. *f.* [contremure, Fr.]

A wall built up behind another wall. *Knolles.*

COUNTERNATURAL. *a.* [counter and natural.]

Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*

COUNTERNOISE. *f.* [counter and noise.]

A sound by which any other noise is overpowered. *Calamy.*

COUNTEROPENING. *f.* [counter and opening.]

An aperture or vent on the contrary side. *Sharp.*

COUNTERPACE. *f.* [counter and pace.]

Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme. *Swift.*

CO'UNTERPANE. *f.* [contrepoint, French.]

A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. *Shakspeare.*

COUNTERPART. *f.* [counter and part.]

The correspondent part. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTERPLEA. *f.* [from *counter* and *plea*.]

In law, a replication. *Cowell.*

To COUNTERPLO'T. *v. a.* [counter and plot.]

To oppose one machination by another.

COUNTERPLO'T. *f.* An artifice opposed to an artifice. *L'Estrange.*

CO'UNTERPOINT. *f.* A coverlet woven in squares.

To COUNTERPOISE. *v. a.* [counter and poise.]

1. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to; to act against with equal weight. *Digby.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTERPOISE. *f.*

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight. *Boyle.*

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance. *Milton.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power. *Bac.*

COUNTERPOISON. *f.* [counter and poison.]

Antidote. *Arbutnot.*

COUNTERPRESSURE. *f.* [counter and pressure.]

Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions. *Blackmore.*

COUNTERPROJECT. *f.* [counter and project.]

Correspondent part of a scheme. *Swift.*

To COUNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [counter and prove.]

To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERROLL. *v. a.* [counter and roll.]

To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account; to control.

COUNTERROLLMENT. *f.* [from *counterroll*.]

A counter account; controlment. *Bac.*

CO'UNTERSCARP. *f.* That side of the ditch

which is next the camp. *Harris.*

To COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [counter and sign]

To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentic. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTENOR. *f.* [counter and tenor.]

One of the mean or middle parts of music; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

COUNTERTIDE. *f.* [counter and tide.]

Contrary tide. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTIME. *f.* [*contretemps*, French.]

Defence; opposition. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTURN. *f.* [*counter and turn*.]

The height and full growth of the play, which destroys expectation. *Dryden.*

To COUNTERVAIL. *v. a.* [*contra and va-leo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power. *Hooker. Wilkins.*

COUNTERVAIL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection. *South.*

2. That which has equal weight or value with something else. *South.*

COUNTERVIEW. *f.* [*counter and view*.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.*

2. Contrast; a position in which dissimilar things illustrate each other. *Swift.*

To COUNTERWORK. *v. a.* [*counter and work*.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations. *Pope.*

CO'UNTESS. *f.* [*comitissa*, Lat. *comtesse*, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTING-HOUSE. *f.* [*count and house*.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS. *a.* [from *count*.] Innumerable; without number. *Danne.*

COUNTRY. *f.* [*contrée*, French.]

1. A tract of land; a region. *Spratt.*

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts. *Spectator.*

3. The place which any man inhabits. *Shak.*

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil. *Spratt.*

5. The inhabitants of any region. *Shaksp.*

COUNTRY. *a.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick. *Norris.*

2. Of an interest opposite to that of courts; as, the country party. *Locke.*

3. Peculiar to a region or people. *Maccab.*

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught. *Dryden.*

COUNTRYMAN. *f.* [from *country and man*.]

1. One born in the same country. *Locke.*

2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts; not a townsman. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a husbandman. *L'Estrange.*

CO'UNTY. *f.* [*comté*, French.]

1. A shire; a circuit or portion of the realm. *Cowell. Addison.*

2. An earldom. *Davies.*

3. A count; a lord; obsolete. *Davies.*

COUPEE. *f.* [French.] A motion in dancing.

COUPLE. *f.* [*couple*, French.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together. *Sh.*

2. Two; a brace. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female. *Bentley.*

To COUPLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]

1. To chain together. *Shakespeare.*

2. To join one another. *South.*

3. To marry; to wed. *Sidney.*

To COUPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces. *Bac.*

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *f.* [*couple and beggar*.] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

COUPLET. *f.* [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes. *Swift.*

2. A pair, as of doves. *Shakespeare.*

CO'URAGE. *f.* [*courage*, French.] Bravery; active fortitude. *Addison.*

COURA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *courage*.] Brave; daring; bold; adventurous. *Amos.*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* Bravely; stoutly; boldly. *Bacon.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *f.* Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage. *Maccabees.*

COURA'NT. } *f.* [*courante*, French.] See

COURA'NT. } *CORANT.*

1. A nimble dance. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing that runs quick, as a paper of news. *Shakespeare.*

To COURE. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend; to bow; not in use. *Shakespeare.*

CO'URIER. *f.* [*courier*, Fr.] A messenger sent in haste; a runner. *Knolles.*

COURSE. *f.* [*course*, French.]

1. Race; career. *Cowley.*

2. Passage from place to place. *Denham.*

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed. *Raleigh.*

6. Sail; means by which the course is performed. *Shakespeare.*

7. Progress from one gradation to another; process. *Corinthians.*

8. Order of succession. *Shakespeare.*

9. Stated and orderly method. *Shakespeare.*

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure. *Wifeman.*

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. *Chambers.*

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding. *Knoll.*

13. Method of life; train of actions. *Prior.*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will. *Temple.*

15. Catamenia. *Harvey.*

16. Orderly structure. *James.*

17. A continued range of stones, level or of the same height. *Harris.*

18. Series of consequences. *Garth.*

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table. *Swift.*

20. Regularity; settled rule. *L'Estrange.*

21. Empty form. *L'Estrange.*

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue. *Shakespeare.*

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view. *May.*

3. To put to speed; to force to run. *May.*

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about. *Sh.*

CO'URSER. *f.* [*coursier*, French.]

1. A swift horse; a war horse. *Pope.*

2. One who pursues the sport of courting hares. *Hanmer.*

COURT. *f.* [*cour*, French.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace. *Pope.*

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered. *Atterbury.*

3. Open space before a house. *Dryden.*

4. A small opening enclosed with houses and paved with broad stones.

COU

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince. *Temple.*
6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.
7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. *Spectator.*
8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery. *Locke.*
- To COURT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To woo; to solicit a woman. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. To solicit; to seek. *Locke.*
 3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.
- COURT-CHAPLAIN.** *f.* One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices. *Swift.*
- COURT-DAY.** *f.* Day on which justice is solemnly administered. *Arbutnot.*
- COURT-DRESSER.** *f.* A flatterer. *Locke.*
- COURT-FAVOUR.** *f.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes. *L'Estrange.*
- COURT-HAND.** *f.* The hand or manner of writing used in judicial proceedings. *Shakspeare.*
- COURT-LADY.** *f.* A lady conversant or employed in court. *Locke.*
- CO'URTEOUS.** *a.* [courtois, Fr.] Elegant of manners; wellbred. *South.*
- CO'URTEOUSLY.** *ad.* Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly. *Calamy.*
- CO'URTEOUSNESS.** *f.* [from courteous.] Civility; complaisance.
- CO'URTESAN.** } *f.* [cortisana, low Latin.]
- CO'URTEZAN.** } A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet. *Bacon. Addison.*
- CO'URTESY.** *f.* [courtoisie, French.]
 1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance. *Clarendon.*
 2. An act of civility or respect. *Bacon.*
 3. The reverence made by women. *Dryden.*
 4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, *to hold upon courtesy.*
 5. **COURTESY of England.** A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman seised of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet shall he keep the land during his life. *Cowell.*
- To CO'URTESY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To perform an act of reverence. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. *Prior.*
- CO'URTIER.** *f.* [from court.]
 1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. *Dryden.*
 2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another. *Suckling.*
- CO'URTLIKE.** *a.* [court and like.] Elegant; polite. *Camden.*
- CO'URTLINESS.** *f.* [from courtly.] Elegance of manners; complaisance; civility. *Digby.*
- CO'URTILING.** *f.* [from court.] A courtier; a retainer to a court. *Ben Jonson.*
- COURTLY.** *a.* [from court.] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering. *Pope.*
- CO'URTLY.** *ad.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.
- COURTSHIP.** *f.* [from court.]

COY

1. The act of soliciting favour. *Swift.*
2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage. *Addison.*
3. Civility; elegance of manners. *Donne.*
- CO'USIN.** *f.* [cousin, French.]
 1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.
- COW.** *f.* [In the plural anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Sax. *coe*, Dutch.] The female of the bull. *Bacon.*
- To COW.** *v. a.* [from coward.] To depress with fear. *Howell.*
- COW-HERD.** *f.* [cow and herd, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.
- COW-HOUSE.** *f.* [cow and house.] The house in which kine are kept. *Mortimer.*
- COW-LEECH.** *f.* [cow and leech.] One who professes to cure distempered cows.
- To COW-LEECH.** *v. n.* To profess to cure cows. *Mortimer.*
- COW-WEED.** *f.* [cow and weed.] A species of chervil.
- COW-WHEAT.** *f.* [from cow and wheat.] A plant.
- CO'WARD.** *f.* [coward, Fr.] Apolltroon; awretch whose predominant passion is fear. *South.*
- CO'WARDICE.** *f.* [from coward.] Fear; habitual timidity; want of courage. *Rogers.*
- CO'WARDLINESS.** *f.* [from cowardly.] Timidity; cowardice.
- CO'WARDLY.** *a.* [from coward.]
 1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous. *Bacon.*
 2. Mean; besitting a coward. *Shakspeare.*
- CO'WARDLY.** *ad.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely. *Knolles.*
- To CO'WER.** *v. n.* [cwrrain, Welsh.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink. *Milton. Dryden.*
- CO'WISH.** *a.* [from to cow.] Timorous; fearful: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- CO'WKEEPER.** *f.* [cow and keeper.] One whose business is to keep cows. *Broome.*
- COWL.** *f.* [cugle, Saxon.]
 1. A monk's hood. *Camden.*
 2. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.
- COWL-STAFF.** *f.* [cowl and staff.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men. *Suckling.*
- CO'WSLIP.** *f.* [cuplippe, Saxon.] Paigle, a species of primrose. *Miller.*
- COWS-LUNGWORT.** *f.* Mullein. *Miller.*
- CO'XCOMB.** *f.* [from cock's comb.]
 1. The top of the head. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licenced fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. *Pope.*
- COXCOMICAL.** *a.* [from coxcomb.] Foppish; conceited: a low word. *Dennis.*
- COY.** *a.* [coi, French.]
 1. Modest; decent. *Chaucer.*
 2. Reserved; not accessible. *Waller.*

C R A

To COY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity. *Rowe*

2. To make difficulty. *Shakspeare.*

CO'YLY. *ad.* [from *coy.*] With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity. *Chapman.*

CO'YNESS. *f.* [from *coy.*] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar. *Walton.*

COZ. *f.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin*. *Shakspeare.*

To CO'ZEN. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Clarendon. Locke.*

CO'ZENAGE. *f.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'ZENER. *f.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder. *Shakspeare.*

CRA.B. *f.* [craabba, Saxon.]

1. A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple. *Taylor.*

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships. *Phillips.*

5. The sign in the zodiack. *Creech.*

CRA.B. *a.* Used for any four or degenerate fruit; as a crab cherry, a crab plum.

CRA'BBED. *a.* [from *crab.*]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour. *Spenser.*

2. Harsh; unpleasing. *Dryden.*

3. Difficult; perplexing. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. *ad.* Peevishly; morosely.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *f.* [from *crabbed.*]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

3. Difficulty; perplexity.

CRA'BER. *f.* The water-rat. *Walton.*

CRA.BS-EYES. *f.* Whitish bodies, rounded on one side, and depressed on the other; not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab, but are produced in the stomach of the common crawfish. *Hill.*

CRACK. *f.* [craeck, Dutch.]

1. A sudden disruption.

2. The chink or fissure made by disruption; a narrow breach. *Newton.*

3. The sound of any body bursting or falling. *Dryden.*

4. Any sudden and quick sound. *Addison.*

5. Change of the voice in puberty. *Shakspeare.*

6. Breach of chastity. *Shakspeare.*

7. Craziness of intellect.

8. A man crazed. *Addison.*

9. A whore, in low language.

10. A boast. *Spenser.*

11. A boaster, in low phrase.

To CRACK, *v. a.* [craecken, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split. *Donne.*

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness. *Pope.*

4. To break or destroy any thing. *Shakspeare.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect. *Roscoe.*

To CRACK. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open in chinks. *Boyle.*

2. To fall to ruin. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound. *Shakspeare.*

4. To boast. *Shakspeare.*

CRACK-BRAINED. *a.* Crazy; wanting right reason. *Arbutnot.*

CRACK-HEMP. *f.* A wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakspeare.*

CRACK-ROPE. *f.* A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A noisy boasting fellow. *Shakspeare.*

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise. *Boyle.*

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to decrepitate. *Donne.*

CRA'CKNELL. *f.* [from *crack.*] A hard brittle cake. *Spenser.*

CRA'DLE. *f.* [craedel, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion. *Pope.*

2. Infancy, or the first part of life. *Clarendon.*

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone.

4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship by the bulge.

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* To lay in a cradle. *Arb.*

CRA'DLE-CLOTHES. *f.* Bedclothes belonging to a cradle. *Shakspeare.*

CRAFT. *f.* [craeft, Saxon.]

1. Manual art; trade. *Wotton.*

2. Art; ability; dexterity. *B. Jonson.*

3. Fraud; cunning; artifice. *Shakspeare.*

4. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks; out of use. *Shakspeare.*

CRA'FTILY. *ad.* [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully. *Knolles.*

CRA'FTINESS. *f.* [from *crafty.*] Cunning; stratagem. *Job.*

CRA'FTSMAN. *f.* [craft and man.] An artificer; a manufacturer. *Decay of Piety.*

CRA'FTSMASTER. *f.* [craft and master.] A man skilled in his trade. *Collier.*

CRA'FTY. *a.* [from *craft.*] Cunning; artful; fraudulent; sly. *Davies.*

CRAG. *f.*

1. A rough steep rock. *Gibson.*

2. The rugged protuberance of rocks. *Fairfax.*

3. The neck. *Spenser.*

CRA'GGED. *a.* [from *crag.*] Full of inequalities and prominences. *Crashaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *f.* [from *cragged.*] Fullness of crags or prominent rocks. *Brewster.*

CRA'GGINESS. *f.* [from *craggy.*] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *a.* [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough. *Raleigh.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* [cramman, Saxon.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. *Shakspeare.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety. *King.*

3. To thrust in by force. *Dryden.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety. *Pope.*

CRA'MBO. *f.* A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. *Swift.*

CRAMP. *f.* [krampe, Dutch.]

CRA

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs. *Bac.*
 2. A restriction; a confinement. *L'Esfrange.*
 3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. *Wilkins.*
- CRAMP.** *a.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.
- To CRAMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pain with cramps or twitches. *Dryd.*
 2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder. *Granville. Burnet.*
 3. To bind with crampirons.
- CRA'PPFISH.** *f.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.
- CRA'MPIRON.** *f.* See **CRAMP**, sense 3.
- CRA'NAGE.** *f.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane; also the money taken and paid for the same. *Cowell.*
- CRANE.** *f.* [*cran*, Saxon.]
1. A bird with a long beak. *Isaiab.*
 2. An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised. *Thomson.*
 3. A crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask; a siphon.
- CRANES-BILL.** *f.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]
1. An herb. *Miller.*
 2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.
- CRANIUM.** *f.* [Latin.] The skull. *Wifeman.*
- CRANK.** *f.* [a contraction of *crane-neck*.]
1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down. *Moxon.*
 2. Any bending or winding passage. *Shaksp.*
 3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing the form or meaning of a word. *Milton.*
- CRANK.** *a.*
1. Healthy; sprightly: not in use. *Spenser.*
 2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank* when loaded near to be overfet.
- To CRANKLE.** *v. n.* [from *crank*.] To run in and out. *Shaksp.*
- To CRANKLE.** *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces. *Philips.*
- CRANKLES.** *f.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.
- CRANKNESS.** *f.* [from *crank*.]
1. Health; vigour.
 2. Disposition to overfet.
- CRANNIED.** *a.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks. *Brown.*
- CRANNY.** *f.* [*cren*, French, *crena*, Latin.] A chink; a cleft; a fissure. *Burnet.*
- CRAPE.** *f.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A thin stuff, loosely woven. *Swift.*
- CRA'PULENCY.** *f.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.
- CRA'PULOUS.** *a.* [*crapulosus*, Latin.] Drunken; sick with intemperance.
- To CRASH.** *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once. *Smith.*
- To CRASH.** *v. a.* To break or bruise. *Shak.*
- CRASH.** *f.* [from the verb.] A loud sudden mixed sound. *Shaksp. Pope.*
- CRASIS.** *f.* [*κράσις*.] Temperature; constitution. *South.*

CRE

- CRASS.** *a.* [*crassus*, Latin.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not subtle. *Woodward.*
- CRA'SSITUDE.** *f.* [*crassitudo*, Lat.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness. *Bacon.*
- CRASTINATION.** *f.* [from *cras*, Latin, to-morrow.] Delay.
- CRATCH.** *f.* [*creche*, Fr.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle. *Hakewill.*
- CRAVA'T.** *f.* A neckcloth. *Hudibras.*
- To CRAVE.** *v. n.* [*creepan*, Saxon.]
1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat. *Knolles.*
 2. To ask insatiably. *Denham.*
 3. To long; to wish unreasonably. *South.*
 4. To call for importunately. *Shaksp.*
- CRA'VEN.** *f.*
1. A cock conquered and dispirited. *Shaksp.*
 2. A coward; a recreant. *Shaksp.*
- CRA'VEN.** *a.* Cowardly; base. *Fairfax.*
- To CRA'VEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Shaksp.*
- CRA'VEY.** *f.* [from *crave*.] An insatiable asker. *Clarissa.*
- To CRAUNCH.** *v. a.* [*schrautsen*, Dutch.] To crush in the mouth. *Swift.*
- CRAW.** *f.* [*kroe*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds. *Ray.*
- CRAWFISH.** *f.* A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the river lobster. *Bacon.*
- To CRAWL.** *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]
1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground. *Dry.*
 2. To move weakly and slowly. *Knolles.*
 3. To move about hated and despised.
- CRA'WLER.** *f.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.
- CRA'YFISH.** *f.* The crawfish. *Floyer.*
- CRA'YON.** *f.* [*crayon*, French.]
1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with. *Dryden.*
 2. A drawing done with a crayon.
- To CRAZE.** *v. a.* [*ecraser*, French.]
1. To break; to crush; to weaken. *Milton.*
 2. To powder. *Carew.*
 3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect. *Tillotson.*
- CRA'ZEDNESS.** *f.* [from *crazed*.] Deceitfulness; brokenness. *Hooker.*
- CRA'ZINESS.** *f.* [from *crazy*.] State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness. *Howel.*
- CRA'ZY.** *a.* [*ecrasé*, French.]
1. Broken; decrepit. *Shaksp.*
 2. Broken-witted; shattered in the intellect. *Hudibras.*
 3. Weak; feeble; shattered. *Wake.*
- To CREAK.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack*.] To make a harsh protracted noise. *Dryden.*
- CREAM.** *f.* [*cremor*, Latin.]
1. The viscous or oily part of milk. *King.*
 2. The best part of any thing.
- To CREAM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To skim off the cream.
 2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing. *Swift.*
- To CREAM.** *v. n.* To gather cream. *Shaksp.*
- CREAM-FACED.** *a.* [*cream* and *face*.]

CRE

- Pale; coward-looking. *Shakspeare.*
CRE'AMY. *a.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.
CRE'ANCE. *f.* [French.] A fine small line fastened to a hawk's leath.
CREASE. *f.* A mark made by doubling any thing. *Swift.*
To CREASE. *v. a.* To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.
To CREA'TE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]
 1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist. *Genesis.*
 2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of. *King Charles.*
 3. To beget. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To invest with any new character. *Shak.*
 5. To give any new qualities. *Davies.*
CREA'TION. *f.* [from *create*.]
 1. The act of creating, or conferring existence. *Taylor.*
 2. The act of investing with new qualities or character.
 3. The things created; the universe. *Parnel.*
 4. Any thing produced, or caused. *Shakspeare.*
CREA'TIVE. *a.* [from *create*.]
 1. Having the power to create. *Thomson.*
 2. Exercising the act of creation. *South.*
CREA'TOR. *f.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that bestows existence. *Taylor.*
CREA'TURE. *f.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]
 1. A being created. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Any thing created. *Bacon.*
 3. An animal, not human. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A general term for man. *Spenser.*
 5. A word of contempt for a human being. *Prior.*
 6. A word of petty tenderness. *Dryden.*
 7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another. *Clarendon.*
CREA'TURELY. *a.* [from *creature*.] Having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne.*
CRE'BRIUDE. *f.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentness.
CRE'BROUS. *a.* [*creber*, Latin.] Frequent.
CRE'DENCE. *f.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Fr.]
 1. Belief; credit. *Spenser.*
 2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief. *Hayward.*
CRE'DEN'DA. *f.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *South.*
CRE'DENT. *a.* [*credens*, Latin.]
 1. Believing; easy of belief. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Having credit; not to be questioned. *Sh.*
CRE'DENTIAL. *f.* [from *credens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit. *Addison.*
CREDI'BILITY. *f.* [from *credible*.] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief. *Tillotson.*
CRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief. *Tillotson.*
CRE'DIBLENESS. *f.* [from *credible*.] Credibility; worthiness of belief. *Boyle.*
CRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *credibile*.] In a manner that claims belief. *Bacon.*
CRE'DIT. *f.* [*credit*, French.]
 1. Belief; faith yielded to another. *Addison.*
 2. Honour; reputation. *Pope.*

CRE

3. Esteem; good opinion. *Bacon.*
 4. Faith; testimony. *Hooker.*
 5. Trust reposed. *Locke.*
 6. Promise given. *Addison.*
 7. Influence; interest. *Clarendon.*
To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]
 1. To believe. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To procure credit or honour to any thing. *Waller.*
 3. To trust; to confide in.
 4. To admit as a debtor.
CRE'DITABLE. *a.* [from *credit*.]
 1. Reputable; above contempt. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Honourable; estimable. *Tillotson.*
CRE'DITABLENESS. *f.* [from *creditable*.]
 Reputation; estimation. *Decay of Piety.*
CRE'DITABLY. *ad.* [from *creditable*.] Reputably; without disgrace. *South.*
CRE'DITOR. *f.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor*. *Swift.*
CREDU'LITY. *f.* [*credulité*, Fr.] Easiness of belief; readiness of credit. *Sidney.*
CRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived. *Mil.*
CRE'DULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *credulous*.] Aptness to believe; credulity.
CREED. *f.* [from *credo*, Latin.]
 1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended. *Fiddes.*
 2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion. *Shakspeare.*
To CREEK. *v. a.* [See *To CREAK*.] To make a harsh noise. *Shakspeare.*
CREEK. *f.* [*cpecca*, Saxon; *kreke*, Dutch.]
 1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast. *Davies.*
 2. A small port; a bay; a cove. *Davies.*
 3. Any turn, or alley. *Shakspeare.*
CRE'EKY. *a.* [from *creek*.] Full of creeks; unequal; winding. *Spenser.*
To CREEP. *v. n.* pret. *crept*. [*cpypan*, Sax.]
 1. To move with the belly to the ground, without legs, as a worm. *Milton.*
 2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports. *Dryden.*
 3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.
 4. To move slowly and feebly. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To move secretly and clandestinely. *Att.*
 6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing into dangers. *Addison.*
 7. To come unexpected. *Temple.*
 8. To behave with servility; to fawn. *Shak.*
CRE'EPER. *f.* [from *creep*.]
 1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. *Bacon.*
 2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.
 3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.
CREE'PHOLE. *f.* [*creep* and *hole*.]
 1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.
 2. A subterfuge; an excuse.
CREE'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*

CRI

CREMATION. *f.* [*crematic*, Latin.] A burning.

CREMOR. *f.* [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream. *Ray.*

CRENATED. *a.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented. *Woodward.*

CREPAINE. *f.* [with farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot.

To CREPITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION. *f.* [from *crepitate*.] A small crackling noise.

CREPT. The participle of *creep*.

CREPUSCULE. *f.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS. *a.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness. *Brown.*

CRESCENT. *a.* [from *creresco*, Lat.] Increasing; growing. *Milton.*

CRESCENT. *f.* [*creresco*, Latin.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing. *Dryden.*

CRESCIVE. *a.* [from *creresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing. *Shakspeare.*

CRESS. *f.* An herb. *Pope.*

CRESSÉT. *f.* [*croissette*, French.] A great light set upon a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower. *Milton.*

CREST. *f.* [*crista*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet. *Milton.*

2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

3. Any tuft or ornament on the head. *Shakspeare.*

4. Pride; spirit; fire. *Shakspeare.*

CRESTED. *a.* [from *crest*; *crisatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest. *Milton.*

2. Wearing a comb. *Dryden.*

CREST-FALLEN. *a.* [*crest* and *fall*.] Dejected; sunk; heartless; spiritless. *Howel.*

CRESTLESS. *a.* [from *crest*.] Not dignified with coat-armour. *Shakspeare.*

CRETACEOUS. *a.* [*creta*, chalk, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of chalk. *Grew.*

2. Abounding with chalk. *Philips.*

CRETATED. *a.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk.

CREVICE. *f.* [from *crever*, Fr.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening. *Addison.*

To CREVICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To crack; to flaw. *Wotton.*

CREW. *f.* [probably from *crud*, Saxon.]

1. A company of people associated for any purpose. *Spenser.*

2. The company of a ship. *Dryden.*

CREW. The preterit of *crow*.

CREWEL. *f.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted, and wound on a knot or ball. *Walton.*

CRIB. *f.* [*crýbbe*, Saxon.]

1. The rack or manger of a stable. *Shakspeare.*

2. The stall or cabin of an ox.

3. A small habitation; a cottage. *Shakspeare.*

To CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shakspeare.*

CRIBBAGE. *f.* A game at cards.

CRIBBLE. *f.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] A corn-sieve.

CRI

CRIBRATION. *f.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The act of sifting, or separating by a sieve.

CRICK. *f.* [from *crizzo*, Ital.]

1. The noise of a door.

2. [from *crýce*, Saxon, a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET. *f.* [*kekkel*, Dutch.]

1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens or fire-places. *Milton.*

2. A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks. *Pope.*

3. A low seat or stool.

CRIER. *f.* [from *cry*.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation. *Dryden.*

CRIME. *f.* [*crimen*, Latin; *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness. *Pope.*

CRIMEFUL. *a.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked; criminal. *Shakspeare.*

CRIMELESS. *a.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; free from crime. *Shakspeare.*

CRIMINAL. *a.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law. *Spenser.*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime. *Rogers.*

3. Not civil: as, a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINAL. *f.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accused. *Dryden.*

2. A man guilty of a crime. *Bacon.*

CRIMINALLY. *ad.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily. *Rogers.*

CRIMINALNESS. *f.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltiness; want of innocence.

CRIMINATION. *f.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment.

CRIMINATORY. *a.* [from *crimina*, Lat.] Relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.

CRIMINOUS. *a.* [*criminosus*, Lat.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty. *Hammond.*

CRIMINOUSLY. *ad.* Enormously; very wickedly. *Hammond.*

CRIMINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *criminosus*.] Wickedness; guilt; crime. *King Charles.*

CRIMOSIN. *a.* [*crimosino*, Italian.] A species of red colour tinged with blue. *Spenser.*

CRIMP. *a.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled. *Philips.*

2. Not consistent; not forcible: a low cant word. *Arbutnot.*

To CRIMPLE. *v. a.* [from *crumple*.] To contract; to corrugate. *Wifeman.*

CRIMSON. *f.* [*crimosino*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue. *Boyle.*

2. Red in general. *Shakspeare.*

To CRIMSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die with crimson. *Shakspeare.*

CRINCUM. *f.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimsy. *Hudibras.*

To CRINGE. *v. a.* [from *kríechen*, Germ.] To draw together; to contract. *Shakspeare.*

To CRINGE. *v. n.* To bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter. *Arbutnot.*

CRINGE. *f.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility. *Philips.*

CRINIGEROUS. *a.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

C R I

C R O

To CRINKLE. *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures. *King.*

To CRINKLE. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRINOSE. *a.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy.

CRINOSITY. *f.* [from *crinose*.] Hairiness.

CRIPPLE. *f.* [*crippel*, Sax. *krepel*, Dut.] A lame man. *Dryden.*

To CRIPPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame. *Addison.*

CRIPPLENESS. *f.* [from *cripple*.] Lameness.

CRISIS. *f.* [*κρίσις*.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the decisive moment when sentence is passed. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. *Addison.*

CRISP. *a.* [*crispus*, Latin.]

1. Curled. *Bacon.*

2. Indented; winding. *Shakespeare.*

3. Brittle; friable. *Bacon.*

To CRISP. *v. a.* [*crispo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots. *Sharp.*

2. To twist. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out. *Milton.*

CRISPATION. *f.* [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled. *Bacon.*

CRISPING-PIN. *f.* [from *crisp*.] A curling-iron. *Isaiah.*

CRISPNESS. *f.* [from *crisp*.] Curledness.

CRISPY. *a.* [from *crisp*.] Curled. *Shaksp.*

CRITERION. *f.* [*κρίτηριον*.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness. *South.*

CRITICK. *f.* [*κριτικος*.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature. *Locke.*

2. An examiner; a judge. *Pope.*

3. A snarler; a carper; a caviller. *Watts.*

4. A censurer; a man apt to find fault. *Swift.*

CRITICK. *a.* Critical; relating to criticism. *Pope.*

CRITICK. *f.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions. *Addison.*

2. Science of criticism. *Locke.*

To CRITICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the critick; to criticise. *Temple.*

CRITICAL. *a.* [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate. *Stil.*

2. Relating to criticism.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault. *Shaksp.*

4. [from *crisis*.] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined. *Brown.*

5. Decisive; nice. *Swift.*

CRITICALLY. *ad.* [from *critical*.]

1. In a critical manner; exactly. *Woodw.*

2. At the exact point of time.

CRITICALNESS. *f.* [from *critical*.] Exactness; accuracy; nicety.

To CRITICISE. *v. n.* [from *critick*.]

1. To play the critick; to judge. *Dryden.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke.*

To CRITICISE. *v. a.* To censure; to pass judgment upon. *Addison.*

CRITICISM. *f.* [from *critick*.]

1. A standard of judging well. *Dryden.*

2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations. *Addison.*

To CROAK. *v. n.* [*spacezzan*, Saxon.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.

2. To caw, or cry as a raven or crow. *Shak.*

CROAK. *f.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven. *Dryden. Lee.*

CROCEOUS. *a.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron.

CROCITATION. *f.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK. *f.* [*kruick*, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY. *f.* Earthen ware.

CROCODILE. *f.* [from *κροκόδι*, saffron, and *δilahav*, fearing.]

1. An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death. *Calmet.*

2. A little animal, otherwise called itinx, very much like the lizard. It lives by land and water, and always remains little. *Trev.*

CROCODILINE. *a.* [*crocodilinus*, Latin.] Like a crocodile.

CROCUS. *f.* A flower. *Thomson.*

CROFT. *f.* [*croft*, Saxon.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE. } *f.* [*croisade*, Fr. from *croix*,

CROISA'DO. } a cross.] A holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross. *Bacon.*

CROISES. *f.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.

2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.

CRONE. *f.* [*crone*, Saxon.]

1. An old ewe.

2. In contempt, an old woman. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET. *f.* The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

CRO'NY. *f.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance. *Swift.*

CROOK. *f.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.

2. A sheephook. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander. *Sidney.*

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To pervert from rectitude. *Bacon.*

To CROOK. *v. n.* To be bent; to have a curvature. *Camden.*

CROO'KBACK. *f.* [*crook* and *back*.] A man that has gibbous shoulders. *Shakespeare.*

CROO'KBACKED. *a.* Having bent shoulders. *Dryden.*

CROO'KED. *a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not straight; curved. *Newton.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous. *Locke.*

CRO

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Shakspeare.*

CROOKEDLY. *ad.*

1. Not in a straight line.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Taylor.*

CROOK'EDNESS. *f.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Deviation from straightness; curvity. *Hoo.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Taylor.*

CROP. *f.* [crop, Sax.] The craw, or first stomach of a bird. *Ray.*

CROP. *f.* [croppe, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing.

2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field. *Roscommon.*

3. Any thing cut off. *Dryden.*

TO CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop. *Dryden.*

2. To gather before it falls. *Crecch.*

TO CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest. *Shakspeare.*

CRO'PFUL. *a.* [crop and full.] Satiated; having a full belly. *Milton.*

CRO'PPER. *f.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*

CRO'PSICK. *a.* [crop and sick.] Sick with excess and debauchery. *Tate.*

CRO'SIER. *f.* [croisier, French.] The pastoral staff of a bishop. *Bacon.*

CRO'SLET. *f.* [croisselet, Fr.] A small cross.

CROSS. *f.* [croix, French.]

1. One straight body laid at right angles over another. *Taylor.*

2. The ensign of the christian religion. *Roswe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places. *Shakspeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hinderance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience. *Ben Jonson.*

6. Money, so called because marked with a cross. *Howel.*

7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money. *Swift.*

CROSS. *a.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling athwart something else. *Newton.*

2. Oblique; lateral. *Shakspeare.*

3. Adverse; opposite. *Atterbury.*

4. Perverse; untractable. *South.*

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured. *Tillotson.*

6. Contrary; contradictory. *South.*

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate. *South.*

8. Interchanged. *Bacon.*

CROSS. *prep.*

1. Athwart; so as to intersect any thing; transversely. *Knolles.*

2. Over; from side to side. *L'Estrange.*

TO CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another. *Hudibras. Watts.*

2. To sign with the cross. *Dryden.*

3. To cancel: as, to cross an article. *Temple.*

4. To pass over. *Spenser.*

5. To move obliquely or athwart. *Spenser.*

6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct. *Ciarendon.*

CRO

7. To counteract; to be inconsistent with. *Locke.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand. *Shakspeare.*

9. To contradict. *Bacon.*

10. To debar; to preclude. *Shakspeare.*

TO CROSS. *v. n.*

1. To lie athwart another thing.

2. To be inconsistent. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *f.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

TO CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. *Decay of Piety.*

CROSS-STAFF. *f.* [from *cross* and *staff*.] An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*

CRO'SSBITE. *f.* [cross and bite.] A deception; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*

TO CRO'SSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. *Prior.*

CRO'SSBOW. *f.* [cross and bow.] A missile weapon, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSBOWER. *f.* A shooter with a cross-bow. *Raleigh.*

CRO'SSGRAINED. *a.* [cross and grain.]

1. Having the fibres transverse and irregular. *Moxon.*

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious. *Prior.*

CRO'SSLY. *ad.* [from *cross*.]

1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Adversely; in opposition to. *Tillotson.*

3. Unfortunately.

CRO'SSNESS. *f.* [from *cross*.]

1. Transverseness; intersection.

2. Perverseness; peevishness. *Collier.*

CRO'SSROW. *f.* [cross and row.] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. *Shakspeare.*

CRO'SSWAY. *f.* [cross and way.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road. *Shak.*

CRO'SSWIND. *f.* [cross and wind.] Wind blowing from the right or left. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSWORT. *f.* [from *cross* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

CROTCH. *f.* [croc, Fr.] A hook. *Bacon.*

CROTCHET. *f.* [crochet, French.]

1. [In music.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim.

2. A piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. *Dryden.*

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus].

4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy. *Howel.*

TO CROUCH. *v. n.* [crouche, crooked, Fr.]

1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely. *Dryden.*

CROUP. *f.* [crouppe, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPA'DES. *f.* [from *croup*.] Higher leaps than those of covies. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW. *f.* [crape, Saxon.]

CRO

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts. *Dryden.*
 2. To pluck a CROW, is to be contentious about that which is of no value. *L'Estrange.*
 3. A bar of iron, with a beak, used as a lever to force open doors. *Southern.*
 4. [from *to crow*.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gayety.
To CROW. *v. n.* preterit I *crow* or *crowed*; I have *crowed*. [*crapan*, Saxon.]
 1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gayety or defiance. *Dryden.*
 2. To boast; to bully; to vapour. *Grandison.*
CROWD. *f.* [*crub*, Saxon.]
 1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.
 2. A promiscuous medley. *Pope.*
 3. The vulgar; the populace. *Dryden.*
 4. [from *crwth*, Welsh.] A fiddle. *Hudibras.*
To CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fill with confused multitudes. *Watts.*
 2. To press close together. *Burnet.*
 3. To incumber by multitudes. *Granville.*
 4. *To CROWD Sail.* [a seaphrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.
To CROWD. *v. n.*
 1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused. *Dryden.*
 2. To thrust among a multitude. *Cowley.*
CROWDER. *f.* [from *crowd*.] A fiddler. *Sid.*
CROWFOOT. *f.* [from *crow* and *foot*.] A flower.
CROWFOOT. *f.* A caltrop. *Military Dict.*
CROWKEEPER. *f.* [from *crow* and *keep*.] A scarecrow. *Shakspeare.*
CROWN. *f.* [*couronne*, French.]
 1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A garland.
 3. Reward; honorary distinction. *Dryden.*
 4. Regal power; royalty. *Locke.*
 5. The top of the head. *Pope.*
 6. The top of any thing. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Part of the hat that covers the head. *Sharp.*
 8. A piece of money. *Suckling.*
 9. Honour; ornament; decoration. *Ecclesi.*
 10. Completion; accomplishment.
CROWN-IMPERIAL. *f.* [*corona imperialis*, Latin.] A plant.
To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament. *Dryden.*
 2. To cover, as with a crown. *Dryden.*
 3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious. *Psalms.*
 4. To reward; to recompense. *Roscommon.*
 5. To complete; to perfect. *South.*
 6. To terminate; to finish. *Dryden.*
CROWNGLASS. *f.* The finest sort of windowglass.
CROWNPOST. *f.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.
CROWNSCAB. *f.* A stinking filthy scab round a horse's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*
CROWNWHEEL. *f.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance.

CRU

- CROWNWORKS.** *f.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced toward the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*
CROWNET. *f.* [from *crown*.]
 1. The same with *coronet*.
 2. Chief end; last purpose. *Shakspeare.*
CROYLSTONE. *f.* Crystallized caulk. *Wood.*
CRUCIAL. *a.* [*crux*, *crucis*, Latin.] Transverse; intersecting one another. *Sharp.*
To CRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.
CRUCIBLE. *f.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymist's melting pot, made of earth. *Peach.*
CRUCIFEROUS. *a.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.
CRUCIFIER. *f.* [from *crucify*.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion. *Hamm.*
CRUCIFIX. *f.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion. *Addison.*
CRUCIFIXION. *f.* [from *crucifixus*, Lat.] The punishment of nailing to a cross. *Addison.*
CRUCIFORM. *a.* [*crux* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a cross.
To CRUCIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright. *Milton.*
CRUCIGEROUS. *a.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.
CRUD. *f.* [commonly written *curd*.] A concretion of any liquid; coagulation.
CRUDE. *a.* [*crudus*, Latin.]
 1. Raw; not subdued by fire.
 2. Not changed by any process or preparation. *Boyle.*
 3. Harsh; unripe. *Bacon.*
 4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach. *Bacon.*
 5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature. *Milton.*
 6. Having indigested notions. *Milton.*
 7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect. *Ben Jonson.*
CRUDELY. *ad.* [from *crude*.] Unripe; without due preparation. *Dryden.*
CRUDENESS. *f.* [from *crude*.] Unripeness; indigestion.
CRUDITY. *f.* [from *crude*.]
 1. Indigestion; unconcoction. *Brown.*
 2. Unripeness; want of maturity.
To CRUDLE. *v. a.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Dryden.*
CRUDY. *a.* [from *crud*.]
 1. Concreted; coagulated. *Spenser.*
 2. [from *crude*.] Raw; chill. *Shakspeare.*
CRUEL. *a.* [*cruel*, French.]
 1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hardhearted; barbarous. *Dryden.*
 2. Bloody; mischievous; destructive; causing pain. *Psalms.*
CRUELLY. *ad.*
 1. Inhumanly; barbarously. *South.*
 2. Painfully; mischievously. *Bacon.*
CRUELNESS. *f.* [from *cruel*.] Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*
CRUELTY. *f.* [*cruauté*, French.]

CRU

1. Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity. *Sh.*
 2. Act of intentional affliction. *Temple.*
- CRUENTATE.** *a.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood. *Glanville.*
- CRU'ET.** *f.* [*kruicke*, Dut.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a stopple. *Swift.*
- CRUISE.** *f.* [*kruicke*, Dut.] A small cup. *Pope.*
- CRUISE.** *f.* [*croise*, Fr.] A voyage in search of plunder.
- To CRUISE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in search of plunder.
- CRUI'SER.** *f.* [from *cruise*.] One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder. *Wifeman.*
- CRUM.** }
- CRUMB.** } *f.* [*cnuma*, Saxon.]
1. The soft part of bread; not the crust. *Bac.*
 2. A small particle or fragment of bread.
- To CRUMBLE.** *v. a.* [from *crumb*.] To break into small pieces; to comminute. *Herbert.*
- To CRUMBLE.** *v. n.* To fall into small pieces. *Pope.*
- CRU'MENAL.** *f.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purse. *Spenser.*
- CRU'MMY.** *a.* [from *crum*.] Soft; not crusty.
- CRUMP.** *a.* [*crump*, Saxon.] Crooked in the back. *L'Estrange.*
- To CRUMPLE.** *v. a.* [from *rumple*.] To draw into wrinkles. *Addison.*
- CRU'MPLING.** *f.* A small degenerate apple.
- To CRUNK.** }
- To CRUNKLE.** } *v. n.* To cry like a crane.
- CRU'PPER.** *f.* [from *croupe*, French.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail. *Sidney.*
- CRU'RAL.** *a.* [from *crus*, *curis*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbutnot.*
- CRU'SADE.** }
- CRU'SADO.** } *f.* See **CRUISADE.**
1. An expedition against the infidels.
 2. A coin stamped with a cross. *Shakspeare.*
- CRUSE.** See **CRUISE.**
- CRU'SET.** *f.* A goldsmith's melting-pot.
- To CRUSH.** *v. a.* [*ecrafer*, French.]
1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze; to force by compression. *Milton.*
 2. To press with violence. *Waller.*
 3. To overwhelm; to beat down. *Dryden.*
 4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.
- To CRUSH.** *v. n.* To be condensed. *Thomson.*
- CRUSH.** *f.* [from the verb.] A collision; the act of rushing together. *Addison.*
- CRUST.** *f.* [*crusta*, Latin.]
1. Any shell, or external coat. *Addison.*
 2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body. *Addison.*
 3. The case of a pie, made of meal, and baked. *Addison.*
 4. The outer hard part of bread. *Dryden.*
 5. A waste piece of bread. *Dryden.*
- To CRUST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.
 2. To foul with concretions. *Swift.*
- To CRUST.** *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering. *Temple.*
- CRUSTA'CEOUS.** *a.* [from *crusta*, Latin.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous. *Woodw.*

CRY

- CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.
- CRU'STILY.** *ad.* [from *crustly*.] Peevishly; snappishly; harshly.
- CRU'STINESS.** *f.* [from *crustly*.]
1. The quality of a crust.
 2. Peevishness; moroseness.
- CRU'STY.** *a.* [from *crust*.]
1. Covered with a crust. *Derham.*
 2. Morose; snappish; a low word.
- CRUTCH.** *f.* [*croccia*, Italian.] A support used by cripples. *Smith.*
- To CRUTCH.** *v. a.* [from *crutch*.] To support on crutches as a cripple. *Dryden.*
- To CRY.** *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]
1. To speak with vehemence and loudness. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To call importunately. *Jonah.*
 3. To talk eagerly or incessantly. *Exodus.*
 4. To proclaim; to make publick. *Jeremiab.*
 5. To exclaim. *Herbert.*
 6. To utter lamentation. *Tillotson.*
 7. To squall, as an infant. *Waller.*
 8. To weep; to shed tears. *Donne.*
 9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Joel.*
 10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent. *Shaksp.*
- To CRY.** *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found. *Crafsbarv.*
- To CRY down.** *v. a.*
1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry. *Tillot.*
 2. To prohibit. *Bacon.*
 3. To overbear. *Shakspeare.*
- To CRY out.** *v. n.*
1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour. *Job.*
 2. To complain loudly. *Atterbury.*
 3. To blame; to censure. *Locke.*
 4. To declare loud.
 5. To be in labour. *Shakspeare.*
- To CRY up.** *v. a.*
1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise. *Bacon.*
 2. To raise the price by proclamation. *Temp.*
- CRY.** *f.* [*cri*, French.]
1. Lamentation; shriek; scream. *Exodus.*
 2. Weeping; mourning.
 3. Clamour; outcry. *Addison.*
 4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder. *Swift.*
 5. Proclamation.
 6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold: as, *the cries of London.*
 7. Acclamation; popular favour. *Shakspeare.*
 8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression. *Locke.*
 9. Importunate call. *Jeremiab.*
 10. Yelping of dogs. *Waller.*
 11. Yell; inarticulate noise. *Zeph.*
 12. A pack of dogs. *Milton.*
- CRY'AL.** *f.* The heron. *Ainsworth.*
- CRY'ER.** *f.* The falcon gentle. *Ainsworth.*
- CRY'PTICAL.** } *a.* [*κρυπτος*.] Hidden;
- CRY'PTICK.** } secret; occult. *Glanville.*
- CRY'PTICALLY.** *ad.* [from *cryptical*.] Occultly; secretly. *Boyle.*
- CRYPTO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [*κρυπτος* and *γραφω*.]
1. The act of writing secret characters.
 2. Secret characters; ciphers.

CUB

CRYPTOLOGY. *f.* [*κρυπτός* and *λόγος*.] Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL. *f.* [*κρύσταλλος*.]

1. *Crystals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regular angular figures. *Hill.*
2. *Island crystal* is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. *Hill.*
3. *Crystal* is also used for a factitious body cast in the glasshouses, called also *crystal glass*, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass. *Chambers.*
4. *Crystal* [in chymistry] expresses salts or other matters, shot or congealed in manner of *crystal*. *Chambers.*

CRYSTAL. *a.*

1. Consisting of crystal. *Shakspeare.*
2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid. *Dryden.*

CRYSTALLINE. *a.* [*crystallinus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of crystal. *Boyle.*
2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent. *Bac.*

CRYSTALLINE Humour. *f.* The second humour of the eye, that lies next to the aqueous behind the uvea. *Ray.*

CRYSTALLIZATION. *f.* [from *crystallize*.]

1. Congelation into crystals. *Quincy.*
2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion. *Woodward.*

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystallize*.]

To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals.

CUB. *f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox. *Shakspeare.*
2. The young of a whale. *Waller.*
3. In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shaksp.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. *Dryden.*

CUBATION. *f.* [*cubatio*, Latin.] The act of lying down.

CUBATORY. *a.* [from *cubo*, Latin.] Recumbent.

CUBATURE. *f.* [from *cubo*.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *f.* [from *κύβος*, a die.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

CUBE Root. } *f.* The origin of a cubick

CUBICK Root. } number.

CUBEB. *f.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a grayish brown colour on the surface. *Hill.*

CUBICAL. } *a.* [from *cube*.]

CUBICK. } 1. Having the form or properties of a cube. *Bentley.*

2. It is applied to numbers. The number of four multiplied into itself, produceth the square number sixteen; and that again multiplied by four produceth the *cubick* number sixty-four. *Hale.*

CUD

CUBICALNESS. *f.* [from *cubical*.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY. *a.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the posture of lying. *Brown.*

CUBIFORM. *a.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT. *f.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inward, to the extremity of the middle finger; a foot and half. *Holder.*

CUBITAL. *a.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown.*

CUCKINGSTOOL. *f.* An engine invented for the punishment of Tolds and unquiet women. *Coswell. Hudibras.*

CUCKOLD. *f.* [*cocu*, French.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed. *Shakspeare.*

To CUCKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity. *Shak.*
2. To wrong a husband by unchastity. *Dry.*

CUCKOLDY. *a.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean. *Shak.*

CUCKOLDMAKER. *f.* [*cuckhold* and *make*.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives. *Dryden.*

CUCKOLDOM. *f.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery. *Dryden.*
2. The state of a cuckold. *Arbutnot.*

CUCKOO. *f.* [*cucucu*, Welsh.]

1. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place. *Shak.*
2. A name of contempt. *Shakspeare.*

CUCKOO-BUD. } *f.* The name of a

CUCKOO-FLOWER. } flower. *Shakspeare.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *f.* The spumous dew or exudation found upon plants about the end of May; woodfare. *Brown.*

CUCULLATE. } *a.* [*cucullatus*, hooded,

CUCULLATED. } Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.
2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood. *Brown.*

CUCUMBER. *f.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

CUCURBITACEOUS. *a.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.] *Cucurbitaceous* plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon. *Chambers.*

CUCURBITE. *f.* [*cucurbita*, Lat.] A chymical vessel in the shape of a gourd. *Boyle.*

CUD. *f.* [*cud*, Saxon.] The food which is repositied in the first stomach, in order to rumination. *Sidney.*

CUDDEN. } *f.* A clown; a stupid rustick;

CUDDY. } a low dolt. *Dryden.*

To CUDDLE. *v. n.* To lie close; to squat. *Prior.*

CUDGEL. *f.* [*kudse*, Dutch.]

1. A stick to strike with. *Locke.*
2. To *crest* the *CUDGELS*, is to forbear the contest. *L'Estrange.*

To CUDGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a stick. *South.*

CUL

CUDGEL-PROOF. *a.* Able to resist a stick.
CU'DLE. *f.* A small sea fish. *Carew.*
CU'DWEED. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
CUE. *f.* [*queue*, a tail, French.]
 1. The tail or end of any thing.
 2. The last word of a speech. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction. *Swift.*
 4. The part that any man is to play in his turn. *Rymer.*
 5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.
CUERPO. *f.* [Spanish.] To be in *cuervo*, is to be without the upper coat, so as to discover the shape of the *cuervo* or body. *Hudibras.*
CUFF. *f.* [*zaffa*, a battle, Italian.] A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke. *Shaksp.*
To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden.*
To CUFF. *v. a.*
 1. To strike with the fist. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To strike with talons. *Otway.*
CUFF. *f.* [*coëffe*, French.] Part of the sleeve. *Arbutnot.*
CU'IRASS. *f.* [*cuirasse*, Fr.] A breastplate. *Dryden.*
CUIRA'SSIER. *f.* [from *cuirass*.] A man at arms; a soldier in armour. *Milton.*
CUISH. *f.* [*cuisse*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs. *Dryden.*
CU'LDEES. *f.* [*colidei*, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.
CU'LERAGE. *f.* Arse-smart. *Ainsworth.*
CU'LINARY. *a.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen. *Newton.*
To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To select from others; to pick out of many. *Pope.*
CU'LLER. *f.* [from *cull*.] One who picks or chooses.
CU'LLION. *f.* [*coglione*, a fool, Italian.] A scoundrel; a mean wretch. *Shakspeare.*
CU'LLIONLY. *a.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base. *Shaksp.*
CU'LLY. *f.* [*coglione*, Italian, a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon. *Arbutnot.*
To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be-fool; to cheat; to impose upon.
CULMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Lat.] *Culmiferous* plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quincy.*
To CU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Milton.*
CULMINA'TION. *f.* [from *culminate*.] The transit of a planet through the meridian.
CULPABILITY. *f.* [from *culpable*.] Blamableness.
CU'LPABLE. *a.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Criminal. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Guilty. *Spenser.*
 3. Blamable; blameworthy. *Hooker.*
CU'LPABLENESS. *f.* [from *culpable*.] Blame; guilt.
CU'LPABLY. *ad.* [from *culpable*.] Blamably; criminally. *Taylor.*
CU'LP'IT. *f.* A man arraigned before his judge. *Prior.*

CUN

CU'LTR. *f.* [*cultus*, Latin.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share. *Shak.*
To CU'LTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, French.]
 1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry. *Felton.*
 2. To improve; to meliorate. *Waller.*
CULTIVA'TION. *f.* [from *cultivate*.]
 1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.
 2. Improvement in general; melioration. *Dr.*
CULTIVA'TOR. *f.* [from *cultivate*.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates. *Boyle.*
CULTURE. *f.* [*cultura*, Latin.]
 1. The act of cultivation. *Woodward.*
 2. Art of improvement and melioration. *Tat.*
To CULTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to till. *Thomson.*
CU'LVER. *f.* [*culpe*, Sax.] A pigeon. *Spem.*
CU'LVÉRIN. *f.* [*colovrine*, French.] A species of ordnance. *Waller.*
CU'LVERKEY. *f.* A flower. *Walton.*
To CU'MBER. *v. a.* [*komberen*, to disturb, Dut.]
 1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.
 2. To crowd or load with something useless.
 3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares. *Luke.*
 5. To be troublesome in any place. *Grew.*
CU'MBER. *f.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarrassment; obstruction. *Raltigb.*
CU'MBERSOME. *a.* [from *cumber*.]
 1. Troublesome; vexatious. *Sidney.*
 2. Burdensome; embarrassing. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Unwieldy; unmanageable. *Newton.*
CU'MBERSOMELY. *ad.* [from *cumbersome*.] In a troublesome manner.
CU'MBERSOMENESS. *f.* [from *cumbersome*.] Encumbrance; hinderance; obstruction.
CU'MBRANCE. *f.* [from *cumber*.] Burden; hinderance; impediment. *Milton.*
CU'MBROUS. *a.* [from *cumber*.]
 1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing. *Sp.*
 2. Oppressive; burdensome. *Swift.*
 3. Jumbled; obstructing each other. *Milton.*
CU'MFREY. *f.* A medicinal plant.
CU'MIN. *f.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.
To CU'MULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together. *Woodward.*
CUMULA'TION. *f.* The act of heaping together.
CUNCTA'TION. *f.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness. *Hayward.*
CUNCTA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer: not in use. *Hammond.*
To CUND. *v. n.* [from *konnen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice. *Carew.*
CU'NEAL. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.
CU'NEATED. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.
CU'NEIFORM. *a.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.
CU'NNER. *f.* A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsw.*
CU'NNING. *a.* [from *connan*, Saxon.]

CUR

1. Skillful; knowing; learned. *Prior.*
2. Performed with skill; artful. *Spenser.*
3. Artful; deceitful; sly; trickish; subtle; crafty; seditious. *South.*
4. Acted with subtlety. *Sidney.*
- CUNNING.** *f.* [cunninge, Saxon.]
 1. Artifice; deceit; siness; sleight; craft; fraudulent dexterity. *Bacon.*
 2. Art; skill; knowledge. *Psalms.*
- CUNNINGLY.** *ad.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; slyly; subtly; craftily. *Swift.*
- CUNNINGMAN.** *f.* [cunning and man.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods. *Hudibras.*
- CUNNINGNESS.** *f.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; siness.
- CUP.** *f.* [cup, Saxon.]
 1. A small vessel to drink in. *Genesis.*
 2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. *Waller.*
 3. [In the plural.] Social entertainment; merry bout. *Ben Jonson.*
 4. Any thing hollow like a cup. *Woodw.*
 5. *Cup and Can.* Familiar companions. *Sw.*
 6. [*couper*, Fr. to scarify.] A glass to draw the blood in scarification. *Arbutnot.*
- TO CUP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To supply with cups; obsolete. *Shaks.*
 2. To fix a glass bell or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification. *Pope.*
- CUPBEARER.** *f.*
 1. An officer of the king's household. *Wot.*
 2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.
- CUPBOARD.** *f.* [cup and board, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon.*
- TO CUPBOARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure; to hoard up. *Shakspeare.*
- CUPIDITY.** *f.* [cupiditas, Latin.] Concupiscence; un lawful longing.
- CUPOLA.** *f.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building. *Addison.*
- CUPPEL.** See **COPPEL.** *Bacon.*
- CUPPER.** *f.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.
- CUPPING-GLASS.** *f.* [from *cup* and *glass*.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air. *Wifeman.*
- CUPREOUS.** *a.* [cupreus, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper. *Boyle.*
- CUR.** *f.* [*korre*, Dutch.]
 1. A worthless degenerate dog. *Dryden.*
 2. A term of reproach for a man. *Shakspeare.*
- CURABLE.** *a.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed. *Dryden.*
- CURABLENESS.** *f.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.
- CURACY.** *f.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.*
- CURATE.** *f.* [curator, Latin.]
 1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. *Dryden.*
 2. A parish priest. *Collier.*
- CURATESHIP.** *f.* [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.

CUR

- CURATIVE.** *a.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative. *Brown.*
- CURATOR.** *f.* [Lat.] One that has the care or superintendence of any thing. *Swift.*
- CURB.** *f.* [courber, French.]
 1. An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, and running over the beard of the horse. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition. *Atterb.*
- TO CURB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To guide a horse with a curb. *Milton.*
 2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spem.*
- CURD.** *f.* The coagulation of milk. *Pope.*
- TO CURD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate. *Shakspeare.*
- TO CURDLE.** *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to concreate. *Bacon.*
- TO CURDLE.** *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into concretions. *Floyer.*
- CURDY.** *a.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; concreated; full of curds; curdled. *Arbutnot.*
- CURE.** *f.* [cura, Latin.]
 1. Remedy; restorative. *Granville.*
 2. Act of healing. *Luke.*
 3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier.*
- TO CURE.** *v. a.* [curo, Latin.]
 1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to recover. *Waller.*
 2. To prepare in any manner so as to be preserved from corruption. *Temple.*
- CUR'LESS.** *a.* [cure and less.] Without cure; without remedy. *Shakspeare.*
- CUR'ER.** *f.* [from *cure*.] A healer; a physician. *Shakspeare. Harwey.*
- CUR'FEW.** *f.* [couvre feu, French.]
 1. An evening peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light. *Milton.*
 2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate. *Bacon.*
- CURIALITY.** *f.* [curialis, Latin.] The privileges, or retinue, of a court. *Bacon.*
- CURIOSITY.** *f.* [from *curious*.]
 1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry.
 2. Nicety; delicacy. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Accuracy; exactness. *Ray.*
 4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment. *Bac.*
 5. An object of curiosity; rarity. *Addison.*
- CURIOUS.** *a.* [curiosus, Latin.]
 1. Inquisitive; desirous of information. *Dav.*
 2. Attentive to; diligent about. *Woodward.*
 3. Accurate; careful not to mistake. *Hooker.*
 4. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; full of care. *Taylor.*
 5. Exact; nice; subtle. *Holder.*
 6. Artful; nicely diligent. *Fairfax.*
 7. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished. *Exo.*
 8. Rigid; severe; rigorous. *Shakspeare.*
- CURIOUSLY.** *ad.*
 1. Inquisitively; studiously. *Newton.*
 2. Elegantly; neatly. *South.*
 3. Artfully; exactly.
 4. Captiously.
- TO CURL.** *v. a.* [krollen, Dutch.]
 1. To turn the hair in ringlets. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To writhe; to twist.

CUR

3. To dress with curls. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuities. *Dryden.*
To CURL. *v. n.*
 1. To shrink into ringlets. *Boyle.*
 2. To rise in undulations. *Dryden.*
 3. To twist itself. *Dryden.*
CURL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A ringlet of hair. *Sidney.*
 2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure. *Newton.*
CURLEW. *f.* [*curlicu*, French.]
 1. A kind of waterfowl. *Carew.*
 2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. *Trevoux.*
CURMU'DGEON. *f.* [*saur mechani*, Fr.]
 An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a griper. *Locke.*
CURMU'DGEONLY. *a.* [from *curmudgeon*.]
 Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly. *L'Estrange.*
CURRENT. *f.* [*ribes*, Lat.]
 1. A small fruit-tree.
 2. A small dried grape: properly written *corinth*. *King.*
CURRENCY. *f.* [from *current*.]
 1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand. *Swift.*
 2. General reception.
 3. Fluency; readiness of utterance.
 4. Continuance; constant flow. *Ayliffe.*
 5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued. *Bacon.*
 6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.
CURRENT. *a.* [*currents*, Latin.]
 1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand. *Genesis.*
 2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative. *Hooker.*
 3. Common; general. *Watts.*
 4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation. *Crew.*
 5. Fashionable; popular. *Pope.*
 6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted. *Shakspeare.*
 7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course.
CURRENT. *f.*
 1. A running stream. *Boyle.*
 2. *Currents* are progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places. *Harris.*
 3. Course; progression. *Bacon.*
CURRENTLY. *ad.* [from *current*.]
 1. With a constant motion.
 2. Without opposition. *Hooker.*
 3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.
 4. Without ceasing.
CURRENTNESS. *f.* [from *current*.]
 1. Circulation.
 2. General reception.
 3. Easiness of pronunciation. *Camden.*
CURRIER. *f.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things. *L'Estrange.*
CURRISH. *a.* [from *cur*.] Having the qua-

CUR

- lities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrellsome; churlish. *Fairfax.*
To CURRY. *v. a.* [*curium*, Latin, leather.]
 1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.
 2. To beat; to drub; to thrash. *Addison.*
 3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat. *Bacon.*
 4. To scratch in kindness. *Shakspeare.*
 5. **To CURRY FAVOUR.** To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery. *Hooker.*
CURRY-COMB. *f.* An instrument used for currying horses. *Locke.*
To CURSE. *v. a.* [Coptic, Saxon.]
 1. To wish evil; to execrate. *Knolles.*
 2. To mischief; to afflict. *Pope.*
To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate. *Judges.*
CURSE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Malediction; wish of evil to another. *Dryden.*
 2. Affliction; torment; vexation. *Addison.*
CURSED. *particip. a.*
 1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Unholy; un sanctified. *Milton.*
 3. Vexatious; troublesome. *Prior.*
CURSEDLY. *ad.* Miserably; shamefully. *Pope.*
CURSEDNESS. *f.* [from *curse*.] The state of being under a curse.
CURSHIP. *f.* [from *cur*.] Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship. *Hudibras.*
CURSTOR. *f.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. *Cowell.*
CURSORY. *a.* [from *curfus*, Latin.]
 Cursory; hasty; careless. *Shakspeare.*
CURSORY. *ad.* [from *curfory*.] Hastily; without care. *Atterbury.*
CURSORINESS. *f.* [from *curfory*.] Slight attention.
CURSORY. *a.* [from *curforius*, Latin.]
 Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless. *Add.*
CURST. *a.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; spurling. *Craslow.*
CURSTNESS. *f.* [from *curst*.] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity. *Dryden.*
CURT. *a.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.
To CURTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin.] To cut off; to cut short; to shorten. *Hudibras.*
CURTAIL Dog. *f.* A dog whose tail is cut off. *Shakspeare.*
CURTAIN. *f.* [*curtina*, Latin.]
 1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure. *Arbutnot.*
 2. **To draw the CURTAIN.** To close it, so as to conceal the object; or to open, so as to discern the object. *Pope. Shakspeare.*
 3. [In fortification.] The part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Knolles.*
CURTAIN-LECTURE. *f.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. *Addison.*
To CURTAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enclose or accommodate with curtains. *Pope.*

CUS

CURTATE *Distance. f.* [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. *f.* [from *curto*, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun, and the curtate distance.

CURTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.

CURTELAX. }

CURTSY. See COURTESY.

CURVATED. *a.* [from *curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.

CURVATION. *f.* [from *curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE. *f.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness; inflection; manner of bending. *Holder.*

CURVE. *a.* [from *curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *f.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any form. *Thomson.*

To CURVE. *v. a.* [from *curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. *Holder.*

To CURVET. *v. n.* [from *corvettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound. *Drayton.*

2. To frolic; to be licentious.

CURVET. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolic; a prank.

CURVIL'NEAR. *a.* [from *curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line. *Cheyne.*

2. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *f.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness.

CUSHION. *f.* [from *coussin*, French.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair. *Sb.*

CUSHIONED. *a.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

CUSP. *f.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CUSPATED. } *a.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.]

CUSPIDATED. } A word expressing the leaves of a flower ending in a point. *Quincy.*

CU'STARD. *f.* [from *custard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar. *Hudibras.*

CUSTODY. *f.* [from *custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Milton.*

2. Care; guardianship; charge. *Addison.*

3. Defence; preservation, security. *Bacon.*

CUSTOM. *f.* [from *coutume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice. *Locke.*

2. Fashion; common way of acting. *Samuel.*

3. Established manner. *Luke.*

4. Practice of buying of certain persons. *Add.*

5. Application from buyers: as, *the trader has good custom.*

6. [In law.] A law or right not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. *Cowell.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported. *Temple.*

CUSTOMHOUSE. *f.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected. *Smith.*

CUSTOMABLE. *a.* [from *custom*.] Common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *f.* [from *customable*.]

CUT

1. Frequency; habit.

2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY. *ad.* [from *customable*.] According to custom. *Hayward.*

CUSTOMARILY. *ad.* [from *customary*.] Habitually; commonly. *Ray.*

CUSTOMARINESS. *f.* [from *customary*.] Frequency; commonness. *Gov. of Tongue.*

CUSTOMARY. *a.* [from *custom*.]

1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription. *Glanville.*

2. Habitual. *Tilloson.*

3. Usual; wonted. *Shakspeare.*

CUSTOMED. *a.* [from *custom*.] Usual; common. *Shakspeare.*

CUSTOMER. *f.* [from *custom*.]

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing. *Roscommon.*

2. A common woman: obsolete. *Shaksp.*

CUSTREL. *f.*

1. A shield-bearer.

2. A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*

To CUT. *v. a.* [from *couteau*, Fr. a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instrument. *Sb.*

2. To hew, as with an axe. *Chronicles.*

3. To carve; to make by sculpture. *Addis.*

4. To form any thing by cutting. *Exodus.*

5. To divide by passing through. *Pope.*

6. To pierce with an uneasy sensation. *Add.*

7. To divide packs of cards. *Glanville.*

8. To intersect; to cross: as, one-line cuts another at right angles.

9. *To CUT down.* To fell; to hew down.

10. *To CUT down.* To excel; to overpower: a low phrase. *Addison.*

11. *To CUT off.* To separate from the other parts by cutting. *Judges.*

12. *To CUT off.* To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely. *Howel.*

13. *To CUT off.* To rescind. *Smairidge.*

14. *To CUT off.* To intercept; to hinder from union. *Clarendon.*

15. *To CUT off.* To put an end to; to obviate. *Clarendon.*

16. *To CUT off.* To withhold. *Rogers.*

17. *To CUT off.* To preclude. *Prior.*

18. *To CUT off.* To interrupt; to silence. *Bacon.*

19. *To CUT off.* To apostrophize; to abbreviate. *Dryden.*

20. *To CUT out.* To shape; to form. *Arb.*

21. *To CUT out.* To scheme; to contrive.

22. *To CUT out.* To adapt. *Rymer.*

23. *To CUT out.* To debar. *Pope.*

24. *To CUT out.* To excel; to outdo.

25. *To CUT short.* To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. *Dryden.*

26. *To CUT short.* To abridge: as, *the soldiers were cut short of their pay.*

27. *To CUT up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces. *L'Estrange.*

28. *To CUT up.* To eradicate. *Job.*

To CUT. *v. n.*

1. To make way by dividing. *Arbushnot.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

3. To interfere: as, a horse that cuts.

CUT. *part. a.* Prepared for use. *Swift.*

CUT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument.
2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument.
3. A wound made by cutting. *Wifeman.*
4. A channel made by art. *Knolles.*
5. A part cut off from the rest. *Mortimer.*
6. A small particle; a shred. *Hooker.*
7. A lot made by cutting a stick. *Locke.*
8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off. *Hale.*
9. A picture cut or carved upon wood or copper, and impressed from it. *Brown.*
10. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.
11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. *Swift.*
12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape. *Addison.*
13. A fool or cully. *Shakspeare.*
14. **CUT and long tail.** Men of all kinds. *Ben Jonson.*

CUTANEUS. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the skin. *Floyer.*

CUTICLE. *f.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burnings, or the application of a blistering plaister. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin. *Quincy.*
2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor. *Newton.*

CUTICULAR. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the skin.

CUTH, signifies knowledge or skill. *Camden.*

CUTLASS. *f.* [*coutelas*, French.] A broad cutting sword. *Shakspeare.*

CUTLER. *f.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or sells knives. *Clarendon.*

CUTPURSE. *f.* [*cut* and *purse*.] One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief; a robber. *Bentley.*

CUTTER. *f.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. The teeth that cut the meat. *Ray.*
4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them. *Cowell.*

CUT-THROAT. *f.* [*cut* and *throat*.] A ruffian; a murderer; an assassin. *Knolles.*

CUT-THROAT. *a.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous. *Carew.*

CUTTING. *f.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a chop. *Bacon.*

CUTTLE. *f.* A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *f.* [from *cuttle*.] A foul-mouthed fellow. *Shakspeare.*

CYCLE. *f.* [*cyclos*, Latin; *κυκλ.*]

1. A circle.

2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolution begins again; a periodical space of time. *Holder.*

3. A method, or account of a method continued till the same course begins again. *Evel.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CY'CLOID. *f.* [from *κυκλῖδης*.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in the right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL. *a.* [from *cycloid*.] Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA. *f.* [*κύκλ.* and *παίδεια*.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CY'GNET. *f.* [from *cycnus*, Latin.] A young swan. *Mortimer.*

CY'LINDER. *f.* [*κύλινδρον*.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular. *Wilkins.*

CYLINDRICAL. } *a.* [from *cylinder*.] Par-
CYLINDRICK. } taking of the nature
of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder. *Woodward.*

CYMA'R. *f.* [properly written *fimar*.] A slight covering; a scarf. *Dryden.*

CYMATIUM. *f.* [Latin; from *κυματιον*.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. *Harris.*

CYMBAL. *f.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A musical instrument. *Dryden.*

CYNANTHROPY. *f.* [*κύων* *ανθρωπος*, and *ανθρωπος*.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS. *f.* [*κυνηγετικα*.] The art of hunting. *Brown.*

CYNICAL. } *a.* [*κυνικος*.] Having the quali-
CY'NICK. } ties of a dog; curriish; brutal;
snarling; satirical. *Wilkins.*

CYNICK. *f.* [*κυνικος*.] A philosopher of the snarling or curriish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a snarler; a misanthrope. *Shakspeare.*

CYNOSURE. *f.* [from *κυνος* and *ουρα*.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer. *Milton.*

CY'PRESS-TREE. *f.* [*cupressus*, Latin.]

1. A tall straight tree; its leaves are bitter, and the smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals. The *cypress-tree* is always green, and never either rots or is wormeaten. *Calmet.*
2. It is the emblem of mourning. *Shakf.*

CY'PRUS. *f.* A thin black stuff. *Shakspeare.*

CYST. } *f.* [*κύστις*.] A bag containing some
CY'STIS. } morbid matter. *Wifeman.*

CY'STICK. *a.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag. *Arbuthnot.*

CYSTOTOMY. *f.* [*κύστις* and *τομή*.] The act or practice of opening encysted tumours.

CZAR. *f.* [written more properly *czar*.] The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA. *f.* [from *czar*.] The empress of Russia.

D.

DAG

D Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to *t*, but formed by a stronger ap-
pulse of the tongue to the upper part of the
mouth. The sound of *d* in *English* is uni-
form, and it is never mute.

DACAPPO. [Italian.] A term in musick, which
means that the first part of the tune should be
repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, French.] To strike
gently with something soft or moist. *Sharp.*

DAB. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artist.
5. A kind of small flat fish. *Carew.*

DAB-CHICK. *f.* A small waterfowl. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To
smear; to daub; to wet. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or
mud. *Swift.*
2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or
shallow manner; to tamper. *Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *f.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without mastery; a su-
perficial meddler. *Swift.*

DACE. *f.* [*lucifcus*.] A small river fish re-
sembling a roach, but less. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *f.* [*δάκτυλος*, a finger.] A poe-
tical foot consisting of one long syllable and
two short, like the joints of a finger.

DAD. } *f.* The child's way of expressing
father. *Shakspeare.*

To DADE. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading
string. *Drayton.*

DA'FFODIL. } *f.* This plant hath
a lily-flower, con-
DAFFODILLY. } sisting of one leaf,
which is bell-shaped. *Milton. Dryden. Spenser.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [from *do aft*.] To toss aside;
to throw away slightly: not used. *Shaksp.*

DAG. *f.* [*dague*, French.] Not used.

1. A dagger.
2. A hand-gun; a pistol.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to
bemire: a low word.

DA'GGER. *f.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A short sword; a poniard. *Addison.*
2. A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt,
used for defence.
3. The obelisk: as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *f.* [*dagger* and
draw.] The act of drawing daggers; approach
to open violence. *Hudibras.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew.] To dip
negligently in mire or water.

DAM

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire. *Pope.*

DA'GGLETAIL. *a.* [*daggle* and *tail*.] Be-
mired; bespattered. *Swift.*

DA'ILY. *a.* [*daglic*, Saxon.] Happening every
day; quotidian. *Prior.*

DA'ILY. *ad.* Every day; very often. *Spenser.*

DA'INTILY. *ad.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Elegantly; delicately. *Bacon.*
2. Deliciously; pleasantly. *Howell.*

DA'INTINESS. *f.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; softness. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Elegance; nicety. *Wotton.*
3. Delicacy; deliciousness. *Hakewill.*
4. Squeamishness; fastidiousness. *Wotton.*
5. Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DA'INTY. *a.* [*dain*, old French, delicate.]

1. Pleasing to the palate; delicious. *Bacon.*
2. Delicate; nice; squeamish. *Davies.*
3. Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shakspeare.*
4. Elegant; effeminately beautiful. *Milton.*
5. Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *f.*

1. Something nice; a delicacy. *Pope.*
2. A word of fondness formerly in use. *Sba.*

DA'IRY. *f.* [from *dai*, an old word for milk.]

1. The occupation or art of making various
kinds of food from milk. *Temple.*
2. The place where milk is manufactured.
3. Pasturage; milk farm. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID. *f.* [*dairy* and *maid*.] The
woman servant whose business is to manage
the milk. *Dryden.*

DA'ISY. *f.* [*dægeyeage*, Saxon, day's eye.]
A spring flower. *Shakspeare.*

DALE. *f.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dai*, Dutch and
German.] A vale; a valley. *Thomson.*

DA'LLIANCE. *f.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness.
Milton.
2. Conjugal conversation. *Milton.*
3. Delay; procrastination. *Shakspeare.*

DA'LLIER. *f.* [from *dally*.] A trifter; a fond-
ler. *Ascham.*

DA'LLOP. *f.* A tuft, or clump. *Tusser.*

To DA'LLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool. *Calamy.*
2. To exchange caresses; to fondle. *Shaksp.*
3. To sport; to play; to frolick. *Shaksp.*
4. To delay. *Wisdor.*

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to
amuse till a proper opportunity. *Knolles.*

DAM. *f.* [from *dame*, which anciently signified
mother.] The mother. *Ray.*

DAM. *f.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to
confine water. *Mortimer.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [*demman*, Saxon; *dammen*,
Dutch.] To confine, or shut up, water by
moles or dams. *Otway.*

DAM

- DA'MAGE**. *f.* [*domage*, French.]
 1. Mischief; hurt; detriment. *Davies.*
 2. Loss; mischief suffered. *Milton.*
 3. The value of mischief done. *Clarendon.*
 4. Reparation of damage; retribution. *Bacon.*
 5. [In law.] Any hurt or hinderance that a man taketh in his estate. *Corwell.*
To DA'MAGE. *v. a.* To mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm. *Addison.*
To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage.
DA'MAGEABLE. *a.* [from *damage*.]
 1. Susceptible of hurt: as, *damageable* goods.
 2. Mischievous; pernicious. *Gov. of Tong.*
DA'MASCENE. *f.* [from *Damascus*.] A small black plum; a damson. *Bacon.*
DA'MASK. *f.* [*damasquin*, French.] Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, with a texture, by which part has regular figures. *Swift.*
To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To form flowers upon stuffs.
 2. To variegate; to diversify. *Fenton.*
DA'MASK-ROSE. *f.* A red rose. *Eacon.*
DA'MASKENING. *f.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. *Chambers.*
DAME. *f.* [*dame*, French; *dama*, Spanish.]
 1. A lady; the old title of honour to women.
 2. Mistress of a low family. *L'Estrange.*
 3. Woman in general. *Shakspeare.*
DAMES-VIOLET. *f.* Queen's gilliflower.
To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]
 1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state. *Bacon.*
 2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned. *South.*
 3. To condemn; to censure. *Dryden.*
 4. To hoot or hiss any public performance; to explode. *Pope.*
DAMNABLE. *a.* [from *damno*.]
 1. Deserving damnation. *Hooker.*
 2. Odious; pernicious. *Shakspeare.*
DAMNABLY. *ad.* [from *damnable*.] In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment. *South.*
DAMNATION. *f.* [from *damno*.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment. *Taylor.*
DAMNATORY. *a.* [from *damnatorius*, Lat.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.
DAMNED. *part. a.* [from *damno*.] Hateful; detestable; abominable. *Rowe.*
DAMNIFICK. *a.* [from *damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.
To DAMNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin.]
 1. To damage; to injure. *Locke.*
 2. To hurt; to impair. *Spenser.*
DAMNINGNESS. *f.* [from *damning*.] Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond.*
DAMP. *a.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]
 1. Moist; inclining to wet; foggy. *Dryden.*
 2. Dejected; sunk; depressed. *Milton.*
DAMP. *f.*
 1. Fog; moist air; moisture. *Dryden.*
 2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward.*

DAN

3. Dejection; depression of spirit. *Roscomm.*
To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.
 2. To depress; to deject; to chill. *Atterb.*
 3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate. *Milt.*
DAMPISHNESS. *f.* [from *damp*.] Tendency to wetness; foginess; moisture. *Bacon.*
DAMPNESS. *f.* [from *damp*.] Moisture; foginess. *Dryden.*
DA'MPY. *a.* [from *damp*.] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful. *Hayward.*
DA'MSEL. *f.* [*damoiselle*, French.]
 1. A young gentlewoman. *Prior.*
 2. An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden.*
 3. A wench; a country lass. *Gay.*
DA'MSON. *f.* [corruptly from *damascene*.] A small black plum. *Shakspeare.*
DAN. *f.* [from *dominus*, Latin.] The old term of honour for men. *Prior.*
To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danſer*, French.] To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments. *Shakspeare.*
To DANCE Attendance. *v. a.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness. *Raleigh.*
To DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion. *Bacon.*
DANCE. *f.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert. *Bacon.*
DA'NCER. *f.* [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing. *Donne.*
DA'NCINGMASTER. *f.* [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke.*
DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *f.* The school where the art of dancing is taught. *L'Estrange.*
DANDELION. *f.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
DA'NDIPRAT. *f.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin.
To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To shake a child on the knee. *Temple.*
 2. To fondle; to treat like a child. *Addison.*
 3. To delay; to procrastinate. *Shakspeare.*
DA'NDLER. *f.* He that dandles or fondles children.
DA'NDRUFF. *f.* [tan, the itch, and drop,] Scabs in the head.
DA'NEWORT. *f.* A species of elder; called also dwarf elder, or wallwort.
DA'NGER. *f.* [*danger*, French.] Risk; hazard; peril. *Acts.*
To DA'NGER. *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakspeare.*
DA'NGERLESS. *a.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without risk. *Sidney.*
DA'NGEROUS. *a.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger. *Dryden.*
DA'NGEROUSLY. *ad.* Hazardously; perilously; with danger. *Hammond.*
DANGEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril. *Boyle.*
To DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *bang*.]
 1. To hang loose and quivering. *Smith.*
 2. To hang upon any one; to be a humble follower. *Swift.*
DA'NGLER. *f.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women. *Ralph.*

DAR

DANK. *a.* [from *tuncken*, German.] Damp; humid; moist; wet. *Milton.*
DANKISH. *a.* Somewhat dank. *Shakspeare.*
To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into the water. *Walton.*
DAPA'TICAL. *a.* [from *dapaticus*, Latin.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*
DAPPER. *a.* [dapper, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton.*
DAPPERLING. *f.* A dwarf. *Ainsworth.*
DAPPLE. *a.* [from *apple*.] Marked with various colours; variegated. *Locke.*
To DAPPLE. *v. n.* To streak; to vary. *Bacon.*
DAR, DARE, DART. *f.* A fish, the dace.
To DARE. *v. a.* pret. I *durst*; part. I have *dared*. [deapnan, Saxon.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to be adventurous. *Dryden.*
To DARE. *v. a.* pret. I *dared*. To challenge; to defy. *Roscommon.*
To DARE Larks. To catch them by means of a looking-glass. *Carew.*
DARE. *f.* Defiance; challenge. *Shakspeare.*
DA'REFUL. *a.* [dare and full.] Full of defiance: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
DA'RING. *a.* [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous; fearless; courageous. *Prior.*
DA'RINGLY. *ad.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly. *Halifax.*
DA'RINGNESS. *f.* [from *daring*.] Boldness.
DARK. *a.* [deopce, Saxon.]
 1. Not light; wanting light. *Waller.*
 2. Not of a showy or vivid colour. *Boyle.*
 3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light. *Dryden.*
 4. Opaque; not transparent.
 5. Obscure; not perspicuous. *Hooker.*
 6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant. *Denham.*
 7. Gloomy; not cheerful. *Addison.*
DARK. *f.*
 1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light. *Sba.*
 2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown. *Atterbury.*
 3. Want of knowledge. *Locke.*
To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure: obsolete. *Spenser.*
To DA'RKEN. *v. a.* [from *dark*.]
 1. To make dark; to deprive of light. *Add.*
 2. To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.*
 3. To foul; to sully. *Tillotson.*
To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.
DA'RKLING. [a kind of diminutive from *dark*.] Being in the dark. *Shakspeare.*
DA'RKLY. *ad.* [from *dark*.] In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly. *Dryden.*
DA'RKNESS. *f.* [from *dark*.]
 1. Absence of light. *Genesis.*
 2. Opakeness; want of transparency.
 3. Obscurity; want of perspicuity.
 4. Infernal gloom; wickedness. *Shakspeare.*
 5. State of being intellectually dark; ignorance; uncertainty. *Locke.*
 6. The empire of Satan. *Colossians.*
DA'RK SOME. *a.* [from *dark*.] Gloomy; obscure; not luminous. *Pope.*

DAT

DA'RLING. *a.* [deorling, Saxon.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *L'Estrange.*
DA'RLING. *f.* A favourite; one much beloved. *Halifax.*
To DARN. *v. a.* See *DEARN*. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff. *Gay.*
DA'RNEL. *f.* A weed growing in the fields.
To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.*
 1. To range troops for battle. *Carew.*
 2. To apply to the fight. *Spenser.*
DART. *f.* [dard, French.] A missile weapon thrown by the hand. *Shakspeare.*
To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To throw offensively. *Dryden.*
 2. To throw; to emit. *Pope.*
To DART. *v. n.*
 1. To fly as a dart. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To let fly with hostile intention. *Shaksp.*
To DASH. *v. a.* [etymology doubtful.]
 1. To throw or strike any thing suddenly against something. *Tillotson.*
 2. To break by collision. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To throw water in flashes. *Mortimer.*
 4. To bespatter; to besprinkle. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off.
 6. To mingle; to adulterate. *Hudibras.*
 7. To form or sketch in haste, carelessly. *Pope.*
 8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out. *Pope.*
 9. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly; to depress; to suppress. *Pope.*
To DASH. *v. n.*
 1. To fly off the surface by a violent motion. *Cheyne.*
 2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise. *Thomf.*
 3. To rush through water, so as to make it fly. *Dryden.*
DASH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Collision. *Thomson.*
 2. Infusion. *Addison.*
 3. A mark in writing; a line —. *Brown.*
 4. Stroke; blow; ludicrous. *Shakspeare.*
DASH. *ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed. *Dryden.*
DA'STARD. *f.* [adastjuga, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron. *Locke.*
To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to desert with cowardice. *Dryden.*
To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *daftard*.] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Dry.*
DA'STARDLY. *a.* [from *daftard*.] Cowardly; mean; timorous. *L'Estrange.*
DA'STARDY. *f.* Cowardliness; timorousness.
DA'TARY. *f.* [datarius.] An officer of the chancery of Rome.
DATE. *f.* [datte, Fr. datum, Lat.]
 1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
 2. The time at which any event happened.
 3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done. *Shakspeare.*
 4. End; conclusion. *Pope.*
 5. Duration; continuance. *Denham.*
 6. [from *daetylus*.] The fruit of the date-tree.
DATE-TREE. *f.* A species of palm.
To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note

DAY

- with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Bentley.*
- DATELESS.** *a.* [from *date*.] Without any fixed term. *Shakspeare.*
- DATIVE.** *a.* [*dativus*, Latin.] In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.
- TO DAUB.** *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch.]
1. To smear with something adhesive. *Exod.*
 2. To paint coarsely. *Orwoy.*
 3. To cover with something specious or gross. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously. *Bacon.*
 5. To flatter grossly. *South.*
- TO DAUB.** *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Shaks.*
- DAUBER.** *f.* [from *daub*.] A coarse low painter. *Swift.*
- DAUBY.** *a.* [from *daub*.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive. *Dryden.*
- DAUGHTER.** *f.* [*dahtar*, Gothic; *doh-zen*, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick.]
1. The female offspring of a man or woman.
 2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.
 3. A woman. *Genesis.*
 4. [In poetry.] Any descendant.
 5. The female penitent of a confessor. *Shak.*
- TO DAUNT.** *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate. *Granville.*
- DAUNTLESS.** *a.* [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not dejected. *Pope.*
- DAUNTLESSNESS.** *f.* Fearlessness.
- DAW.** *f.* [*menedulu*.] A bird. *Davies.*
- DAWK.** *f.* A hollow or incision in stuff. *Moxon.*
- TO DAWK.** *v. a.* To mark with an incision.
- TO DAWN.** *v. n.*
1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. *Pope.*
 2. To glimmer obscurely. *Locke.*
 3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence. *Pope.*
- DAWN.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise. *Dryden.*
 2. Beginning; first rise. *Pope.*
- DAY.** *f.* [*daȝ*, Saxon.]
1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. *Blackmore.*
 2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.
 3. Light; sunshine. *Romans.*
 4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age. *Pope.*
 5. Life: commonly in the plural. *Carte.*
 6. The day of contest; the battle. *Roscomm.*
 7. An appointed or fixed time. *Dryden.*
 8. A day appointed for some commemoration. *Shakspeare.*
 9. From day to day; without certainty or continuance. *Bacon.*
- TO-DAY.** On this day. *Fenton.*
- DAYBED.** *f.* [*day* and *bed*.] A bed used for idleness and luxury. *Shakspeare.*
- DAYBOOK.** *f.* [from *day* and *book*.] A tradesman's journal.
- DAYBREAK.** *f.* [*day* and *break*.] The

DEA

- dawn; the first appearance of light. *Dryden.*
- DAYLA'BOUR.** *f.* [*day* and *labour*.] Labour by the day. *Milton.*
- DAYLA'BOURER.** *f.* [from *daylabour*.] One that works by the day. *Milton.*
- DAYLIGHT.** *f.* [*day* and *light*.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper. *Knolles. Newton.*
- DAYLILY.** *f.* The same with *asphodel*.
- DAYSMAN.** *f.* [*day* and *man*.] An old word for umpire. *Spenser.*
- DAYSPRING.** *f.* [*day* and *spring*.] The rise of the day; the dawn. *Milton.*
- DAYSTAR.** [*day* and *star*.] The morning star. *Ben Jonson.*
- DAYTIME.** *f.* [*day* and *time*.] The time in which there is light: opposed to night. *Bacon.*
- DAYWORK.** *f.* [*day* and *work*.] Work imposed by the day; daylabour. *Fairfax.*
- TO DAZE.** *v. a.* [*daȝer*, Saxon.] To overpower with light. *Fairfax. Dryden.*
- DA'ZIED.** *a.* Besprinkled with daisies. *Shak.*
- TO DA'ZZLE.** *v. a.* To overpower with light. *Davies.*
- TO DA'ZZLE.** *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight. *Bacon.*
- DE'ACON.** *f.* [*diaconus*, Latin.]
1. One of the lowest order of the clergy. *San.*
 6. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.
 3. The master of an incorporated company.
- DE'ACONESS.** *f.* [from *deacon*.] A female officer in the ancient church.
- DE'ACONRY.** } *f.* The office or dignity
- DE'ACONSHIP.** } of a deacon.
- DEAD.** *f.* [*dead*, Saxon.]
1. Deprived of life; exanimated. *Hale.*
 2. Without life; inanimate. *Pope.*
 3. Imitating death; senseless; motionless. *Pf.*
 4. Unactive; motionless. *Lee.*
 5. Empty; vacant. *Dryden.*
 6. Useless; unprofitable. *Addison.*
 7. Dull; gloomy; unemployed. *Knolles.*
 8. Still; obscure. *Hayward.*
 9. Having no resemblance of life. *Dryden.*
 10. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. *Boyle.*
 11. Dull; frigid; not animated. *Addison.*
 12. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless.
 13. Uninhabited. *Arbutnot.*
 14. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.
- THE DEAD.** *f.* Dead men. *Smith.*
- DEAD.** *f.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom: as at midwinter and midnight. *South. Dryden.*
- TO DEAD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind. *Baron.*
- TO DEAD.** }
- TO DE'ADEN.** } *v. a.*
1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation. *Bacon.*
 2. To make vapid, or spiritless. *Bacon.*
- DEAD-DOING.** *particip. a.* [*dead* and *do*.] Destructive; killing; mischievous. *Hudibras.*
- DEAD-LIFT.** *f.* [*dead* and *lift*.] Hopeless exigence. *Hudibras.*
- DE'ADLY.** *a.* [from *dead*.]

DEA

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous. *Shak.*
2. Mortal; implacable. *Knolles.*
- DE'ADLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner resembling the dead. *Dryden.*
2. Mortally. *Ezekiel.*
3. Implacably; irreconcilably; destructively.
- DE'ADNESS. *f.* [from *dead*.]
1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection. *Rogers.*
2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits. *Lee.*
3. Vapidity of liquors; loss of spirit. *Mort.*
- DE'ADNETTLE. *f.* A weed; the same with archangel.
- DEAD-RECKONING. *f.* [a sea term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.
- DEAF. *a.* [*doof*, Dutch.]
1. Wanting the sense of hearing. *Holder.*
2. Deprived of the power of hearing. *Dry.*
3. Obscurely heard. *Dryden.*
- To DEAF. } *v. a.* To deprive of the power
- To DE'AFEN. } of hearing. *Dryden.*
- DE'AFLY. *ad.* [from *deaf*.]
1. Without sense of sounds.
2. Obscurely to the ear.
- DE'AFNESS. *f.* [from *deaf*.]
1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds. *Holder.*
2. Unwillingness to hear. *King Charles.*
- DEAL. *f.* [*deel*, Dutch.]
1. Part.
2. Quantity; degree of more or less. *B. Jonf.*
3. [from the verb.] The art or practice of dealing cards. *Swift.*
4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Fir-wood, or the wood of pines. *Boyle.*
- To DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]
1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons. *Tickel.*
2. To scatter; to throw about. *Dryden.*
3. To give gradually, to one after another. *Gay.*
- To DEAL. *v. n.*
1. To traffick; to trade. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To act between two persons; to intervene. *Bacon.*
3. To behave well or ill in any transaction. *Tillotson.*
4. To act in any manner. *Shakspeare.*
5. To DEAL *by*. To treat well or ill. *Locke.*
6. To DEAL *in*. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise. *Atterbury.*
7. To DEAL *with*. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill. *South. Tillotson.*
8. To DEAL *with*. To contend with. *Sid.*
- To DEALBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Latin.] To whiten; to bleach.
- DEALBATION. *f.* [*dealbatio*, Latin.] The act of bleaching or whitening. *Brown.*
- DE'ALER. *f.* [from *deal*.]
1. One that has to do with any thing. *Swift.*
2. A trader or trafficker. *Swift.*
3. A person who deals the cards.
- DE'ALING. *f.* [from *deal*.]
1. Practice; action. *Raleigh.*

DEA

2. Intercourse. *Addison.*
3. Measure of treatment. *Hammond.*
4. Traffick; business. *Swift.*
- DEAMBULATION. *f.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.
- DE'AMBULATORY. *a.* [*deambulo*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.
- DEAN. *f.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.] The second dignitary of a diocesis.
- DE'ANERY. *f.* [from *dean*.]
1. The office of a dean. *Clarendon.*
2. The revenue of a dean. *Swift.*
3. The house of a dean. *Shakspeare.*
- DE'ANSHIP. *f.* [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.
- DEAR. *a.* [*deopn*, Saxon.]
1. Beloved; favourite; darling. *Addison.*
2. Valuable; of a high price; costly. *Pope.*
3. Scarce; not plentiful: as, a dear year.
4. Sad; hateful; grievous. *Shakspeare.*
- DEAR. *f.* A word of endearment. *Dryden.*
- DE'ARBOUGHT. *a.* [*dear* and *bought*.] Purchased at a high price. *Roscommon.*
- DE'ARLING. *f.* [now written *darling*.] Favourite. *Spenser.*
- DE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *dear*.]
1. With great fondness. *Wotton.*
2. At a high price. *Bacon.*
- To DEARN. *v. a.* [*dýnnan*, Saxon.] To mend clothes.
- DE'ARNESS. *f.* [from *dear*.]
1. Fondness; kindness; love. *South.*
2. Scarcity; high price. *Swift.*
- DE'ARNLY. *ad.* [*deopn*, Saxon.] Secretly; privately; unseen; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- DEARTH. *f.* [from *dear*.]
1. Scarcity which makes food dear. *Bacon.*
2. Want; need; famine. *Shakspeare.*
3. Barrenness; sterility. *Dryden.*
- To DEARTICULATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Lat.] To disjoint; to dismember.
- DEATH. *f.* [*dead*, Saxon.]
1. The extinction of life. *Hebrews.*
2. Mortality; destruction. *Shakspeare.*
3. The state of the dead. *Shakspeare.*
4. The manner of dying. *Ezekiel.*
5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton. *Shakspeare.*
6. Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully. *Bacon.*
7. Cause of death. *Kings.*
8. Destroyer. *Broome.*
9. [In poetry.] The instrument of death. *Dry.*
10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments. *Church Catechism.*
- DE'ATHBED. *f.* [*death* and *bed*.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness. *South.*
- DE'ATHFUL. *a.* [*death* and *full*.] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous. *Raleigh.*
- DE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *death*.] Immortal; never-dying; everlasting. *Boyle.*
- DE'ATHLIKE. *a.* [*death* and *like*.] Resembling death; still; placid; calm. *Crashaw.*
- DEATH'S-DOOR. *f.* [*death* and *door*.] A near approach to death. *Taylor.*

DEB

- DEATHSMAN.** *f.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner; hangman; headman. *Shakspeare.*
- DEATHWATCH.** *f.* [*death* and *watch.*] An insect that makes a tingling noise like that of a watch, and superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death. *Watts.*
- TO DEA'URATE.** *v. a.* [*deaurate*, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold.
- DEAURATION.** *f.* [*from deaurate.*] The act of gilding.
- DEBACCHATION.** *f.* [*debacchatio*, Latin.] A raging; a madness.
- TO DEBA'R.** *v. a.* [*from bar.*] To exclude; to preclude; to hinder. *Raleigh.*
- TO DEBA'RB.** *v. a.* [*from de* and *barba*, Latin.] To deprive of his beard.
- TO DEBA'RK.** *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To disembark; to leave the ship.
- TO DEBA'SE.** *v. a.* [*from base.*]
1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state. *Locke.*
 2. To make mean; to degrade. *Hooker.*
 3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness. *Add.*
 4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures. *Hale.*
- DEBA'SEMENT.** *f.* [*from debase.*] The act of debasing; degradation. *Gov. of Tongue.*
- DEBA'SER.** *f.* [*from debase.*] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that sinks the value of things.
- DEBA'TABLE.** *a.* [*from debate.*] Disputable; subject to controversy. *Hayward.*
- DEBA'TE.** *f.* [*debat*, French.]
1. A personal dispute; a controversy. *Locke.*
 2. A quarrel; a contest. *Dryden.*
- TO DEBA'TE.** *v. a.* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest. *Clarend.*
- TO DEBA'TE.** *v. n.*
1. To deliberate. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To dispute. *Tatler.*
- DEBA'TEFUL.** *a.* [*from debate.*]
1. Quarrelsome; contentious.
 2. Contested; occasioning quarrels.
- DEBA'TEMENT.** *f.* [*from debate.*] Controversy; deliberation. *Shakspeare.*
- DEBA'TER.** *f.* [*from debate.*] A disputant; a controvertist.
- TO DEBA'UCH.** *v. a.* [*desbaucher*, French.]
1. To corrupt; to vitiate. *Dryden.*
 2. To corrupt with lewdness. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To corrupt by intemperance. *Tillotson.*
- DEBA'UCH.** *f.*
1. A fit of intemperance. *Calamy.*
 2. Luxury; excess; lewdness. *Dryden.*
- DEBAUCHE'E.** *f.* [*from desbauché*, French.] A lecher; a drunkard. *South.*
- DEBA'UCHER.** *f.* [*from debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.
- DEBA'UCHERY.** *f.* [*from debauch.*] The practice of excess; lewdness. *Spratt.*
- DEBA'UCHMENT.** *f.* [*from debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption. *Taylor.*
- TO DEBE'L.** } *v. a.* [*debello*, Latin.]
- TO DEBE'LLATE.** } To conquer; to overcome in war: not in use. *Bacon.*

DEC

- DEBELLA'TION.** *f.* [*from debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.
- DEBE'NTURE.** *f.* [*dehentur*, Lat.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed. *Swift.*
- DE'BILE.** *a.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint. *Shakspeare.*
- TO DEBI'LITATE.** *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble. *Brown.*
- DEBILITA'TION.** *f.* [*from debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening. *K. Charles.*
- DEBI'LITY.** *f.* [*debilitas*, Latin.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness. *Sidney.*
- DEBONA'IR.** *a.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; gentle; obsolete. *Milton.*
- DEBONA'IRLY.** *ad.* [*from debonair.*] Elegantly; with a genteel air.
- DEBT.** *f.* [*debitum*, Latin.]
1. That which one man owes to another.
 2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer. *Shakspeare.*
- DEBTED.** *particip.* [*from debt.*] Indebted; obliged to. *Shakspeare.*
- DEBTOR.** *f.* [*debitor*, Latin.]
1. He that owes something to another. *Swift.*
 2. One that owes money. *Philips.*
 3. One side of an account book. *Addison.*
- DEBULLITION.** *f.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or seething over.
- DECACU'MINATED.** *a.* [*decacuminatus*, Lat.] Having the top or point cut off.
- DE'CADE.** *f.* [*dixá*; *decas*, Lat.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten. *Holder.*
- DE'CADENCY.** *f.* [*decadence*, Fr.] Decay.
- DE'CAGON.** *f.* [*from dixá*, ten, and *gonia*, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.
- DE'CALOGUE.** *f.* [*δixάλογος*, Gr.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses. *Hamm.*
- TO DECA'MP.** *v. n.* [*decamper*, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off.
- DECA'MPMENT.** *f.* [*from decamp.*] The act of shifting the camp.
- TO DECA'NT.** *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat.] To pour off gently by inclination. *Boyle.*
- DECANTA'TION.** *f.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.
- DECA'NTER.** *f.* [*from decant.*] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear.
- TO DECA'PITATE.** *v. a.* [*decapito*, Latin.] To behead.
- TO DECA'Y.** *v. n.* [*decevoir*, Fr.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired. *Pope.*
- TO DECA'Y.** *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay. *Clarendon.*
- DECA'Y.** *f.* [*from the verb.*]
1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of depravation or diminution. *Pope.*
 2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. *Locke.*
 3. Declension from prosperity. *Shakspeare.*
 4. The cause of decline. *Bacon.*
- DECA'YER.** *f.* [*from decay.*] That which causes decay. *Shakspeare.*
- DECE'ASE.** *f.* [*decessus*, Latin.] Death; departure from life. *Hooker.*

DEC

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life. *Chapman.*

DECEIT. *f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. *Job.*

2. Stratagem; artifice. *Shakspeare.*

DECEITFUL. *a.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Shakspeare.*

DECEITFULLY. *ad.* Fraudulently. *Wotton.*

DECEITFULNESS. *f.* [from *deceitful*.] Tendency to deceive. *Matthew.*

DECEIVABLE. *a.* [from *deceive*.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.

2. Subject to produce error; deceitful. *Bac.*

DECEIVABLENESS. *f.* [from *deceivable*.] Liableness to be deceived. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To DECEIVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error; to impose upon. *Locke.*

2. To delude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation. *Locke.*

4. To mock; to fail. *Dryden.*

5. To deprive by fraud or stealth. *Bacon.*

DECEIVER. *f.* [from *deceive*.] One that leads another into error; a cheat. *South.*

DECEMBER. *f.* [*december*, Lat.] The last month of the year; but named *december*, or the tenth month, when the year began in March.

DECEMPEDAL. *a.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] Ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE. *f.* [*decemviratus*, Latin.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome; any body of ten men.

DE'CENCE. } *f.* [*decence*, French.]

DE'CENCY. } 1. Proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Sp.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety. *South.*

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity. *Ref.*

DECENNIAL. *a.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } *a.* [*decem* and *novem*,

DECENNO'VARY. } Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DE'CENT. *a.* [*decens*, Latin.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable. *Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy. *Milton.*

3. Not wanton; not immodest.

DE'CENTLY. *ad.*

1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour; without ostentation. *Broome.*

2. Without immodesty. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBILITY. *f.* [from *deceit*.] Liableness to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DECEPTIBLE. *a.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; subject to fraud. *Brown.*

DECEPTION. *f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECEPTIOUS. *a.* [from *deceit*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive. *Shakspeare.*

DECEPTIVE. *a.* [from *deceit*.] Having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY. *a.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit.

DECE'PT. *a.* [*decerptus*, Latin.] Cropped; taken off.

DEC

DECE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*decerpto*, Latin.] That may be taken off.

DECE'PTION. *f.* [from *decerpt*.] The act of cropping or taking off.

DECERTA'TION. *f.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention; a striving; a dispute.

DECE'SSION. *f.* [*decessio*, Lat.] A departure; a going away.

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to disenchant. *Harvey.*

To DECI'DE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine. *Dryd.*

2. To determine a question or dispute. *Glanv.*

DE'CIDENCE. *f.* [*decidentia*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away. *Brown.*

DECI'DER. *f.* [from *decide*.]

1. One who determines causes. *Watts.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*deciduus*, Lat.] Falling, as leaves in autumn; not perennial. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *deciduus*.] Aptness to fall.

DE'CIMAL. *a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *f.* [from *decimate*.]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth.

2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment. *Dryden.*

To DECI'PHER. *v. a.* [*deciphre*, French.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers. *Sidney.*

2. To unfold; to unravel; to explain.

3. To write out; to mark down in characters. *South.*

4. To stamp; to characterize; to mark. *Sb.*

DECI'PHERER. *f.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECI'SION. *f.* [from *decide*.]

1. Determination of a difference. *Woodward.*

2. Determination of an event. *Shakspeare.*

DECI'SIVE. *a.* [from *decide*.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive. *Rogers.*

2. Having the power of settling any event. *Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *decisive*.] In a conclusive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS. *f.* [from *decisive*.] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

DECI'SORY. *a.* [from *decide*.] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overspread. *Milton.*

2. To dress; to array. *Shakspeare.*

3. To adorn; to embellish. *Prior.*

DECK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*

DE'CKER. *f.* [from *deck*.] A dresser; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer.

To DECLA'IM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To

DEC

- harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations. *B. Jonson.*
- DECLAIMER.** *f.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions. *Addison.*
- DECLAMATION.** *f.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech. *Taylor.*
- DECLAMATOR.** *f.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator. *Tatler.*
- DECLAMATORY.** *a.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation. *Watson.*
 2. Appealing to the passions. *Dryden.*
- DECLARABLE.** *a.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof or illustration. *Brown.*
- DECLARATION.** *f.* [from *declare.*]
1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication. *Tillotson.*
 2. [In law.] The showing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions. *Cowell.*
- DECLARATIVE.** *a.* [from *declare.*]
1. Making declaration; explanatory. *Grew.*
 2. Making proclamation. *Swift.*
- DECLARATORILY.** *ad.* [from *declaratory.*] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form. *Brown.*
- DECLARATORY.** *a.* [from *declare.*] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory. *Tillotson.*
- TO DECLARE.** *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]
1. To clear; to free from obscurity. *Boyle.*
 2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly. *Dryden.*
 3. To publish; to proclaim. *Chronicles.*
 4. To show in open view. *Addison.*
- TO DECLARE.** *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution. *South.*
- DECLAREMENT.** *f.* [from *declare.*] Discovery; declaration; testimony. *Brown.*
- DECLARER.** *f.* [from *declare.*] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.
- DECLENSION.** *f.* [*declensio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence. *South.*
 2. Declination; descent. *Burnet.*
 3. Inflection; manner of changing nouns. *Clarke.*
- DECLINABLE.** *a.* [from *decline.*] Having variety of terminations.
- DECLINATION.** *f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay. *Waller.*
 2. The act of bending down.
 3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity. *Bentley.*
 4. Variation from a fixed point. *Woodward.*
 5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to north and south.
 6. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator.
 7. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.
- DECLINATOR.** } *f.* [from *decline.*] An
- DECLINATORY.** } instrument in dialling.

DEC

- TO DECLINE.** *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]
1. To lean downward. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To deviate; to run into obliquities. *Exod.*
 3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.
 4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. *Denb.*
- TO DECLINE.** *v. a.*
1. To bend downward; to bring down. *Spem.*
 2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse. *Clarendon.*
 3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect. *Watts.*
- DECLINE.** *f.* The state of tendency to the worse; diminution; decay. *Prior.*
- DECLIVITY.** *f.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downward; gradual descent; the contrary to acclivity. *Swift.*
- DECLIVOUS.** *a.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Gradually descending; not precipitous.
- TO DECOCT.** *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Lat.]
1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water. *Bacon.*
 2. To digest by the heat of the stomach. *Dav.*
 3. To boil in water. *Bacon.*
 4. To boil up to a consistence. *Shakspeare.*
- DECOCTIBLE.** *a.* [from *decoct.*] That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.
- DECOCTION.** *f.* [*decoctum*, Latin.]
1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues. *Bacon.*
 2. A preparation made by boiling in water. *Ben Jonson.*
- DECOCTURE.** *f.* [from *decoct.*] A substance drawn by decoction.
- DECOLLATION.** *f.* [*decollatio*, Latin.] The act of beheading. *Brown.*
- DECOMPOSITE.** *a.* [*decompositus*, Latin.] Compounded a second time. *Bacon.*
- DECOMPOSITION.** *f.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded. *Boyle.*
- TO DECOMPOUND.** *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.]
1. To compose of things already compounded; to compound a second time. *Newton.*
 2. To resolve a compound into simple parts.
- DECOMPOUND.** *a.* [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time. *Boyle.*
- DECORAMENT.** *f.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embellishment.
- TO DECORATE.** *v. a.* [*decoro*, Latin.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.
- DECORATION.** *f.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; added beauty. *Dryden.*
- DECORATOR.** *f.* [from *decorate.*] An adorning.
- DECOROUS.** *a.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming. *Ray.*
- TO DECORTICATE.** *v. a.* [*decortico*, Latin.] To divest of the bark or husk. *Arbutnot.*
- DECORTICATION.** *f.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of stripping the bark or husk.
- DECO'RU'.** *f.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness; seemliness. *Wat.*
- TO DECOY.** *v. a.* [from *kooey*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to entrap. *L'Estrange.*
- DECOY.** *f.* Allurement to mischiefs. *Berkley.*
- DECOYDUCK.** *f.* A duck that lures others. *Mortimer.*

DEC

To DECRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Latin.] To grow leſs; to be diminished. *Newton.*
To DECRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminish. *Daniel.*
DECRE'ASE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The ſtate of growing leſs; decay. *Prior.*
 2. The wain of the moon. *Bacon.*
To DECRE'E. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. *Milton.*
To DECRE'E. *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree. *Job.*
DECRE'E. *f.* [*decretum*, Latin.]
 1. An edict; a law. *Shakſpeare.*
 2. An eſtabliſhed rule. *Job.*
 3. A determination of a ſuit.
DECREMENT. *f.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing. *Brown.*
DECREPIT. *a.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Waxed and worn out with age. *Addiſon.*
To DECREPITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*
DECREPITATION. *f.* [from *decrepitare*.] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*
DECREPITNESS. } *f.* [from *decrepit*.] The
DECREPITUDE. } laſt ſtage of decay; the
 laſt effects of old age. *Bentley.*
DECRESCENT. *a.* [from *decreſcens*, Latin.] Growing leſs; being in a ſtate of decreaſe.
DECRETAL. *a.* [*decretum*, Lat.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. *Ayliffe.*
DECRETAL. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A book of decrees or edicts. *Addiſon.*
 2. The collection of the pope's decrees. *How.*
DECRETIST. *f.* [from *decree*.] One that ſtudies the decretal. *Ayliffe.*
DECRETORY. *a.* [from *decree*.]
 1. Judicial; definitive. *South.*
 2. Critical; definitive. *Brown.*
DECRI'AL. *f.* [from *decri*.] Clamorous cenſure; haſty or noiſy condemnation.
To DECRY. *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] To cenſure; to blame clamorouſly; to clamour againſt. *Dry.*
DECU'MBENCE. } *f.* [*decumbo*, Latin.] The
DECU'MBENCY. } act of lying down; the
 poſture of lying down. *Brown.*
DECU'MBITURE. *f.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]
 1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.
 2. [In aſtrology.] A ſcheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognos- ticks of recovery or death are diſcovered.
DECU'PLE. *a.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] Tenfold. *Ray.*
DECU'RION. *f.* [*decurio*, Latin.] A com- mander over ten. *Temple.*
DECU'RSION. *f.* [*decurſus*, Latin.] The act of running down. *Hale.*
DECURTATION. *f.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting ſhort, or ſhortening.
To DECUSSATE. *v. a.* [*decuſſo*, Latin.] To interſect at acute angles. *Ray.*
DECUSSATION. *f.* [from *decuſſate*.] The act of croſſing; ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles. *Ray.*

DEE

To DEDE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To diſgrace; to bring a reproach upon.
DEDECORATION. *f.* [from *dedecorate*.] The act of diſgracing; diſgrace.
DEDECOROUS. *a.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Diſ- graceful; reproachful; ſhameful.
DEDENTITION. *f.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Latin.] Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth. *Brown.*
To DE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]
 1. To devote to ſome divine power. *Numbers.*
 2. To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
 3. To inſcribe to a patron. *Peaſham.*
DE'DICATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Conſecrated; devote; dedicated; appropriate. *Spelman.*
DEDICATION. *f.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe; conſecration. *Hooker.*
 2. An addreſs to a patron. *Pope.*
DEDICA'TOR. *f.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inſcribes his work to a patron with compli- ment and ſervility. *Pope.*
DE'DICATORY. *a.* [from *dedicate*.] Compoſing a dedication; adulatory. *Pope.*
DEDITION. *f.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; ſurrendry. *Hale.*
To DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]
 1. To draw in a regular connected ſeries. *Pope.*
 2. To form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions. *Locke.*
 3. To lay down in regular order. *Thomſon.*
DEDU'CEMENT. *f.* [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; conſequential propoſition. *Dryden.*
DEDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reaſon; conſequential. *South.*
DEDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of deduction.
To DEDU'CT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]
 1. To ſubſtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate. *Norris.*
 2. To ſeparate; to diſpart: not in uſe. *Sp.*
DEDU'CTION. *f.* [*deductio*, Latin.]
 1. Conſequential collection; conſequence. *Dup.*
 2. That which is deducted; defalcation. *Pope.*
DEDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible.
DEDU'CTIVELY. *ad.* Conſequentially; by regular deduction. *Brown.*
DEED. *f.* [*deed*, Saxon.]
 1. Action; thing done. *Smallridge.*
 2. Exploit; performance. *Dryden.*
 3. Power of action; agency. *Milton.*
 4. Act declaratory of an opinion. *Hooker.*
 5. Written evidence of any legal act. *Bacon.*
 6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction. *Lee.*
DEE'DLESS. *a.* [from *deed*.] Unactive. *Pope.*
To DEEM. *v. n.* particip. *deempt* or *deemed*. [*de* and *man*, Sax.] To judge; to conclude upon conſideration; to think; to opine. *Dryden.*
DEEM. *f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſur- miſe; opinion: not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
DEEMSTER. *f.* [from *deem*.] A judge.
DEEP. *a.* [*deep*, Saxon.]
 1. Having length downward; profound. *Bac.*
 2. Low in ſituation; not high.
 3. Meaſured from the ſurface downward. *New.*
 4. Entering far; piercing a great way. *Shak.*

DEF

5. Far from the outer part. *Dryden.*
 6. Not superficial; not obvious. *Locke.*
 7. Sagacious; penetrating. *Milton.*
 8. Politick; insidious. *Shakspeare.*
 9. Grave; solemn. *Shakspeare.*
 10. Dark-coloured. *Dryden.*
 11. Having a great deal of stillness, or gloom, or sadness. *Genesis.*
 12. Depressed; funk. *Corinthians.*
 13. Bais; grave in sound. *Bacon.*
- DEEP.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The sea; the main; the ocean. *Waller.*
 2. The most solemn or still part. *Shakspeare.*
- TO DE'EPEN.** *v. a.* [from *deep*.]
1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface. *Addison.*
 2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark. *Peac.*
 3. To make sad or gloomy. *Pope.*
- DEEP-MOUTHED.** *a.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and loud noise. *Gay.*
- DEEP-MUSING.** *a.* [*deep* and *muse*.] Contemplative; lost in thought. *Pope.*
- DE'EPLY.** *ad.* [from *deep*.]
1. To a great depth; far below the surface. *Tilloison.*
 2. With great study or sagacity.
 3. Sorrowfully; solemnly. *Donne.*
 4. With a tendency to darkness of colour. *Boyle.*
 5. In a high degree. *Bacon.*
- DE'EPNESS.** *f.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth. *Knolles.*
- DEER.** *f.* [deon, Saxon.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison. *Waller.*
- TO DEFA'CE.** *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to rase; to ruin; to disfigure. *Prior.*
- DEFA'CEMENT.** *f.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury; rasure; destruction. *Bacon.*
- DEFA'CEMENT.** *f.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violator. *Shakspeare.*
- DEFA'ILANCE.** *f.* [*defailance*, French.] Failure; miscarriage: not in use. *Glanville.*
- TO DEFA'LCATE.** *v. a.* [*defalquer*, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part.
- DEFALCA'TION.** *f.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abatement. *Addison.*
- TO DEFA'LK.** *v. a.* [See *DEFALCATE*.] To cut off; to lop away. *Decay of Piety.*
- DEFAMA'TION.** *f.* [from *defame*.] Calamy; reproach; censure; detraction. *Addison.*
- DEFAMATORY.** *a.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; unjustly censorious; libellous. *Dry.*
- TO DEFA'ME.** *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous; to censure falsely; to dishonour by reports; to calumniate. *Dryden.*
- DEFA'ME.** *f.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour: not in use. *Spenser.*
- DEFA'MER.** *f.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another. *Gov. of Tong.*
- TO DEFA'TIGATE.** *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to tire. *Maine.*
- DEFATIGA'TION.** *f.* [*defatigatio*, Latin.] Weariness; fatigue.
- DEFA'ULT.** *f.* [*defaut*, French.]
1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.
 2. Crime; failure; fault, *Hayward.*

DEF

3. Defect; want. *Davies.*
 4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowell.*
- DEFA'ULTER.** *f.* One that makes default.
- DEFE'ASANCE.** *f.* [*defaisance*, French.]
1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.
 2. A condition annexed to an act, which performed by the obligee the act is disabled. *Cow.*
 3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.
 4. A defeat; conquest: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- DEFE'ASIBLE.** *a.* [from *defaire*, French.] That may be annulled. *Davies.*
- DEFE'AT.** *f.* [from *defaire*, French.]
1. The overthrow of an army. *Addison.*
 2. Act of destruction; deprivation. *Shaksp.*
- TO DEFE'AT.** *v. a.*
1. To overthrow; to undo. *Bacon.*
 2. To frustrate. *Milton.*
 3. To abolish; to undo; to change.
- DEFE'ATURE.** *f.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- TO DE'FE'ATE.** *v. a.* [*defeco*, Latin.]
1. To purge; to purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*
 2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten. *Glanville.*
- DE'FE'ATE.** *a.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness. *Boyle.*
- DEFE'CA'TION.** *f.* [*defecatio*, Latin.] Purification; the act of clearing. *Harvey.*
- DEFE'CT.** *f.* [*defectus*, Latin.]
1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency. *Davies.*
 2. Failing; imperfection. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A fault; mistake; error. *Hosker.*
 4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish. *Loc.*
- TO DEFE'CT.** *v. a.* To be deficient. *Brown.*
- DEFECTI'BLITY.** *f.* [from *defectible*.] The state of failing; imperfection. *Hale.*
- DEFE'CTIBLE.** *a.* [from *defect*.] Imperfect; deficient; wanting. *Hale.*
- DEFE'CTION.** *f.* [*defectio*, Latin.]
1. Want; failure.
 2. A falling away; apostacy. *Raleigh.*
 3. An abandoning of a king, or a state; revolt. *Davies.*
- DEFE'CTIVE.** *a.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]
1. Wanting the just quantity. *Brown.*
 2. Full of defects; imperfect. *Addison.*
 3. Faulty; vitious; blamable. *Addison.*
- DEFE'CTIVE** or **deficient** *Nouns.* [In grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.
- DEFE'CTIVE** *Verb.* [In grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.
- DEFE'CTIVENESS.** *f.* [from *defective*.] Want; faultiness. *Addison.*
- DEFENCE.** *f.* [*defensio*, Latin.]
1. Guard; protection; security. *Swift.*
 2. Vindication; justification; apology. *Acts.*
 3. Prohibition. *Temple.*
 4. Resistance.
 5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

DEF

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.
- TO DEFENCE.** *v. a.* [*defensus*, Lat.] To defend by fortification; not in use. *Fairfax.*
- DEFENCELESS.** *a.* [from *defence*.] 1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded. *Milton.*
2. Impotent; unable to make resistance. *Add.*
- TO DEFEND.** *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin.] 1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support. *Shakspeare.*
2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain. *Swift.*
3. To fortify; to secure. *Dryden.*
4. To prohibit; to forbid. *Temple.*
5. To maintain a place, or cause, against those that attack it. *Smith.*
- DEFENDABLE.** *a.* [from *defend*.] That may be defended.
- DEFENDANT.** *a.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defensive; fit for defence. *Shakspeare.*
- DEFENDANT.** *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. He that defends against assailants. *Wilkins.*
2. [In law.] The person accused or sued. *Hud.*
- DEFENDER.** *f.* [from *defend*.] 1. One that defends; a champion. *Shaksp.*
2. An asserter; a vindicator. *South.*
3. [In law.] An advocate.
- DEFENSATIVE.** *f.* [from *defence*.] 1. Guard; defence. *Brown.*
2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound.
- DEFENSIBLE.** *a.* [from *defence*.] 1. That may be defended. *Bacon.*
2. Justifiable; capable of vindication. *Collier.*
- DEFENSIVE.** *a.* [*defensivus*, French.] 1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive. *Sidney.*
2. In a state or posture of defence. *Milton.*
- DEFENSIVE.** *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. Safeguard. *Bacon.*
2. State of defence. *Clarendon.*
- DEFENSIVELY.** *ad.* In a defensive manner.
- DEFENST.** *part. pass.* [from *defence*.] Defended: obsolete. *Fairfax.*
- TO DEFER.** *v. n.* [from *differe*, Latin.] 1. To put off; to delay to act. *Milton.*
2. To pay deference to another's opinion.
- TO DEFER.** *v. a.* 1. To withhold; to delay. *Pope.*
2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination. *Bacon.*
- DEFERENCE.** *f.* [*deference*, French.] 1. Regard; respect. *Swift.*
2. Compliance; condescension. *Locke.*
3. Submission. *Addison.*
- DEFERENT.** *a.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Latin.] That carries up and down. *Bacon.*
- DEFERENT.** *f.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. *Bacon.*
- DEFIANCE.** *f.* [from *deffia*, French.] 1. A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryd.*
2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.
3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt. *Loc.*
- DEFICIENCE.** } *f.* [from *deficio*, Latin.]
- DEFICIENCY.** }

DEF

1. Want; something less than is necessary. *Arbutnot.*
2. Defect; failing; imperfection. *Spratt.*
- DEFICIENT.** *a.* [*deficiens*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect. *Wotton.*
- DEFIER.** *f.* [from *deffi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner. *Tillotson.*
- TO DEFILE.** *v. a.* [*apilan*, Saxon.] 1. To make foul or impure; to dirty. *Shak.*
2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure. *Leviticus.*
3. To corrupt chastity; to violate. *Prior.*
4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate. *Wake.*
- TO DEFILE.** *v. n.* [*deffiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.
- DEFI'LE.** *f.* [*deffile*, Fr.] A narrow passage. *Ad.*
- DEFI'LEMENT.** *f.* [from *defile*.] The state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. *Milton.*
- DEFI'LER.** *f.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violator. *Addison.*
- DEFINABLE.** *a.* [from *define*.] 1. Capable of definition. *Dryden.*
2. That may be ascertained. *Barnet.*
- TO DEFINE.** *v. a.* [*definio*, Latin.] 1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances. *Sidney.*
2. To circumscribe; to bound. *Newson.*
- TO DEFINE.** *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree. *Bacon.*
- DEFINER.** *f.* [from *define*.] One that describes a thing by its qualities. *Prior.*
- DEFINITE.** *a.* [from *definitus*, Latin.] 1. Certain; limited; bounded. *Sidney.*
2. Exact; precise. *Shakspeare.*
- DEFINITE.** *f.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined. *Ayliffe.*
- DEFINITENESS.** *f.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedness.
- DEFINITION.** *f.* [*definitio*, Latin.] 1. A short description of a thing by its properties. *Dryden.*
2. Decision; determination.
3. [In logic.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bentley.*
- DEFINITIVE.** *a.* [*definitivus*, Latin.] Determinate; positive; explicit. *Wotton.*
- DEFINITIVELY.** *ad.* Positively; decisively; expressly. *Hall.*
- DEFINITIVENESS.** *f.* Decisiveness.
- DEFLAGRABILITY.** *f.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Combustibility. *Boyle.*
- DEFLAGRABLE.** *a.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Having the quality of waiting away wholly in fire, without any remains. *Boyle.*
- DEFLAGRATION.** *f.* [*deflagratio*, Latin.] The act or practice of setting fire to several things in their preparation. *Quincy.*
- TO DEFLECT.** *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. *Blackm.*
- DEFLECTION.** *f.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] 1. Deviation; the act of turning aside. *Brown.*
2. A turning aside, or out of the way.
3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.
- DEFLEXURE.** *f.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEF

DEFLORATION. *f.* [*defloration*, French.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of that which is most valuable.

Hale.

To DEFLO'UR. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, French.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

Ecclus.

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

Taylor.

DEFLO'URER. *f.* [*from deflour*.] A raviher; one that takes away virginity.

Addison.

DEFLU'OUS. *a.* [*defluus*, Latin.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLU'X. *f.* [*defluxus*, Latin.] Downward flow.

Bacon.

DEFLU'XION. *f.* [*defluxio*, Latin.] The flow of humours downward.

Bacon.

DE'FLY. *ad.* [*from dest*.] Dexterously; skilfully: properly *destly*.

Spenser.

DEFOEDATION. *f.* [*from defœdus*, Latin.] The act of making filthy; pollution.

Bentley.

DEFO'RCEMENT. *f.* [*from force*.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFO'RM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Latin.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly.

Shakspeare.

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Dry.

DEFO'RM. *a.* [*deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; dishonoured; of an irregular form.

Milton.

DEFORMATION. *f.* [*deformatio*, Latin.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *ad.* [*from deform*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS. *f.* [*from deformed*.] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFO'RMITY. *f.* [*deformitas*, Latin.]

1. Ugliness; illfavouredness.

Shakspeare.

2. Ridiculousness.

Dryden.

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.

K. Charles.

DEFO'RSOR. *f.* [*from forceur*, French.] One that overcomes and casts out by force.

Blount.

To DEFRA'UD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by wile or trick; to cheat.

Pope.

DEFRAUDATION. *f.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] Privation by fraud.

Brown.

DEFRA'UDER. *f.* [*from defraud*.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

Blackmore.

To DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, French.] To bear the charges of.

Bacon.

DEFRA'YER. *f.* [*from defray*.] One that discharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *f.* [*from defray*.] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *a.* [*dæft*, Saxon.] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

Shakspeare.

3. Ready; dexterous.

Dryden.

DEFTLY. *ad.* [*from deft*.] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.

Shakspeare.

2. In a skilful manner.

Gay.

DEFUN'CT. *a.* [*defunctus*.] Latin.] Dead; deceased.

Hudibras.

DEFUN'CT. *f.* [*from the adjective*.] One that is deceased; a dead man or woman.

Gravatt.

DEFUN'CTION. *f.* [*from defunct*.] Death.

Sh.

DEG

To DEFY. *v. a.* [*deffier*, French.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

Dryden.

2. To treat with contempt; to slight.

Shak.

DEFY. *f.* [*from the verb*.] A challenge; an invitation to fight.

Dryden.

DEFY'ER. *f.* [*from defy*.] A challenger: more properly *desier*.

South.

DEGE'NERACY. *f.* [*from degeneratio*, Lat.]

1. Departure from the virtue of our ancestors.

2. Desertion of that which is good.

Tillot.

3. Meanness.

Addison.

To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerer*, Fr.]

1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a base state.

Tillotson.

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

Bacon.

DEGE'NERATE. *a.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Unlike his ancestors.

Swift.

2. Unworthy; base.

Milton.

DEGE'NERATENESS. *f.* Degeneracy; state of being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION. *f.* [*from degenerare*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.

2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive state.

Brown.

DEGE'NEROUS. *a.* [*from degener*, Latin.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from virtue.

2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

South.

DEGENEROUSLY. *ad.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

Decay of Piety.

DEGLUTITION. *f.* [*deglutition*, Fr.] The act or power of swallowing.

Arbutnot.

DEGRADATION. *f.* [*degradation*, Fr.]

1. Dimission from an office or dignity.

Ayl.

2. Degeneracy; baseness.

South.

3. Diminution of value.

To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]

1. To put one down from his degree.

Shak.

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

Milt.

DEGRE'E. *f.* [*degré*, French.]

1. Quality; rank; station.

Prior.

2. The comparative state and condition in which a thing is.

Bacon.

3. A step or preparation to any thing.

Sidney.

4. Order of lineage; descent of family.

Dry.

5. Order or class.

Locke.

6. Measure; proportion.

Dryden.

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle.

Dryden.

8. [In arithmetick.] A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds.

Cocker.

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.

10. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds.

11. The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality.

South.

By DEGRE'ES. *ad.* Gradually; by little and little.

Newton.

DEGUSTATION. *f.* [*de gustatio*, Latin.] A tasting.

DEL

DEHORT. *v. a.* [*debortor*, Latin.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary. *Ward.*
DEHORTATION. *f.* [from *debortor*, Latin.] Diffusion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something. *Ward.*
DEHORTATORY. *a.* [from *debortor*, Lat.] Belonging to dissuasion.
DEHORTER. *f.* [from *debort.*] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.
DEICIDE. *f.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] Death of our blessed Saviour. *Prior.*
DEJECT. *v. a.* [*dejecio*, Latin.]
 1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve. *Sb.*
 2. To make to look sad. *Dryden.*
DEJECT. *a.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.
DEJECTEDLY. *ad.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily. *Bacon.*
DEJECTEDNESS. *f.* Lowness of spirits.
DEJECTION. *f.* [*dejectio*, Latin.]
 1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy. *Rogers.*
 2. Weakness; inability. *Arbutnot.*
 3. A stool. *Ray.*
DEJECTURE. *f.* [from *deject.*] The excrement. *Arbutnot.*
DEJERATION. *f.* [from *dejero*, Latin] A taking of a solemn oath.
DEIFICATION. *f.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.
DEIFORM. *a.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.
TO DEIFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French.]
 1. To make a god of; to adore as god. *South.*
 2. To praise excessively. *Bacon.*
TO DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, French.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy. *Milton.*
TO DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit. *Shak.*
TO DEINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To diminish.
DEIPAROUS. *a.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.
DEISM. *f.* [*deisme*, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dry.*
DEIST. *f.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God. *Burnet.*
DEISTICAL. *a.* [from *deist.*] Belonging to the heresy of the deists. *Watts.*
DEITY. *f.* [*deité*, French.]
 1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God. *Hooker.*
 2. A fabulous god. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god. *Sp.*
DELACERATION. *f.* [from *delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.
DELACRYMATION. *f.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] The waterishness of the eyes.
DELACTATION. *f.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast.
DELAFTED. *a.* [from *delapsus*, Latin.] Bearing or falling down.
TO DELATE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Latin.]
 1. To carry; to convey. *Bacon.*
 2. To accuse; to inform against.

DEL

DELA'TION. *f.* [*delatio*, Latin.]
 1. A carriage; conveyance. *Bacon.*
 2. An accusation; an impeachment.
DELA'TOR. *f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer. *Government of the Tongue.*
TO DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delay*, French.]
 1. To defer; to put off. *Exodus.*
 2. To hinder; to frustrate.
 3. To stop or retard the course of. *Dryden.*
TO DELA'Y. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action. *Locke.*
DELA'Y. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A deferring; procrastination. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Stay; stop. *Dryden.*
DELA'YER. *f.* [from *delay.*] One that defers.
DELE'CTABLE. *a.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleasing; delightful. *Philips.*
DELE'CTABLENESS. *f.* Delightfulness; pleasantness.
DELE'CTABLY. *ad.* Delightfully; pleasantly.
DELECTATION. *f.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleasure; delight. *More.*
TO DE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]
 1. To send away.
 2. To send upon an embassy.
 3. To intrust; to commit to another. *Taylor.*
 4. To appoint judges to a particular cause.
DE'LEGATE. *f.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for another. *Taylor.*
DE'LEGATE. *a.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; sent to act for another. *Taylor.*
DE'LEGATES [*Court of*]. A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided. *Ayliffe.*
DELEGATION. *f.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]
 1. A sending away.
 2. A putting in commission.
 3. The assignment of a debt to another.
DELEN'FICAL. *a.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to assuage or ease pain.
TO DELE'TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Latin.] To blot out.
DELETERIOUS. *a.* [*deleterius*, Lat.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality. *Brown.*
DELE'TERY. *a.* Destructive; deadly. *Hudib.*
DELE'TION. *f.* [*deletio*, Latin.]
 1. Act of rasing or blotting out.
 2. A destruction. *Hale.*
DELF. } *f.* [from *delfan*, Saxon. to dig.]
DELFE. }
 1. A mine; a quarry. *Ray.*
 2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delft in Holland. *Smarts.*
DELIBA'TION. *f.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.
TO DELI'BERATE. *v. a.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate. *Add.*
DELI'BERATE. *a.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.]
 1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet. *Sb.*
 2. Slow; tedious; gradual. *Hocket.*
DELI'BERATELY. *ad.*
 1. Circumspectly; advisedly; warily. *Dryd.*
 2. Slowly; gradually.
DELI'BERATENESS. *f.* Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution. *K. Courtes.*

DEL

DELIBERATION. *f.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice. *Hammond.*

DELIBERATIVE. *a.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated. *Bacon.*

DELICACY. *f.* [*delicateſſe*, French.]

1. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste. *Mil.*
2. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses. *Mil.*
3. Softness; feminine beauty. *Sidney.*
4. Nicety; minute accuracy. *Dryden.*
5. Neatness; elegance of dress.
6. Politeness of manners.
7. Indulgence; gentle treatment. *Temple.*
8. Tenderness; scrupulousness. *Addison.*
9. Weakness of constitution.
10. Smallness; tenuity.

DELICATE. *a.* [*delicat*, French.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour. *Taylor.*
2. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.
3. Choice; select; excellent.
4. Pleasing to the senses.
5. Fine; consisting of small parts. *Arbut.*
6. Of polite manners; not gross, or coarse.
7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships. *Shakspeare.*
8. Pure; clear. *Shakspeare.*

DELICATELY. *ad.*

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance. *Pope.*
2. Finely; not coarsely.
3. Daintily. *Taylor.*
4. Choicely.
5. Politely.
6. Effeminately.

DELICATENESS. *f.* [from *delicate*.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. *Deuteronomy.*

DELICATES. *f.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty. *King.*

DELICES. *f. pl.* [*delicia*, Lat.] Pleasures. *Spem.*

DELICIOUS. *a.* [*delicieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable. *Pope.*

DELICIOUSLY. *ad.* Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully. *Revelation.*

DELICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy. *Taylor.*

DELIGATION. *f.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up, in surgery. *Wifeman.*

DELIGHT. *f.* [*delice*, French.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction. *Samuel.*
2. That which gives delight. *Shakspeare.*

To DELIGHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Lat.] To please; to content; to satisfy. *Locke.*

To DELIGHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. *Psalms.*

DELIGHTFUL. *a.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleasant; charming. *Sidney.*

DELIGHTFULLY. *ad.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight. *Milton.*

DELIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *delight*.] Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction. *Tillotson.*

DELIGHTSOME. *a.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful. *Grew.*

DEL

DELIGHTSOMELY. *ad.* Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS. *f.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

To DELINEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Latin.]

1. To make the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.
2. To paint; to represent a true likeness in picture. *Brown.*
3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner. *Raleigh.*

DELINEATION. *f.* [*delineatio*, Latin.] The first draught of a thing. *Mortimer.*

DELINQUENCY. *f.* [*delinquentia*, Latin.] A fault; a failure in duty. *Sandys.*

DELINQUENT. *f.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender. *Ben Jonson.*

To DELIQUATE. *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to be dissolved. *Cudworth.*

DELIQUATION. *f.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a dissolving.

DELIQUIUM. *f.* [Lat. A chymical term.] A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour.

DELIRAMENT. *f.* [*deliramentum*, Latin.] A doating or foolish fancy.

To DELIRATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly.

DELIRATION. *f.* [*deliratio*, Latin.] Dotage; folly; madness.

DELIRIOUS. *a.* [*delirius*, Latin.] Light-headed; raving; dotting. *Swift.*

DELIRIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage. *Arbutnot.*

To DELIVER. *v. a.* [*deliverer*, French.]

1. To set free; to release. *Prior.*
2. To save; to rescue. *Shakspeare.*
3. To surrender; to put into one's hands. *Sam.*
4. To give; to offer; to present. *Dryden.*
5. To cast away; to throw off. *Pope.*
6. To disburden a woman of a child. *Peach.*
7. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Swift.*

To DELIVER over. *v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands. *Shakspeare.*
2. To give from hand to hand. *Dryden.*

To DELIVER up. *v. a.* To surrender. *Shaks.*

DELIVERANCE. *f.* [*deliverance*, French.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue. *Dryden.*
2. The act of delivering a thing to another.
3. The act of bringing children. *Shakspeare.*
4. The act of speaking; utterance. *Shaks.*

DELIVERER. *f.* [from *deliver*.]

1. A savor; a rescuer; a preserver. *Bacon.*
2. A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing. *Boyle.*

DELIVERY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering, or giving.
2. Release; rescue; saving. *Shakspeare.*
3. A surrender; act of giving up. *Clarendon.*
4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech. *Hooker.*
5. Use of the limbs; activity. *Wotton.*
6. Childbirth. *Isaiah.*

DELL. *f.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a hole in the ground. *Ficks.*

DEM

DELPH. *f.* A fine sort of earthen ware. *Swift.*
DELU'DABLE. *a.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

To DELU'DE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive. *Dryd.*
2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELU'DER. *f.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat. *Granville.*

To DELVE. *v. a.* [*delvan*, Saxon.]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade. *Philips.*
2. To fathom; to sift. *Shakspeare.*

DELVE. *f.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a den; a cave. *Ben Jonson.*

DELVER. *f.* [from *delve*.] A digger.

DE'LUGE. *f.* [*deluge*, French.]

1. A general inundation. *Burnet.*
2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham.*
3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DE'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water. *Blackmore.*
2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink. *Pope.*

DELUSION. *f.* [*delusio*, Latin.]

1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery.
2. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought. *Prior.*

DELUSIVE. *a.* [from *delusus*, Latin.]

DELUSORY. *a.* Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on. *Woodward. Granville.*

DEMAGOGUE. *f.* [*demagogus*, Greek.] A ring-leader of the rabble. *South.*

DEMA'IN. *f.* [*domaine*, French.] That

DEME'AN. *f.* land which a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those

lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Philips.*

DEMA'ND. *f.* [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging. *Locke.*
2. A question; an interrogation.
3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it. *Addison.*

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. *Blount.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demandar*, French.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority. *Sb.*
2. To question; to interrogate. *Peacocks.*

DEMA'NDABLE. *a.* [from *demand*.] That may be demanded, requested, asked for. *Bac.*

DEMA'NDANT. *f.* [from *demand*.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action. *Coke.*

DEMA'NDER. *f.* [*demandeur*, French.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.
2. One that asks a question.
3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it. *Carew.*
4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

DEME'AN. *f.* [from *demener*, French.] Mien; presence; carriage. *Spenser.*

DEM

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, French.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self. *Tillotson.*
2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue. *Sb.*

DEME'ANOUR. *f.* [*demener*, French.] Carriage; behaviour. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS, or DEME'SNLS. *f. pl.* An estate in lands.

To DEME'NTATE. *v. n.* [*demento*, Latin.]

To make mad.

DEMENTA'TION. *f.* [*dementatio*, Latin.]

Making mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT. *f.* [*demerite*, French.] The opposite to merit; ill-deserving. *Temple.*

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* [*demeriter*, French.]

To deserve blame or punishment.

DEME'RS'D. *a.* [from *demersus*, Lat.] Plunged; drowned.

DEMER'SION. *f.* [*demersio*, Latin.] A drowning.

DE'MI. inseparable particle. [*demi*, Fr.] Half; as, *demi-god*, that is, half human, half divine.

DE'MI-CANNON *Lowest.* A great gun that carries a ball thirty pounds weight.

DE'MI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun that carries a shot thirty-two pounds weight.

DE'MI-CANNON *of the greatest size.* A gun that carries a ball of thirty-six pounds weight. *Wilkins.*

DE'MI-CULVERIN *of the lowest size.* A gun that carries a ball nine pounds weight.

DE'MI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun that carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DE'MI-CULVERIN, *elder sort.* A gun that carries a ball twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Clarendon.*

DE'MI-DEVIL. *f.* Half a devil. *Shakspeare.*

DE'MI-GOD. *f.* An hero partaking of divine nature; half a god. *Pope.*

DE'MI-LANCE. *f.* A light lance. *Dry.*

DE'MI-MAN. *f.* Half a man. *Kneller.*

DE'MI-WOLF. *f.* Half a wolf. *Shakspeare.*

DEMI'SE. *f.* [from *demetre*, *demis*, *demise*, French.] Death; decease. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demise*, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to bequeath. *Swift.*

DEMI'SSION. *f.* [*demissio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity. *L'Estrange.*

To DEMI'T. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To depress; to hang down; to let fall. *Brown.*

DEMO'CRACY. *f.* [*demokratia*] A form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. *Temple.*

DEMOCRATICAL. *a.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*

To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy. *Till.*

DEMO'LISHER. *f.* [from *demolir*.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer.

DEMOLI'TION. *f.* [from *demolir*.] The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction. *Swift.*

DE'MON. *f.* [*demon*, Lat.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil. *Prior.*

DEMONI'ACAL. *a.* [from *demon*.]

DEMONI'ACK. *a.* [from *demon*.]

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish. *Milton.*

DEN

2. Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*
DEMO'NIACK. *f.* [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil. *Bentley.*
DEMO'NIAN. *a.* Devilish. *Milton.*
DEMONO'CRACY. *f.* [δαίμων and κρατία.] The power of the devil.
DEMONO'LATRY. *f.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worship of the devil.
DEMONO'LOGY. *f.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Discourse of the nature of devils.
DEMO'NSTRABLE. *a.* [demonstrabilis, Lat.] That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that may be made evident. *Clayton.*
DEMO'NSTRABLY. *ad.* In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently. *Clayton.*
DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [demonstro, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty. *Tillotson.*
DEMONSTRATION. *f.* [demonstratio, Lat.] 1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.*
 2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.
DEMONSTRATIVE. *a.* [demonstrativus, Lat.] 1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain. *Hooker.*
 2. Having the power of expressing clearly. *Dry.*
 3. That which shows: as, demonstrative pronouns.
DEMONSTRATIVELY. *ad.* 1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted. *South.*
 2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. *Brown.*
DEMONSTRATOR. *f.* [from demonstrate.] One that proves; one that teaches.
DEMONSTRATORY. *a.* [from demonstrate.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.
DEMU'LCENT. *a.* [demulcens, Lat.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive. *Arbutnot.*
DEMU'R. *v. n.* [demeurer, French.] 1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. *Walton.*
 2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination. *Hayward.*
 3. To doubt; to have scruples. *Bentley.*
DEMU'R. *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*
DEMU'R. *f.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion. *South.*
DEMU'RE. *a.* [des mœurs, French.] 1. Sober; decent. *Spenser.*
 2. Grave; affectedly modest. *Swift.*
DEMU'RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty. *Shakespeare.*
DEMU'RELY. *ad.* [from demure.] 1. With affected modesty; solemnly. *Bacon.*
 2. Solemnly. *Shakespeare.*
DEMU'RENESS. *f.* [from demure.] 1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.
 2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.
DEMU'RRAGE. *f.* [from demur.] An allowance made to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.
DEMU'RRER. *f.* [demeurer, Fr.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action.
DEN. *f.* [den, Saxon.]

DEN

1. A cavern or hollow running with a small obliquity under ground. *Hooker.*
 2. The cave of a wild beast. *Dryden.*
 3. Den, in a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibson.*
DENA'Y. *f.* Denial; refusal. *Shakespeare.*
DENDRO'LOGY. *f.* [δένδρον and λογος.] The natural history of trees.
DENI'ABLE. *a.* [from deny.] That may be denied. *Brown.*
DENI'AL. *f.* [from deny.] 1. Negation; the contrary to confession. *Std.*
 2. Refusal; the contrary to grant. *Shaks.*
 3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence. *South.*
DENI'ER. *f.* [from deny.] 1. A contradictor; an opponent. *Watts.*
 2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge. *South.*
 3. A refuser; one that refuses. *K. Charles.*
DENIER. *f.* [from denarius, Latin.] A small denomination of French money. *Shakespeare.*
DE'NIGRATE. *v. a.* [denigro, Lat.] To blacken; to make black. *Boyle.*
DENIGRATION. *f.* [denigratio, Latin.] A blackening, or making black. *Boyle.*
DENIZATION. *f.* [from denizen.] The act of enfranchising, or making free. *Davies.*
DE'NIZEN. *f.* [from dinasddyn, Welsh,] **DE'NISON.** *f.* [from denizen.] A freeman; one enfranchised. *Davies.*
DE'NIZEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free. *Donne.*
DENO'MINABLE. *a.* [denomino, Lat.] That may be named or denoted. *Brown.*
DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [denomino, Lat.] To name; to give a name to. *Hammond.*
DENOMINATION. *f.* [denominatio, Lat.] A name given to a thing. *Rogers.*
DENO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from denominate.] 1. That gives a name: that confers a distinct appellation.
 2. That obtains a distinct appellation. *Cocker.*
DENOMINATOR. *f.* [from denominate.] The giver of a name. *Brown.*
DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, showing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into. *Harris.*
DENOTATION. *f.* [denotatio, Latin.] The act of denoting.
DENO'TE. *v. a.* [denoto, Lat.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to show by signs.
DENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [denuncio, Lat.] 1. To threaten by proclamation. *Milton.*
 2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression. *Dryden.*
 3. To give information against. *Ayliffe.*
DENOUC'EMENT. *f.* [from denounce.] The act of proclaiming any menace. *Brown.*
DENOUC'ER. *f.* [from denounce.] One that declares some menace. *Dryden.*
DENSE. *a.* [densus, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity. *Locke.*
DENSITY. *f.* [densitas, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion of parts. *Newton.*

DEP

DENTAL. *a.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]
 1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.
 2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Holder.*
DENTAL. *f.* A small shellfish. *Woodward.*
DENTE'LLI. *f.* [Ital.] Modillions. *Spect.*
DENTICULA'TION. *f.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.]
 The state of being set with small teeth. *Crew.*
DENTI'CLATED. *a.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.]
 Set with small teeth.
DENTIFRICE. *f.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth. *Ben Jonson.*
TO DENTI'SE. *v. a.* [*denteler*, Fr.] To have the teeth renewed. *Bacon.*
DENTI'TION. *f.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of breeding the teeth.
 2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.
TO DENU'DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To divest; to strip; to lay naked. *D. of Piety.*
DENUDA'TION. *f.* [from *denudate*.] The act of stripping, or making naked.
TO DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To strip; to make naked; to divest. *Clarendon.*
DENUNCIA'TION. *f.* [*denunciatio*, Latin.]
 The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace. *Ward.*
DENUNCIA'TOR. *f.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.]
 1. He that proclaims any threat.
 2. He that lays an information against another. *Ayliffe.*
TO DENY'. *v. a.* [*denier*, French.]
 1. To contradict; not to confess. *Genesis.*
 2. To refuse; not to grant. *Dryden.*
 3. To abnegate; to disown. *Jesbua.*
 4. To renounce; to disregard. *Spratt.*
TO DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Latin.]
 To clear from impediments. *More.*
DEO'BSTRUENT. *f.* [*deobstruens*, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities. *Arbutnot.*
DE'ODAND. *f.* [*Deo dandum*, Lat.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature. *Corwell.*
TO DEO'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.]
 To deobstruct; to clear a passage.
DEOPPILA'TION. *f.* [from *deoppilate*.]
 The act of clearing obstructions. *Brown.*
DEO'PPILATIVE. *a.* [from *deoppilate*.]
 Deobstruent. *Harvey.*
DEOSCU'LATI'ON. *f.* [*deosculatio*, Latin.]
 The act of kissing. *Stillingfleet.*
TO DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, French.]
 1. To picture; to describe by colours. *Spen.*
 2. To describe. *Gay.*
TO DEPA'RT. *v. n.* [*depart*, French.]
 1. To go away from a place. *Susanna.*
 2. To desist from a practice. *Kings.*
 3. To be lost; to perish. *Ejdras.*
 4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize. *Isaiab.*
 5. To desist from a resolution or opinion. *Clar.*
 6. To die; to leave the world. *Luke.*
TO DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from: not in use. *Ben Jonson.*

DEP

TO DEPA'RT. *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr.] To divide; to separate: a chymical term.
DEPA'RT. *f.* [*depart*, French.]
 1. The act of going away. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Death. *Shakspeare.*
 3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.
DEPA'RTER. *f.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by leparation.
DEPA'RTMENT. *f.* [*departement*, French.]
 Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person. *Arbutnot.*
DEPA'RTURE. *f.* [from *depart*.]
 1. A going away. *Addison.*
 2. Death; decease; the act of leaving the present state of existence. *Sidney.*
 3. A forsaking; an abandoning. *Tillotson.*
DEPA'SCENT. *a.* [*depuscens*, Lat.] Feeding.
TO DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depaſcor*, Latin.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it. *Spenſer.*
TO DEPA'UPERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.]
 To make poor; to impoverish. *Arbutnot.*
DEPE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *depecto*, Latin.]
 Tough; clammy; tenacious. *Bacon.*
TO DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To depaint; to describe in colours. *Spenſer.*
TO DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Latin.]
 1. To hang from. *Dryden.*
 2. To be in a state influenced by some external cause. *Bacon.*
 3. To be in a state of dependance. *Shakſp.*
 4. To be connected with any thing. *Rogers.*
 5. To be in suspense. *Bacon.*
 6. To DEPEND upon. To rely on; to trust to; to be certain of. *Clarendon.*
DEPE'NDANCE. } *f.* [from *depend*.]
DEPE'NDANCY. }
 1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.
 2. Something hanging upon another. *Dryden.*
 3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another. *Locke.*
 4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another. *Tillotson.*
 5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal. *Bacon.*
 6. Reliance; trust; confidence. *Hooker.*
DEPE'NDANT. *a.* [from *depend*.] In the power of another. *Hooker.*
DEPE'NDANT. *f.* [from *depend*.] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer. *Clarendon.*
DEPE'NDENCE. } *f.* [from *dependeo*, Lat.]
DEPE'NDENCY. }
 1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another. *Collier.*
 2. State of being subordinate, or subject. *Hac.*
 3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate. *Burnet.*
 4. Concatenation; connexion. *Shakſpeare.*
 5. Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.*
 6. Trust; reliance; confidence. *Stillingfleet.*
DEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*dependens*, Lat.] Hanging down. *Peacock.*

D E P

DEPENDENT. *f.* [from *dependens*, Latin.]
One subordinate. *Rogers.*

DEPENDER. *f.* [from *depend.*] One that reposes on the kindness of another. *Shakspeare.*

DEPERDITION. *f.* [from *deperditus*, Lat.]
Loss; destruction. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *f.* [from *dephlegm.*]
An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation. *Quincy. Boyle.*

TO DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [dephlegmo,
TO DEPHLE'GMATE. } low Lat.] To clear
from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *f.* [from *dephlegm.*]
The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*

TO DEPICT. *v. a.* [depingo, depictum, Lat.]
1. To paint; to portray. *Taylor.*
2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind. *Felton.*

DEPILATORY. *f.* [de and pilus, Latin.]
An application used to take away hair.

DEPIL'IOUS. *a.* [de and pilus, Lat.] With-
out hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *f.* [deplanto, Latin.]
The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION. *f.* [depleo, depletus, Latin.]
The act of emptying. *Arbutnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *a.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]
1. Lamentable; dismal; sad; calamitous;
miserable; hopeless. *Clarendon.*
2. Conspicuous; despicable: as, deplorable
non-sense.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *f.* [from *deplorable*.]
The state of being deplorable; misery.

DEPLO'RABLY. *ad.* [from *deplorable*.] La-
mentably; miserably. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *a.* [deploratus, Latin.] La-
mentable; hopeless. *L'Estrange.*

DEPLORA'TION. *f.* [from *deploro*.] The
act of deploring, or of lamenting.

TO DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [deploro, Latin.] To
lament; to bewail; to mourn. *Dryden.*

DEPLO'RRER. *f.* [from *deploro*.] A lamenting;
a mourner.

DEPLUMA'TION. *f.* [deplumatio, Latin.]
1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.
2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids,
accompanied with the fall of the hairs from
the eyebrows. *Phillips.*

TO DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [de and pluma, Latin.]
To strip of its feathers.

TO DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [depono, Latin.]
1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
2. To risk upon the success of an adventure.
Hudibras.

DEPO'NENT. *f.* [from *depono*, Latin.]
1. One that deposes his testimony in a court
of justice; an evidence; a witness.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no
active voice are called *deponents*. *Clarke.*

TO DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [depopulo, Lat.]
To unpeople; to lay waste. *Bacon.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *f.* [from *depopulate*.]
The act of unpeopling; havoc; waste. *Milt.*

DEPOPULA'TOR. *f.* [from *depopulate*.] A
dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind.

D E P

TO DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [deporter, Fr.] To
carry; to demean; to behave. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour;
behaviour. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *f.* [deportatio, Latin.]
1. Transportation; exile into a remote part
of the dominion.
2. Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*

DEPORTMENT. *f.* [deportement, French.]
1. Conduct; management. *Wotton.*
2. Demeanour; behaviour. *Swift.*

TO DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [depono, Latin.]
1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall. *Woodw.*
2. To degrade from a high station. *Dryden.*
3. To take away; to divest. *Shakspeare.*
4. To give testimony; to attest. *Bacon.*
5. To examine any one on his oath. *Shaksp.*

TO DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witness. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY. *f.* [depositarius, Latin.] One
with whom any thing is lodged in trust. *Sh.*

TO DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [deposito, Latin.]
1. To lay up; to lodge in any place. *Bentley.*
2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.
3. To place at interest. *Spratt.*
4. To lay aside. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *f.* [depositum, Latin.]
1. Any thing committed to the trust and care
of another.
2. A pledge; a thing given as a security.
3. The state of a thing pledged. *Bacon.*

DEPOSITION. *f.*
1. The act of giving publick testimony.
2. The act of degrading one from dignity.

DEPO'SITORY. *f.* [from *deposito*.] The
place where any thing is lodged. *Addison.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *f.* [depravatio, Latin.]
1. The act of making any thing bad. *Swift.*
2. Degeneracy; depravity. *South.*
3. Defamation: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

TO DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [depravo, Latin.] To
vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate. *Hooker.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *f.* [from *deprave*.] Cor-
ruption; taint; vitiated state. *Hammond.*

DEPRA'VEMENT. *f.* [from *deprave*.] A
vitiated state; corruption. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VE. *f.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter.

DEPRA'VITY. *f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption.

TO DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*
1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from. *Smal.*
2. To implore mercy of: not proper. *Prior.*

DEPRECA'TION. *f.* [deprecatio, Latin.]
Prayer against evil. *Brown.*

DE'PRECATIVE. } *a.* [from *deprecate*.]
DE'PRECATORY. } That serves to depre-
cate; apologetick. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *f.* [deprecator, Latin.] One
that avers evil by petition.

TO DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [depreciare, Latin.]
1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue. *Addison.*

TO DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [depredari, Latin.]
1. To rob; to pillage. *Bacon.*
2. To spoil; to devour.

DEPREDA'TION. *f.* [depredatio, Latin.]
1. A robbing; a spoiling. *Hayward.*
2. Voracity; waste. *Bacon.*

DEP

DEPREDATOR. *f.* [*depradator*, Latin.] A robber; a devourer. *Bacon.*

TO DEPREHEND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares. *Hooker.*
2. To discover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*

DEPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [from *deprehend*.]

1. That may be caught.
2. That may be understood, or discovered.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS. *f.*

1. Capableness of being caught.
2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.

DEPREHENSION. *f.* [*deprehensio*, Latin.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A discovery.

TO DEPRESS. *v. a.* [from *depressus*, Latin.]

1. To press or thrust down.
2. To let fall; to let down. *Newton.*
3. To humble; to deject; to sink. *Addison.*

DEPRESSION. *f.* [*depressio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pressing down. *Wotton.*
2. The sinking or falling in of a surface. *Boyle.*
3. The act of humbling; abasement. *Bacon.*

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division.

DEPRESSION of a Star [with astronomers] is the distance of a star from the horizon below.

DEPRESSOR. *f.* [*depressor*, Latin.] He that keeps or presses down.

DEPRIMENT. *a.* [*deprimens*, Lat.] That presses or pulls downward. *Derham.*

DEPRIVATION. *f.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.
2. The state of losing. *Bentley.*

TO DEPRIVE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privare*, Lat.]

1. To bereave one of a thing. *Clarendon.*
2. To hinder; to debar from. *Dryden.*
3. To release; to free from. *Spenser.*
4. To put out of any office. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *f.* [from *diep*, or *diep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downward. *Bacon.*
2. Deep place; not a shoal. *Dryden.*
3. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity. *Proverbs.*

4. The middle or height of a season: applied commonly to winter. *Clarendon.*
5. Abstruseness; obscurity. *Addison.*

DEPTH of a Squadron or Battalion, is the number of men in the file.

TO DEPTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen or make deeper.

TO DEPUCELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deslour; to bereave of virginity.

DEPULSION. *f.* [*depulsio*, Lat.] A beating or thrusting away.

DEPULSORY. *a.* [from *depulsus*, Latin.] Putting away; averting.

TO DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurar*, French.] To purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*

DEPURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleansed; freed from dregs.
2. Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*

DEPURATION. *f.* [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the

DER

impure part of any thing. *Boyle.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from its matter.

TO DEPURE. *v. a.* [*depuer*, French.]

1. To free from impurities.
2. To purge. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTATION. *f.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.
2. Vicegerency. *South.*

TO DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another. *Roscommon.*

DEPUTY. *f.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Lat.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy. *Hale.*
2. One that transacts business for another. *Hoo.*

TO DEQUANTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] To diminish the quantity of.

DER. In the beginning of names of places, is derived from *deron*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; then from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson.*

TO DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]

- To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakspeare.*

TO DERA'IGN. *v. a.* [*disrationare*, or *di-*

TO DERA'IN. *v. a.* [*rationare*, Lat.]

1. To prove; to justify. *Blount.*
2. To disorder; to turn out of course.

DERA'IGNMENT. *f.* [from *deraign*.]

1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A disordering, or turning out of course.
3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion. *Blount.*

DERA'Y. *f.* [from *defrayer*, Fr.] Tumult; disorder; noise.

TO DERE. *v. a.* [*depan*, Sax.] To hurt. *Sp.*

DERELICTION. *f.* [*derelictio*, Latin.] An utter forsaking or leaving. *Hooker.*

DERELICTS. *f. pl.* [In law.] Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished.

TO DERIDE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule. *Tillotson.*

DERIDER. *f.* [from the verb.] A mocker; a scoffer. *Hooker.*

DERISION. *f.* [*derisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at. *Add.*
2. Contempt; scorn; a laughingstock. *Milt.*

DERISIVE. *a.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; scoffing. *Pope.*

DERISORY. *a.* [*derisorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE. *a.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation. *South.*

DERIVATION. *f.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water. *Burnet.*
2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original. *Locke.*
3. The transmission of any thing from its source. *Hale.*
4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wissm.*

DERIVATIVE. *a.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another. *Hale.*

DERIVATIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived from another. *South.*

DERIVATIVELY. *ad.* [from *derivativus*.] In a derivative manner,

DES

To DERIVE. v. a. [from *derivo*, Lat.]

1. To turn the course of water. *South.*
2. To deduce, as from a principal. *Boyle.*
3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source. *Hooker.*
4. To receive by transmission. *South.*
5. To communicate to by descent of blood. *Felton.*
6. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another. *Davies.*
7. To trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE. v. n.

1. To come from; to owe its origin to. *Prior.*
2. To descend from. *Shakspeare.*

DERIVER. f. [from *derivo*.] One that draws or fetches, as from the original.

DERN. a. [beapn, Saxon.] Obsolete.

1. Sad; solitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel.

DERNIE'R. a. [French.] Last. *Ayliffe.*

To DE'ROGATE. v. a. [derogo, Latin.]

1. To do an act contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent. *Hale.*
2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

To DE'ROGATE. v. n.

1. To detract; to lessen reputation. *Hooker.*
2. To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank.

DE'ROGATE. a. [from the verb.] Degraded; lessened in value. *Shakspeare.*

DEROGATION. f. [derogatio, Latin.]

1. The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract. *South.*
2. The act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing. *Hooker.*

DEROGATIVE. a. [derogativus, Lat.] Detracting; lessening the honour of. *Brown.*

DEROGATORILY. ad. [from *derogatory*.] In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS. f. [from *derogatory*.] The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY. a. [derogatorius, Latin.] That lessens the honour of. *Brown.*

DE'RVIS. f. [dervis, French.] A Turkish priest, or monk. *Sandys.*

DE'SCANT. f. [discanto, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts. *Milton.*
2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several heads. *Shakspeare.*

To DE'SCANT. v. n.

1. To sing in parts.
2. To discourse at large; to make speeches: in censure or contempt. *Milton.*

To DESCE'ND. v. n. [descendo, Latin.]

1. To come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink. *Matthew.*
2. To come suddenly; to fall upon as from an eminence. *Pope.*
3. To make an invasion. *Dryden.*
4. To proceed as from an original. *Collier.*
5. To fall in order of inheritance to a succession. *Locke.*
6. To extend a discourse from general to particular consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. v. a. To walk downward upon any place. *Milton.*

DES

DESCE'NDANT. f. [descendant, French.]

The offspring of an ancestor. *Bacon.*

DESCE'NDENT. a. [descendens, Latin.]

1. Falling; sinking; coming down. *Ray.*
2. Proceeding from another, as an original or ancestor. *Pope.*

DESCE'NDIBLE. a. [from *descend*.]

1. Such as may be descended.
2. Transmissible by inheritance. *Hale.*

DESCE'NSION. f. [descensio, Latin.]

1. The act of falling or sinking; descent.
2. A declension; a degradation. *Shakspeare.*
3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere. Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere.

DESCE'NSIONAL. a. [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.

DESCENT. f. [descensus, Latin.]

1. The act of passing from a higher to a lower place. *Blackmore.*
2. Progress downward. *Locke.*
3. Obliquity; inclination. *Woodward.*
4. Lowest place. *Shakspeare.*
5. Invasion; hostile entrance. *Clarendon.*
6. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance. *Locke.*
7. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor. *Atterbury.*
8. Birth; extraction; process of lineage. *Sb.*
9. Offspring; inheritors. *Milton.*
10. A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation. *Hooker.*
11. A rank in the scale of subordination. *Mil.*

To DESCRIBE. v. a. [describo, Latin.]

1. To delineate; to mark out: as, a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.
2. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. *Watts.*
3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions. *Yosbua.*

4. To define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER. f. [from *describe*.] He that describes. *Brown.*

DESCRIBER. f. [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detector. *Crafsaw.*

DESCRIPTIO'N. f. [descriptio, Latin.]

1. The act of delineating any person or thing by perceptible properties.
2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described. *Dryden.*
3. A lax definition. *Watts.*
4. The qualities expressed in a description. *Sb.*

To DESCRY'. v. a. [descrier, French.]

1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered: obsolete.
2. To spy out; to examine at a distance. *Sb.*
3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed. *Wotton.*
4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or obscure. *Prior.*

DESCRY'. f. [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered. *Shakspeare.*

To DE'SECRATE. v. a. [desecro, Latin.] To

DES

- divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated. *Salmon.*
- DESECRA'TION.** *f.* [from *desecrate*.] The abolition of consecration.
- DE'SERT.** *f.* [*desertum*, Latin.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country. *Shakspeare.*
- DE'SERT.** *a.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited. *Locke.*
- To DESE'RT.** *v. a.* [*deserter*, French.]
1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. *Dryden.*
 2. To leave; to abandon. *Bentley.*
- DESE'RT.** *f.* [from *deserve*.]
1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit. *Hooker.*
 2. Proportional merit; claim to reward. *South.*
 3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue. *Sh.*
- DESE'RTER.** *f.* [from *desert*.]
1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post. *Dryden.*
 2. He that leaves the army in which he was enlisted. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. He that forsakes another. *Pope.*
- DESE'RTION.** *f.* [from *desert*.]
1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. *Rogers.*
 2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *South.*
- DESE'RTLESS.** *a.* [from *desert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour. *Dryden.*
- To DESE'ERVE.** *v. a.* [*deservir*, French.]
1. To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hooker.*
 2. To be worthy of reward. *South.*
- DESE'ERVEDLY.** *ad.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert. *Milton.*
- DESE'RV'ER.** *f.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. *Watton.*
- DESI'CCANTS.** *f.* [from *desiccate*.] Applications that dry up the flow of sores. *Wifeman.*
- To DESI'CCATE.** *v. a.* [*desicco*, Latin.]
1. To dry up; to exhaust of moisture. *Hale.*
 2. To exhale moisture. *Bacon.*
- DESI'CCA'TION.** *f.* [from *desiccate*.] The act of making dry. *Bacon.*
- DESI'CCATIVE.** *a.* [from *desiccate*.] That has the power of drying.
- To DESI'DERATE.** *v. a.* [*desidero*, Lat.] To want; to miss; to desire in absence. *Cheyne.*
- DESI'DIOSE.** *a.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy.
- To DESI'GN.** *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat.; *dessiner*, Fr.]
1. To purpose; to intend any thing.
 2. To form or order with a particular purpose. *Stillingfleet.*
 3. To devote intentionally. *Clarendon.*
 4. To plan; to project; to form in idea. *Dryden.*
 5. To mark out. *Locke.*
- DESI'GN.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. An intention; a purpose.
 2. A scheme; a plan of action. *Tillotson.*
 3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another. *Locke.*
 4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. *Addison.*

DES

- DESI'GNABLE.** *a.* [*designo*, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out. *Digby.*
- DESIGNA'TION.** *f.* [*designatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token. *Swift.*
 2. Appointment; direction. *Bacon.*
 3. Import; intention. *Locke.*
- DESI'GNEDLY.** *ad.* [from *design*.] Purposefully; intentionally; not inadvertently. *Ray.*
- DESI'GNER.** *f.* [from *design*.]
1. One that designs or intends, a purposer.
 2. A plotter; a contriver. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture. *Addison.*
- DESI'GNING.** *part. a.* [from *design*.] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful. *South.*
- DESI'GNLESS.** *a.* [from *design*.] Without design; unknowing; inadvertent.
- DESI'GNLESSLY.** *ad.* Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle.*
- DESI'GNMENT.** *f.* [from *design*.]
1. A purpose and intent. *Glanville.*
 2. A scheme of hostility. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The idea, or sketch, of a work. *Dryden.*
- DESI'RABLE.** *a.* [from *desire*.]
1. That is to be wished with earnestness. *Rog.*
 2. Pleasing; delightful. *Addison.*
- DESI'RE.** *f.* [*desir*, French.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy. *Locke.*
- To DESI'RE.** *v. a.* [*desirer*, French.]
1. To wish; to long for. *Deuteronomy.*
 2. To express wishes; to appear to long. *Dry.*
 3. To ask; to intreat. *Shakspeare.*
- DESI'RER.** *f.* [from *desire*.] One that is eager of any thing; a wisher. *Shakspeare.*
- DESI'ROUS.** *a.* [from *desire*.] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for. *Hooker.*
- DESI'ROUSLY.** *ad.* Eagerly; with desire.
- DESI'ROUSNESS.** *f.* Fullness of desire.
- To DESI'ST.** *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop. *Milton.*
- DESI'STANCE.** *f.* [from *desist*.] The act of desisting; cessation. *Boyle.*
- DESI'TIVE.** *a.* [*desitus*, Lat.] Ending; concluding; final. *Watts.*
- DESK.** *f.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers. *Walton.*
- DE'SOLATE.** *a.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]
1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited. *Broome.*
 2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste. *Jer.*
 3. Solitary; without society.
- To DE'SOLATE.** *v. a.* [*desolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste. *Thomson.*
- DE'SOLATELY.** *ad.* In a desolate manner.
- DESOLA'TION.** *f.* [from *desolate*.]
1. Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude. *Spenser.*
 2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy. *Sidney.*
 3. A place wasted and forsaken. *Jeremiab.*
- DESPA'IR.** *f.* [*desespoir*, French.]
1. Hopelessness; despondence. *Dryden.*
 2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope. *Shakspeare.*
 3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God. *Spratt.*

DES

- To DESPA'IR.** *v. n.* [*despero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to despond. *Wake.*
- DESPA'IRER.** *f.* [from *despair*.] One without hope. *Dryden.*
- DESPA'IRFUL.** *a.* [*despair* and *full*.] Hopeless; obsolete. *Sidney.*
- DESPA'IRINGLY.** *ad.* [from *despairing*.] In a manner betokening hopelessness. *Boyle.*
- To DESPA'TCH.** *v. a.* [*depecher*, French.]
1. To send away hastily. *Temple.*
 2. To send out of the world; to put to death. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To perform a business quickly. *Locke.*
 4. To conclude an affair with another. *Sba.*
- DESPA'TCH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Hasty execution. *Granville.*
 2. Conduct; management; obsolete. *Shak.*
 3. Express; hasty messenger or message.
- DESPA'TCHFUL.** *a.* [from *despatch*.] Bent on haste. *Pope.*
- DESPERATE.** *a.* [*desperatus*, Latin.]
1. Without hope. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Without care of safety; rash. *Hammond.*
 3. Irretrievable; unfurnoutable; irrecoverable. *Locke.*
 4. Mad; hotbrained; furious. *Spenser.*
- DESPERATELY.** *ad.*
1. Furiously; madly. *Brown.*
 2. In a great degree; violently. *Addison.*
- DESPERATENESS.** *f.* [from *desperate*.] Madness; fury; precipitance. *Hammond.*
- DESPERA'TION.** *f.* [from *desperate*.] Hopelessness; despair; despondency. *Hammond.*
- DESPICABLE.** *a.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; mean; fordid. *Hooker.*
- DESPICABLENESS.** *f.* Meanness; vileness; worthlessness. *Decay of Piety.*
- DESPICABLY.** *ad.* [from *despicable*.] Meanly; fordidly; vilely. *Addison.*
- DESPISABLE.** *a.* [from *despise*.] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. *Ar.*
- To DESPISE.** *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French.]
1. To scorn; to condemn; to slight. *Pope.*
 2. To abhor. *Shakespeare.*
- DESPISER.** *f.* [from *despise*.] Contemner; scorner. *Government of the Tongue.*
- DESPITE.** *f.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *depit*, French.]
1. Malice; anger; malignity. *Spratt.*
 2. Defiance; unflinched opposition. *Rowe.*
 3. Act of malice, or opposition. *Milton.*
- To DESPI'TE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to offend; to disappoint. *Raleigh.*
- DESPITEFUL.** *a.* [*despite* and *full*.] Malicious; full of spleen. *K. Charles.*
- DESPITEFULLY.** *ad.* [from *despiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly. *Mattbew.*
- DESPITEFULNESS.** *f.* [from *despiteful*.] Malice; hate; malignity. *Wisdom.*
- DESPITEOUS.** *a.* [from *despite*.] Malicious; furious; out of use. *Spenser.*
- To DESPO'IL.** *v. a.* [*despolio*, Latin.]
1. To rob; to deprive. *Spenser.*
 2. To divest by any accident. *Woodward.*
 3. To strip; not in use. *Spenser.*
- DESPOLIA'TION.** *f.* [from *despolio*, Lat.] The act of despoiling or stripping.

DES

- To DESPO'ND.** *v. n.* [*despondes*, Latin.]
1. To despair; to lose hope. *Dryden.*
 2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy. *Watts.*
- DESPO'NDENCY.** *f.* [from *despondent*.] Despair; hopelessness; desperation.
- DESPO'NDENT.** *a.* [*despondens*, Latin.] Despairing; hopeless. *Bentley.*
- To DESPO'NSATE.** *v. a.* [*desponso*, Latin.] To betroth; to affiancé.
- DESPONSA'TION.** *f.* [from *desponsate*.] The betrothing persons to each other.
- DE'SPOT.** *f.* [*despotes*.] An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority.
- DESPO'TICAL.** *a.* [from *despot*.] Absolute
- DESPO'TICK.** *a.* [from *despot*.] In power; unlimited in authority; arbitrary. *South.*
- DESPO'TICALNESS.** *f.* [from *despotical*.] Absolute authority.
- DE'SPOTISM.** *f.* [*despotisme*, French; from *despot*.] Absolute power.
- To DESPU'MATE.** *v. n.* [*despumo*, Latin.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth.
- DESPUMA'TION.** *f.* [from *despumate*.] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.
- DESEQUAMA'TION.** *f.* [from *squama*, Lat.] The act of scaling foul bones.
- DESSE'RT.** *f.* [*desserte*, French.] The last course at an entertainment. *King.*
- To DE'STINATE.** *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To design for any particular end. *Ray.*
- DESTINA'TION.** *f.* [from *destinate*.] The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design. *Hale.*
- To DE'STINE.** *v. a.* [*destino*, Latin.]
1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition. *Milton.*
 2. To appoint to any use or purpose. *Arbut.*
 3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery. *Prior.*
 4. To fix unalterably. *Prior.*
- DE'STINY.** *f.* [*destinée*, French.]
1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate, of living beings. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Fate; invincible necessity. *Denham.*
 3. Doom; condition in future time. *Shakf.*
- DE'STITUTE.** *a.* [*destitutus*, Latin.]
1. Forsaken; abandoned. *Hooker.*
 2. Abject; friendless. *Psalms.*
 3. In want of. *Dryden.*
- DESTITUTION.** *f.* [from *destitute*.] Want; the state in which something is wanted. *Hook.*
- To DESTROY.** *v. a.* [*destruo*, Latin.]
1. To overturn a city; to raze a building to ruin. *Genesis.*
 2. To lay waste; to make desolate. *Knolles.*
 3. To kill. *Hale.*
 4. To put an end to; to bring to nought. *Bentley.*
- DESTROYER.** *f.* [from *destroy*.] The person that destroys; a murderer. *Raleigh.*
- DESTRU'CTIBLE.** *a.* [from *destruo*, Latin.] Liable to destruction.
- DESTRUCTI'BILITY.** *f.* [from *destruere*.] Liableness to destruction.

DET

- DESTRU'CTION.** *f.* [*destru'ctio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of destroying; subversion.
 2. Murder; massacre. *Waller.*
 3. The state of being destroyed; ruin. *Shak.*
 4. A destroyer; a depopulator. *Psalms.*
 5. [In theology.] Eternal death. *Matthew.*
DESTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [*destru'ctivus*, low Lat.]
 That has the quality of destroying; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation. *Dryden.*
DESTRU'CTIVELY. *ad.* Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy. *D. of P.*
DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *f.* [from *destru'ctive*.]
 The quality of destroying or ruining. *D. of P.*
DESTRU'CTOR. *f.* [from *destruy*.] Destroyer; consumer. *Boyle.*
DESUDA'TION. *f.* [*desudatio*, Latin.] A profuse and inordinate sweating.
DE'SUETUDE. *f.* [*desuetudo*, Latin.] Cessation from being accustom'd; discontinuance of practice or habit. *Hale.*
DESULTORIOUS. } *a.* [*desultorius*, Lat.]
DE'SULTORY. } Removing from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical. *Norris.*
TO DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing; to borrow. *Hale.*
TO DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, French.]
 1. To separate; to disengage. *Woodward.*
 2. To send out part of a great body of men on an expedition. *Aldison.*
DETA'CHMENT. *f.* [from *detach*.] A body of troops sent out from the main army. *Blackmore.*
TO DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, French.] To relate particularly; to particularize. *Cheyne.*
DETA'IL. *f.* [*detail*, French.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*
TO DETA'IN. *v. a.* [*detinere*, Latin.]
 1. To keep what belongs to another. *Taylor.*
 2. To withhold; to keep back. *Broome.*
 3. To restrain from departure. *Judges.*
 4. To hold in custody.
DETA'INDER. *f.* [from *detain*.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.
DETA'INER. *f.* [from *detain*.] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains.
TO DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*dete'ctus*, Latin.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice. *Sb.*
DETE'CTER. *f.* [from *dete'ct*.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide. *Decay of Piety.*
DETE'CTION. *f.* [from *dete'ct*.]
 1. Discovery of guilt or fraud. *Spratt.*
 2. Discovery of any thing hidden. *Woodw.*
DETE'NTION. *f.* [from *detain*.]
 1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Confinement; restraint. *Baron.*
TO DETER. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] To discourage by terror; to fright from any thing. *Tillotson.*
TO DETER'GE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanse a sore. *Wifeman.*
DETER'GENT. *a.* [from *detergo*.] That has the power of cleansing. *Arbutnot.*
DETERIORA'TION. *f.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worse.

DET

- DETER'MENT.** *f.* [from *deter*.] Cause of discouragement. *Boyle.*
DETER'MINABLE. *a.* [from *determine*.]
 That may be certainly decided. *Boyle.*
TO DETER'MINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.]
 To limit; to fix; not in use. *Shakspeare.*
DETER'MINATE. *a.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]
 1. Definite; determined. *Bentley.*
 2. Established; settled by rule. *Hooker.*
 3. Decisive; conclusive. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Fixed; resolute. *Sidney.*
 5. Resolved. *Shakspeare.*
DETER'MINATELY. *ad.*
 1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve. *Sidney.*
 2. Certainly; unchangeably. *Tillotson.*
DETERMINA'TION. *f.* [from *determine*.]
 1. Absolute direction to a certain end. *Locke.*
 2. The result of deliberation. *Calamy.*
 3. Judicial decision. *Swift.*
DETER'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *determine*.]
 1. That uncontrollably directs to a certain end. *Bramhall.*
 2. That makes a limitation. *Watts.*
DETER'MINATOR. *f.* [from *determine*.]
 One who determines. *Brown.*
TO DETER'MINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.]
 1. To fix; to settle. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To conclude; to fix ultimately. *South.*
 3. To bound; to confine. *Atterbury.*
 4. To adjust; to limit; to define. *Locke.*
 5. To influence the choice. *Locke.*
 6. To resolve. *Samuel.*
 7. To decide. *Locke.*
 8. To put an end to; to destroy. *Shakspeare.*
TO DETER'MINE. *v. n.*
 1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion. *Locke.*
 2. To settle opinion. *Hayward.*
 3. To end; to come to an end. *Hayward.*
 4. To make a decision. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To end consequentially. *Temple.*
 6. To resolve concerning any thing. *Shaks.*
DETERRA'TION. *f.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin.]
 Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth; the act of unburying. *Woodward.*
DETER'SION. *f.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore. *Wifeman.*
DETER'SIVE. *a.* [from *detergo*.] Having the power to cleanse.
DETER'SIVE. *f.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds. *Wifeman.*
TO DETER'ST. *v. a.* [*deterstor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate. *South.*
DETE'STABLE. *a.* [from *dete'st*.] Hateful; abominable; odious. *Hayward.*
DETE'STABLY. *ad.* Hatefully; abominably; odiously. *South.*
DETES'TA'TION. *f.* [from *dete'st*.] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination. *Sidney.*
DETE'STER. *f.* [from *dete'st*.] One that hates.
TO DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*detroner*, French.]
 To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.
DETINUE. *f.* [*detinue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowell.*

DEV

- DETONATION.** *f.* [*detono*, Latin.] A noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination. *Quincy.*
- TO DETONIZE.** *v. a.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. *Arbutnot.*
- TO DETORT.** *v. a.* [*detortus*, Lat.] To wrest from the original import. *Dryden.*
- TO DETRACT.** *v. a.* [*detrahtum*, Latin.]
1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or censure. *Bacon.*
 2. To take away; to withdraw. *Boyle.*
- DETRACTER.** *f.* [from *detraht.*] One that takes away another's reputation. *Swift.*
- DETRACTION.** *f.* [*detrahtio*, Latin.] The withdrawing or taking off from a thing; the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame. *Ayliffe.*
- DETRACTORY.** *a.* [from *detraht.*] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. *Bro.*
- DETRACTRESS.** *f.* [from *detraht.*] A censorious woman. *Addison.*
- DETRIMENT.** *f.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loss; damage; mischief; harm. *Evelyn.*
- DETRIMENTAL.** *a.* [from *detriment.*] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss. *Addison.*
- DETRITION.** *f.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away.
- TO DETRUDE.** *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place. *Dav.*
- TO DETRUNCATE.** *v. a.* [*detruncus*, Lat.] To lop; to cut; to shorten.
- DETRUNCATION.** *f.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping or cutting.
- DETRUSION.** *f.* [*detrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or forcing down. *Keil.*
- DETURBATION.** *f.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation.
- DEVASTATION.** *f.* [*devastus*, Lat.] Waste; havock; desolation; destruction. *Garth.*
- DEUCE.** *f.* [*deux*, French.] Two. *Shaksp.*
- TO DEVELOP.** *v. a.* [*developper*, French.] To disengage from something that enfold and conceals; to disentangle. *Pope.*
- DEVERGENCE.** *f.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination.
- TO DEVEST.** *v. a.* [*deveste*, French.]
1. To strip; to deprive of clothes. *Denham.*
 2. To take away any thing good. *Bacon.*
 3. To free from any thing bad. *Prior.*
- DEVE'X.** *a.* [*devexus*, Lat.] Bending down; declivous; incurved downward.
- DEVE'XITY.** *f.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downward; declivity.
- TO DEVIATE.** *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Lat.]
1. To wander from the right or common way. *Pope.*
 2. To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.
- DEVIATION.** *f.* [from *deviate.*]
1. The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering. *Cheyne.*
 2. Variation from established rule. *Holder.*
 3. Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clarissa.*
- DEVISE.** *f.* [*devise*, French.]
1. A contrivance; a stratagem. *Atterbury.*
 2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation. *Hooker.*
 3. The emblem on a shield. *Prior.*
 4. Invention; genius. *Shaksppeare.*

DEV

- DEVIL.** *f.* [*diabolus*, Saxon.]
1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. *Shaksppeare.*
 2. A wicked man or woman. *Shaksppeare.*
 3. A ludicrous term for mischief. *Granville.*
- DEVILISH.** *a.* [from *devil.*]
1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mischievous. *Sidney.*
 2. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Sh.*
- DEVILISHLY.** *ad.* In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically. *South.*
- DEVIOUS.** *a.* [*devius*, Latin.]
1. Out of the common track. *Holder.*
 2. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomson.*
 3. Erring; going astray from rectitude. *Rowe.*
- TO DEVISE.** *v. a.* [*deviser*, French.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Peacham.*
- TO DEVISE.** *v. n.* To consider; to contrive.
- DEVISE.** *f.* [*devise*, a will, old French.]
1. The act of bequeathing by will. *Cowell.*
 2. Contrivance; device. *Hooker.*
- TO DEVISE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grant by will.
- DEVISER.** *f.* [from *devise.*] A contriver; an inventor. *Grew.*
- DEVISOUR.** *f.* [from *devise.*] He that gives by will.
- DEVITABLE.** *a.* [*devitabilis*, Latin.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable.
- DEVITATION.** *f.* [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act of escaping or avoiding.
- DEVOT.** *a.* [*vuide*, French.]
1. Empty; vacant; void. *Spenser.*
 2. Without any thing; free from. *Dryden.*
- DEVO'IR.** *f.* [*devoir*, French.]
1. Service; not in use. *Knolles.*
 2. Act of civility or obsequiousness. *Pope.*
- TO DEVOLVE.** *v. a.* [*devolve*, Latin.]
1. To roll down. *Thomson.*
 2. To move from one hand to another. *Add.*
- TO DEVOLVE.** *v. n.* To fall in succession into new hands. *Decay of Piety.*
- DEVOLUTION.** *f.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling down. *Woodward.*
 2. Removal successive from hand to hand.
- DEVORATION.** *f.* [from *devoro*, Latin.] The act of devouring.
- TO DEVOTE.** *v. a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]
1. To dedicate; to consecrate. *Shaksppeare.*
 2. To addict; as to a sect, or study. *Watts.*
 3. To condemn; to resign to ill. *Pope.*
 4. To addict; to give up to ill. *Grew.*
 5. To curse; to execrate. *Dryden.*
- DEVOTEDNESS.** *f.* [from *devote.*] The state of being devoted or dedicated. *Boyle.*
- DEVOTE'E.** *f.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.
- DEVOTION.** *f.* [*devotion*, French.]
1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.
 2. Piety; acts of religion. *Dryden.*
 3. An act of external worship. *Hooker.*
 4. Prayer; expression of devotion. *Spratt.*
 5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance upon God; piety. *Law.*

DEX

6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. *Shakspeare.*
7. Strong affection; ardent love. *Clarendon.*
8. Earnestness; ardour. *Shakspeare.*
9. Disposal; power. *Clarendon.*
- DEVOTIONAL. *a.* [from *devotion*.] Pertaining to devotion; religious. *K. Charles.*
- DEVOTIONALIST. *f.* [from *devotion*.] A man zealous without knowledge.
- TO DEVOUR. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]
 1. To eat up ravenously. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence. *Joel.*
 3. To swallow up; to annihilate. *South.*
 4. To enjoy with avidity. *Dryden.*
- DEVOURER. *f.* [from *devour*.] A consumer; he that devours. *Decay of Piety.*
- DEVOUT. *a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]
 1. Pious; religious. *Rogers.*
 2. Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.*
 3. Expressive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*
- DEVOUTLY. *ad.* [from *devout*.] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously. *Addison.*
- DEUSE. *f.* [from *Dusus*, the name of a species of evil spirits.] The devil; a ludicrous word.
- DEUTEROGAMY. *f.* [*δευτερος* and *γάμος*.] A second marriage.
- DEUTERONOMY. *f.* [*δευτερος* and *νόμος*.] The second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses.
- DEUTEROSCOPY. *f.* [*δευτερος* and *σκοπία*.] The second intention. *Brown.*
- DEW. *f.* [*deap*, Saxon.] The moisture upon the ground. *Pope.*
- TO DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moisten. *Spenser.*
- DEWBERRY. *f.* [from *dew* and *berry*.] Raspberries. *Hanmer. Shakspeare.*
- DEWBESPENT. *part.* [*dew* and *befpent*.] Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*
- DEWDROP. *f.* [*dew* and *drop*.] A drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise. *Tickel.*
- DEWLAP. *f.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the dew.]
 1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen. *Addison.*
 2. The lip flaccid with age. *Shakspeare.*
- DEWLAP. *a.* [from *dewlap*.] Furnished with dewlaps. *Shakspeare.*
- DEW-WORM. *f.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in dew. *Walton.*
- DEWY. *a.* [from *dew*.]
 1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew. *Mil.*
 2. Moist with dew; roseid. *Dryden.*
- DEXTER. *a.* [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term in heraldry. *Shakspeare.*
- DEXTERITY. *f.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]
 1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; expertness.
 2. Readiness of contrivance. *Bacon.*
- DEXTEROUS. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.]
 1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready. *Pope.*
 2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients. *Locke.*
- DEXTEROUSLY. *ad.* Expertly; skillfully; artfully. *South.*

DIA

- DE'XTRAL. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left. *Brown.*
- DEXTRA'LITY. *f.* [from *dextral*.] The state of being on the right side. *Brown.*
- DIABETES. *f.* [*διαβητης*.] A morbid copiousness of urine. *Drbam.*
- DIABO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *diabolus*, Latin.]
- DIABO'LICK. } Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Ray.*
- DIACODIUM. *f.* [*διακόδιον*.] The syrup of poppies.
- DIACOSTICKS. *f.* [*διακοστικα*.] The doctrine of sounds.
- DI'ADEM. *f.* [*diadema*, Latin.]
 1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound round the head of eastern monarchs. *Spenser.*
 2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. *Denham. Rescommon.*
- DIAD'EMED. *a.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned. *Pope.*
- DI'ADROM. *f.* [*διαδρομή*.] The time in which any motion is performed. *Locke.*
- DIÆ'RESIS. *f.* [*διαίρεσις*.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as, *aēr*.
- DIAGNO'STICK. *f.* [*διαγνώσκω*.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others. *Collier.*
- DIA'GONAL. *a.* [*διαγώνος*.] Reaching from one angle to another. *Brown.*
- DIA'GONAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle. *Locke.*
- DIA'GONALLY. *ad.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction. *Brown.*
- DI'AGRAM. *f.* [*διαγραμμα*.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme. *Dryden. Bentley.*
- DIAGRY'DIATES. *f.* [from *diagrydium*.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium. *Floy.*
- DI'AL. *f.* [*diale*, *Skinner*.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour. *Shakspeare. Glanville.*
- DIAL-PLATE. *f.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addison.*
- DI'ALECT. *f.* [*διάλεκτος*.]
 1. The subdivision of a language.
 2. Style; manner of expression. *Hooker.*
 3. Language; speech. *South.*
- DIALECTICAL. *a.* [from *dialectick*.] Logical; argumental. *Boyle.*
- DIALECTICK. *f.* [*διαλεκτική*.] Logick; the art of reasoning.
- DI'ALLING. *f.* [from *dial*.] The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadows; the art of constructing dials on which the shadow may show the hour.
- DI'ALIST. *f.* [from *dial*.] A constructor of dials. *Moxon.*
- DIA'LOGIST. *f.* [from *dialogue*.] A speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues.
- DI'ALOGUE. *f.* [*διάλογος*.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned. *Shakspeare.*
- TO DI'ALOGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To discourse with another. *Shakspeare.*
- DIALY'SIS. *f.* [*διάλυσις*.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIB

DIAMETER. *f.* [*διά* and *μετρον*.] The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. *Raleigh.*

DIA'METRAL. *a.* [from *diameter*.] Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIA'METRALLY. *ad.* According to the direction of a diameter. *Hammond.*

DIAME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *diameter*.]

1. Describing a diameter.

2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

Government of the Tongue.

DIAME'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *diametrical*.] In a diametrical direction. *Clarendon.*

DIAMOND. *f.* [*diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Lat.] The most valuable and hardest of all the gems, which is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water. *Hill.*

DIA'PASE. *f.* [*δια πασών*.] A chord including all tones: the old word for *diapason*. *Spensf.*

DIAPA'SON. *f.* [*δια πασών*.] A chord which includes all tones; an octave. *Crasshaw.*

DIA'PER. *f.* [*diapre*, French.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. *Spenser.*

2. A napkin; a towel. *Shakspeare.*

To DIA'PER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diversify. *Howel.*

2. To draw flowers upon clothes. *Peacham.*

DIAPHANE'ITY. *f.* [from *diaphania*.] Transparency; pellucidity. *Ray.*

DIAPHA'NICK. *a.* [*δια and φαίνω*.] Transparent; pellucid. *Raleigh.*

DIA'PHANOUS. *a.* [*δια and φαίνω*.] Transparent; clear; translucent. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHORE'TICK. *a.* [*διαφορητικός*.] Sudorific; promoting perspiration. *Arbutnot.*

DIA'PHRAGM. *f.* [*διάφραγμα*.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body. *Woodward.*

DIARRHO'E'A. *f.* [*διάρρεια*.] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*

DIARRHOE'TICK. *a.* [from *diarrhoea*.] Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative. *Arbutnot.*

DIA'RY. *f.* [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of every day; a journal. *Tatler.*

DIA'STOLE. *f.* [*διαστολή*.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long.

2. The dilatation of the heart. *Ray.*

DIA'STYLE. *f.* [*διά and στήλη*, a pillar.] A sort of edifice, where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIA'TESSERON. *f.* [of *δια*, and *τέσσαρες*, four.] An interval in musick, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semitone; a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIA'TO'NICK. *f.* [of *διατόνη*.] The ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones in ascending or descending. *Har.*

DIBBLE. *f.* [from *dipfel*, Dut.] A small

DID

spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting. *Tusser.*

DIBSTONE. *f.* A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke.*

DICA'CITY. *f.* [*dicacitas*, Latin.] Pertness; fauciness.

DICE. *f.* The plural of *die*. *Bentley.*

To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice. *Shakspeare.*

DICE-BOX. *f.* [*dice and box*.] The box from which the dice are thrown. *Addison.*

DICER. *f.* [from *dice*.] A player at dice; a gamester. *Shakspeare.*

DICH. This word seems corrupted from *dit* for *do it*. *Shakspeare.*

DICHOTOMY. *f.* [*διχοτομία*.] Distribution of ideas by pairs. *Watts.*

DIC'KER of Leather. [*dicra*, Lat.] Ten hides.

To DIC'TATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence. *Pope.*

DIC'TATE. *f.* [*dictatum*, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript. *Prior.*

DICTA'TION. *f.* [from *dictate*.] The act or practice of dictating or prescribing.

DICTA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A magistrate of Rome, made in times of

exigence, and invested with absolute authority.

2. One invested with absolute authority. *Mil.*

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

DICTATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical. *Watts.*

DICTA'TORSHIP. *f.* [from *dictator*.]

1. The office of a dictator. *Watton.*

2. Authority; insolent confidence. *Dryden.*

DICTA'TURE. *f.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DIC'TION. *f.* [*dictio*, Fr.] Style; language; expression. *Dryden.*

DIC'TIONARY. *f.* [*ditionarium*, Latin.] A book containing the words of any language; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book. *War.*

DID. of *do*. [*did*, Saxon.]

1. The preterit of *do*.

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense.

3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL. } *a.* [*διδασκλικός*.] Preceptive;

DIDA'CTICK. } giving precepts. *Ward.*

DIDAPPER. *f.* [from *dip*.] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCA'LICK. *a.* [*διδασκάλικος*.] Preceptive; didactic. *Prior.*

To DID'DER. *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut.] To quake with cold; to shiver. *Skinner.*

DIDST. The second person of the preter tense of *do*. I *did*, thou *didst*.

DIDU'CTION. *f.* [*diductio*, Latin.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other. *Boyle.*

To DIE. *v. a.* [*deaz*, Saxon, a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to stain. *Milton.*

DIE. *f.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired. *Bacon.*

DIF

To DIE. *v. n.* [deadian, Saxon.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence. *Sidney.*
2. To perish by violence or disease. *Dryden.*
3. To be punished with death. *Hammond.*
4. To be lost; to perish. *Spektator.*
5. To sink; to faint. *Samuel.*
6. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly. *Hakewill.*
7. To languish with pleasure. *Pope.*
8. To vanish. *Addison.*
9. To languish with affection. *Tatler.*
10. To wither, as a vegetable. *John.*
11. To grow rapid, as liquor.

DIE. *f. pl. dies*, [dē, Fr. *dis*, Welsh.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play. *South.*
2. Hazard; chance. *Spenser.*
3. Any cubick body.

DIE. *f. pl. dies*. The stamp used in coinage. *Sto.*

DIE. *f. [from die.]* One that follows the trade of dying; one who dies clothes. *Arb.*

DIE. *f. [dieta, low Latin; διατα.]*

1. Food; provisions for the mouth. *Raleigh.*
2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine. *Temple.*
3. Allowance of provision. *Jeremiab.*

To DIE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine. *Shaks.*
2. To give food to. *Shakspeare.*
3. To board; to supply with diet.

To DIE. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick. *Milton.*
2. To eat; to feed.

DIE. *f. [diet and drink.]* Medicated liquors. *Locke.*

DIE. *f. [German, a multitude.]* An assembly of princes or estates. *Raleigh.*

DIE. *f. a. [from diet.]* Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIE. *f. [from diet.]* One who prescribes rules for eating. *Shakspeare.*

DIETETICAL. } *a. [διαίτησις.]* Relating to

DIETETICK. } diet; belonging to the medical cautions about the use of food. *Arbush.*

To DIFFER. *v. n.* [differe, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another. *Addison.*
2. To contend; to be at variance. *Rorue.*
3. To be of a contrary opinion. *Burnet.*

DIFFERENCE. *f. [differentia, Latin.]*

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity. *Hooker.*
2. The quality by which one differs from another. *Raleigh.*
3. The disproportion between one thing and another. *Hayward.*
4. Dispute; debate; quarrel. *Tillotson.*
5. Distinction. *Addison.*
6. Point in question; ground of controversy. *Shakspeare.*
7. A logical distinction. *Bacon.*
8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks. *Davies.*

DIF

To DIFFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cause a difference; to make one thing not the same as another. *Holder.*

DIFFERENT. *a. [from differ.]*

1. Distinct; not the same. *Addison.*
2. Of contrary qualities. *Philips.*
3. Unlike; dissimilar. *Locke.*

DIFFERENTIAL Method, consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be. *Harris.*

DIFFERENTLY. *ad. [from different.]* In a different manner. *Boyle.*

DIFFICIL. *a. [difficilis, Latin.]*

1. Difficult; hard; not easy. *Hudibras.*
2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded. *Bacon.*

DIFFICILNESS. *f. [from difficil.]* Difficulty to be persuaded; incomppliance. *Bacon.*

DIFFICULT. *a. [difficilis, Latin.]*

1. Hard; not easy; not facil. *Zachariab.*
2. Troublesome; vexatious.
3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

DIFFICULTLY. *ad. [from difficult.]* Hardly; with difficulty; not easily. *Rogers.*

DIFFICULTY. *f. [difficultas, French.]*

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness. *Rogers.*
2. Something hard to accomplish. *South.*
3. Distress; opposition. *Dryden.*
4. Perplexity in affairs. *Addison.*
5. Objection; cavil. *Swift.*

To DIFFIDE. *v. n.* [diffido, Latin.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. *Dryden.*

DIFFIDENCE. *f. [from diffide.]*

1. Distrust; want of confidence in others. *Ba.*
2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves. *Bentley.*

DIFFIDENT. *a. [from diffide.]*

1. Distrustful; doubting others. *Milton.*
2. Doubtful of an event; uncertain. *Pope.*
3. Doubtful of himself; not confident. *Clarif.*

To DIFFIND. *v. a.* [diffindo, Latin.] To cleave in two; to split.

DIFFISSION. *f. [diffusio, Latin.]* The act of cleaving or splitting.

DIFFLATION. *f. [diffiare, Latin.]* The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE. } *f. [from diffuo, Latin.]*

DIFFLUENCY. } The quality of falling away on all sides. *Brown.*

DIFFLUENT. *a. [diffuens, Lat.]* Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

DIFFORM. *a. [from forma, Lat.]* Contrary to uniform; dissimilar; unlike. *Newton.*

DIFFORMITY. *f. [from difform.]* Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude. *Brown.*

DIFFRANCHISEMENT. *f. [franchise, Fr.]* The act of taking away privileges.

To DIFFUSE. *v. a.* [diffusus, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane. *Burnet.*
2. To spread; to scatter; to disperse. *Milton.*

DIFFUSE. *a. [diffusus, Latin.]*

1. Scattered; widely spread.
2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFUSED. *part. a. [from diffuse.]* Wild; uncouth; irregular. *Shakspeare.*

DIG

- DIFFUSEDLY.** *ad.* [from *diffused*.] Widely; dispersedly.
- DIFFUSEDNESS.** *f.* [from *diffused*.] The state of being diffused; dispersion.
- DIFFUSELY.** *ad.* [from *diffuse*.]
1. Widely; extensively.
 2. Copiously; not concisely.
- DIFFUSION.** *f.* [from *diffuse*.]
1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way. *Boyle.*
 2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.
- DIFFUSIVE.** *a.* [from *diffuse*.]
1. Having the quality of scattering anything every way. *Dryden.*
 2. Scattered; dispersed. *South.*
 3. Extended. *Tillotson.*
- DIFFUSIVELY.** *ad.* Widely; extensively; every way.
- DIFFUSIVENESS.** *f.* [from *diffusive*.]
1. Extension; dispersion.
 2. Want of conciseness. *Addison.*
- TO DIG.** *v. a.* *preter. dug or digged;* *part. pass. dug or digged.* [*dyger*, Danish.]
1. To pierce with a spade. *Ezekiel.*
 2. To form by digging. *Whitgift.*
 3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade. *Temple.*
 4. To pierce with a sharp point. *Dryden.*
 5. To gain by digging. *Woodward.*
- TO DIG.** *v. n.* To work with a spade. *Job.*
- TO DIG UP.** *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakspeare.*
- DIGAMY.** *f.* [*δυγαμία*.] A second marriage. *Bishop Ferne.*
- DIGERENT.** *a.* [*digerens*, Lat.] That has the power of digestion, or causing digestion.
- DIGEST.** *f.* [*digesta*, Lat.] The pandect of the civil law. *Bacon.*
- TO DIGEST.** *v. a.* [*digero*, *digestum*, Latin.]
1. To distribute into various classes or repositories; to range methodically.
 2. To concoct in the stomach. *Prior.*
 3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler.
 4. To range methodically in the mind. *Thom.*
 5. To reduce to any plan or method. *Shaksp.*
 6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject. *Peacbam.*
 7. To receive and enjoy. *Shakspeare.*
 8. To dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.
- TO DIGEST.** *v. n.* To generate matter, as a wound, and tend to a cure.
- DIGESTER.** *f.* [from *digest*.]
1. He that digests or disposes.
 2. He that digests or concocts his food. *Arb.*
 3. A strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any hard substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state. *Quincy.*
 4. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power. *Temple.*
- DIGESTIBLE.** *a.* [from *digest*.] Capable of being digested or concocted. *Bacon.*
- DIGESTION.** *f.* [from *digest*.]
1. The act of concocting food. *Temple.*
 2. The preparation of matter by a chymical heat.

DIL

3. Reduction to a plan. *Temple.*
 4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.
 5. The disposition of a wound or sore to generate matter. *Sharp.*
- DIGESTIVE.** *a.* [from *digest*.]
1. Having the power to cause digestion. *Bro.*
 2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue. *Hale.*
 3. Disposing; methodising. *Dryden.*
- DIGESTIVE.** *f.* An application which disposes a wound to generate matter. *Wiseman.*
- DIGGER.** *f.* [from *dig*.] One that opens the ground with a spade. *Boyle.*
- TO DIGHT.** *v. a.* [*dihtan*, to prepare, Sax.]
1. To dress; to deck; to adorn. *Milton.*
 2. To put on. *Spenser.*
- DIGIT.** *f.* [*digitus*, Latin.]
1. The measure of length containing three-fourths of an inch. *Boyle.*
 2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.
 3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten. *Brown.*
- DIGITATED.** *a.* [from *digitus*, Lat.] Branched out into divisions like fingers. *Brown.*
- DIGLADIATION.** *f.* [*digladiatio*, Lat.] A combat with swords; any quarrel. *Glarville.*
- DIGNIFIED.** *a.* [from *dignify*.] Invested with some dignity. *Ayliffe.*
- DIGNIFICATION.** *f.* [from *dignify*.] Exaltation. *Walton.*
- TO DIGNIFY.** *v. a.* [from *dignus*, and *facio*, Latin.]
1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt.
 2. To honour; to adorn; to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction. *Ben Jonson.*
- DIGNITARY.** *f.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift.*
- DIGNITY.** *f.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]
1. Rank of elevation. *Hooker.*
 2. Grandeur of mien. *Clarissa.*
 3. Advancement; preferment; high place. *Sh.*
 4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.*
 5. Maxim; general principle. *Brown.*
- DIGNOTION.** *f.* [from *dignosco*, Lat.] Distinction; distinguishing mark. *Brown.*
- TO DIGRESS.** *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.]
1. To turn aside out of the road.
 2. To depart from the main design. *Locke.*
 3. To wander; to expatiate. *Brerewood.*
 4. To transgress; to deviate; not in use. *Sh.*
- DIGRESSION.** *f.* [*digressio*, Latin.]
1. A passage deviating from the main tenour or design of a discourse. *Denham.*
 2. Deviation. *Brown.*
- DIJUDICATION.** *f.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial distinction.
- DIKE.** *f.* [*dic*, Saxon; *dyk*, Erse.]
1. A channel to receive water. *Pope.*
 2. A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley.*
- TO DILACERATE.** *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to force in two. *Brown.*

DIL

DILACERATION *f.* [from *dilaceratio*, Lat.]
The act of rending in two. *Arbutnot.*

To DILA'NIATE *v. a.* [*dilatio*, Latin.] To
tear; to rend in pieces.

To DILA'PIDATE *v. n.* To go to ruin.

DILAPIDATION *f.* [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] The
incumbent's suffering any edifices of his eccle-
siastical living to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe.*

DILATABILITY *f.* [from *dilatable*.] The
quality of admitting extension. *Ray.*

DILA'TABLE *a.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of
extension. *Arbutnot.*

DILATA'TION *f.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of extending into greater space:
opposed to *contraction*. *Holder.*
2. The state of being extended. *Newton.*

To DILA'TE *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]
1. To extend; to spread out. *Waller.*
2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and
copiously. *Shakspeare.*

To DILA'TE *v. n.*
1. To widen; to grow wide. *Addison.*
2. To speak largely and copiously. *Clarend.*

DILA'TOR *f.* [from *dilate*.] That which
widens or extends. *Arbutnot.*

DILA'TORINESS *f.* [from *dilatory*.] Slow-
ness; sluggishness.

DILA'TORY *a.* [*dilatatoire*, French.] Tardy;
slow; sluggish. *Orway.*

DILE'CTION *f.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act
of loving; kindness. *Boyle.*

DILE'MMA *f.* [*διδυμμα*.]
1. An argument equally conclusive by con-
trary suppositions. *Cowley.*
2. A difficult or doubtful choice. *Pope.*

DILIGENCE *f.* [*diligentia*, Lat.] Industry;
assiduity; constancy in business. *Peter.*

DILIGENT *a.* [*diligens*, Latin.]
1. Constant in application; persevering in
endeavour; assiduous; not idle. *Proverbs.*
2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with acti-
vity and perseverance. *Deuteronomy.*

DILIGENTLY *ad.* With assiduity; with
heed and perseverance. *Dryden.*

DILL *f.* [*dile*, Saxon.] An herb. *Mortimer.*

DILU'CID *a.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]
1. Clear; not opaque.
2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILU'CIDATE *v. a.* [*dilucidare*, Lat.]
To make clear or plain; to explain; to free
from obscurity. *Brown.*

DILUCIDA'TION *f.* [*dilucidatio*, Lat.] The
act of making clear; explanation.

DILUENT *a.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the
power to thin other matter.

DILUENT *f.* [from the adjective.] That
which thins other matter. *Arbutnot.*

To DILUTE *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.]
1. To make thin. *Locke.*
2. To make weak. *Newton.*

DILUTE *f.* [from *dilute*] That which
makes any thing else thin. *Arbutnot.*

DILUTION *f.* [*dilutio*, Latin.] The act of
making any thing thin or weak. *Arbutnot.*

DILUVIAN *a.* [from *diluvium*, Latin.]
Relating to the deluge. *Burnet.*

DIM

DIM *a.* [*dimme*, Saxon.]
1. Not having a quick sight. *Davies.*
2. Dull of apprehension. *Rogers.*
3. Not clearly seen. *Locke.*
4. Obstructing the act of vision; not lumi-
nous; somewhat dark. *Spenser.*

To DIM *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To cloud; to darken. *Locke.*
2. To make less bright; to obscure. *Spenser.*

DIMENSION *f.* [*dimensio*, Latin.] Space
contained in any thing; bulk; extent; ca-
pacity. *Dryden.*

DIMENSIONLESS *a.* [from *dimension*.]
Without any definite bulk. *Milton.*

DIMENSIVE *a.* [*dimensur*, Latin.] That
marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*

DIMICA'TION *f.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle;
the act of fighting; contest.

DIMIDIA'TION *f.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The
act of halving; division into two equal parts.

To DIMI'NISH *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]
1. To make less by abscission or destruction
of any part: the opposite to *increase*. *Locke.*
2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade. *Milt.*
3. To take any thing from that to which it
belongs: the contrary to *add*. *Deuteronomy.*

To DIMI'NISH *v. n.* To grow less; to be
impaired. *Dryden.*

DIMI'NISHINGLY *ad.* [from *diminish*.] In
a manner tending to vilify, or lessen. *Locke.*

DIMINUTION *f.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of making less. *Hooker.*
2. The state of growing less. *Newton.*
3. Discredit; loss of dignity. *Philips.*
4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of repu-
tation. *K. Charles.*
5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the
diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMI'NUTIVE *a.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.]
Small; little; narrow; contracted. *Scrub.*

DIMI'NUTIVE *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A word formed to express littleness; as,
manikin, a little man. *Cotton.*
2. A small thing: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY *ad.* [from *diminutive*.]
In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS *f.* [from *diminutive*.]
Smallness; littleness; pettyness.

DI'MISH *a.* [from *dim*.] Somewhat dim. *Sau.*

DI'MISSORY *a.* [*dimissorius*, Lat.] That
by which a man is dismissed to another ju-
risdiction. *Ayliffe.*

DI'MITY *f.* A fine kind of stuff, or cloth
of cotton. *Wiseman.*

DI'MLY *ad.* [from *dim*.]
1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear
perception. *Milton.*
2. Not brightly; not luminously. *Boyle.*

DI'MNESS *f.* [from *dim*.]
1. Dullness of sight.
2. Want of apprehension; stupidity. *D. of P.*
3. Obscurity; not brightness.

DIMPLE *f.* [*dinr*, a hole; *dintle*, a little
hole; by a careless pronunciation *dimple*.
Skinner.] A small cavity or depression in the
cheek, chin, or other part. *Greene.*

DIP

- TO DIMP**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities. *Dryden.*
- DIMPLED**. *a.* [from *dimple*.] Set with dimples. *Shakspeare.*
- DIMPLY**. *a.* [from *dimple*.] Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities. *Warton.*
- DIN**. *f.* [dyn, Saxon.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound. *Smith.*
- TO DIN**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To stun with noise. *Otway.*
 2. To impress with violent and continued noise. *Swift.*
- TO DINE**. *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Clarendon.*
- TO DINE**. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed. *Dryden.*
- DINE'TICAL**. *a.* [δινῆτικος.] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Ray.*
- TO DING**. *v. a.* pret. *dung*. [*dringen*, Dutch.]
1. To dash with violence.
 2. To impress with force.
- TO DING**. *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to huff; a low word. *Arbutnot.*
- DING-DONG**. *f.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated. *Shakspeare.*
- DINGLE**. *f.* [from *den*, or *din*, a hollow, Sax.] A hollow between hills; a dale. *Milt.*
- DINING-ROOM**. *f.* [*dine* and *room*.] The principal apartment of the house; the room where entertainments are made. *Taylor.*
- DINNER**. *f.* [*diner*, Fr.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.
- DINNER-TIME**. *f.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining. *Pope.*
- DINT**. *f.* [dynt, Saxon.]
1. A blow; a stroke. *Milton.*
 2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure. *Dryden.*
 3. Violence; force; power. *Addison.*
- TO DINT**. *v. a.* To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impression. *Donne.*
- DINUMERATION**. *f.* [*dinumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering out singly.
- DIOCE'SAN**. *f.* [from *diocesi*.] A bishop, as he stands related to his own clergy or flock. *Tat.*
- DI'CESS**. *f.* [*diacefis*, Latin.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. *Whitgift.*
- DIOPTRICAL**. *a.* [διόπτρικός.] Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects. *Boyle. More.*
- DIOPTRICKS**. *f.* A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums. *Harris.*
- DIORTHRO'SIS**. *f.* [διορθωσις.] An operation by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their regular shape. *Harris.*
- TO DIP**. *v. a.* pret. *dipped*; part. *dipped* or *dipt*. [dippan Saxon; *doopen*, Dutch.]
1. To immerge; to put into any liquor. *Ayl.*
 2. To moisten; to wet. *Milton.*
 3. To be engaged in any affair. *Dryden.*
 4. To engage as a pledge. *Dryden.*
- TO DIP**. *v. n.*
1. To sink; to immerge. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*

DIR

3. To enter slightly into any thing. *Pope.*
 4. To take that which comes first; to choose by chance. *Dryden.*
- DI'PCHICK**. *f.* [from *dip* and *chick*.] The name of a bird. *Carew.*
- DIPE'TALOUS**. *a.* [dis and *πίταλον*.] Having two flower leaves.
- DI'PHTHONG**. *f.* [διφθόγγη.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as, *vain*, *leaf*.
- DIPLOE**. *f.* The inner lamina of the skull.
- DIPLO'MA**. *f.* [δπλωμα.] A letter of writing conferring some privilege.
- DIP'PER**. *f.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.
- DIPPING Needle**. *f.* A magnetick needle as it points up or down. *Pbillips.*
- DIPSAS**. *f.* [from *διψάω*.] A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst. *Milton.*
- DIP'TOTE**. *f.* [διπλωτά.] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clarke.*
- DIP'TYCH**. *f.* [*diptycha*, Latin.] A register of bishops and martyrs. *Stillington.*
- DIRE**. *a.* [*dirus*, Latin.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible. *Milton.*
- DIRE'CT**. *a.* [*directus*, Latin.]
1. Straight; not crooked.
 2. Not oblique. *Bentley.*
 3. [In astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiac; not retrograde. *Dryden.*
 4. Not collateral.
 5. Apparently tending to some end. *Sidney.*
 6. Open; not ambiguous. *Bacon.*
 7. Plain; express. *Locke.*
- TO DIRE'CT**. *v. a.* [*directum*, Latin.]
1. To aim in a straight line. *Pope.*
 2. To point against, as a mark. *Dryden.*
 3. To regulate; to adjust. *Eccius.*
 4. To prescribe certain measure; to mark out a certain course. *Job.*
 5. To order; to command.
- DIRE'CTOR**. *f.* [*director*, Latin.]
1. One that directs; one that prescribes.
 2. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.
- DIRE'CTION**. *f.* [*directio*, Latin.]
1. Aim at a certain point. *Smalridge.*
 2. Tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse. *Locke.*
 3. Order; command; prescription. *Hooker.*
 4. Regularity; adjustment. *Pope.*
- DIRE'CTIVE**. *a.* [from *direct*.]
1. Having the power of direction. *Bramhall.*
 2. Informing; showing the way. *Thomson.*
- DIRE'CTLY**. *ad.* [from *direct*.]
1. In a straight line; rectilinearly. *Dryden.*
 2. Immediately; apparently. *Hooker.*
- DIRE'CTNESS**. *f.* [from *direct*.] Straightness; tendency to any point; the nearest way. *Bent.*
- DIRE'CTOR**. *f.* [*director*, Latin.]
1. One that has authority over others; a superintendent. *Swift.*
 2. A rule; an ordinance. *Swift.*
 3. An instructor. *Hooker.*
 4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience. *Dryden.*

DIS

3. An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation. *Sharp.*

DIRECTORY. *f.* [from *director*.] The books which the factious preachers published in the rebellion, for the direction of their sect in acts of worship. *Oxford Reasons.*

DI'REFUL. *a.* Dire; dreadful. *Pope.*

DI'RENESS. *f.* [from *dire*.] Difmalness; horror; hideousness. *Shakspeare.*

DIREPTION. *f.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. *f.* A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation. *Sandys.*

DIRK. *f.* [Earle.] A kind of dagger. *Tickel.*

TO DIRKE. *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin. *Spenser.*

DIRT. *f.* [*dyt*, Dutch.]

1. Mud; filth; mire. *Wake.*

2. Meanness; sordidness.

TO DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to baffle; to soil. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE. *f.* [*dir* and *pie*.] Forms moulded by children of clay. *Suckling.*

DIRTYLY. *ad.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Naftily; foully; filthily.

2. Meanly; fordidly; shamefully. *Donne.*

DIRTINESS. *f.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Naftiness; filthiness; foulness.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRTY. *a.* [from *dir*.]

1. Foul; nafty; filthy; *Shakspeare.*

2. Sullied; cloudy; not elegant. *Locke.*

3. Mean; base; despicable. *Taylor.*

TO DIRTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to soil. *Arbutnot.*

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DISRUPTION. *f.* [*disruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.

2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS. An inseparable particle, implying commonly a privative or negative signification: as, to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*.

DISABILITY. *f.* [from *disable*.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakness; impotence. *Raleigh.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment. *Swift.*

TO DISABLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able*.]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken. *Davies.*

2. To hinder from action. *Temple.*

3. To impair; to diminish. *Shakspeare.*

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy. *Dry.*

5. To exclude, as wanting proper qualifications. *Wotton.*

TO DISABUSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse*.] To set free from mistake; to undeceive. *Waller.*

DISACCOMMODATION. *f.* [*dis* and *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit or unprepared. *Hale.*

TO DISACCUSTOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom*.] To destroy the force of habit by disuse, or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE. *f.* [*dis* and *acquaintance*.] Disuse of familiarity. *South.*

DISADVANTAGE. *f.* [*dis* and *advantage*.]

1. Loss; injury to interest: as, he sold to disadvantage.

DIS

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as, credit, fame, honour. *Dryden.*

3. A state not prepared for defence. *Spenser.*

TO DISADVANTAGE. *v. a.* To injure an interest of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVANTAGEABLE. *a.* Contrary to profit; producing loss: not used. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTAGEOUS. *a.* Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable. *Addison.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to interest or profit. *Gov. of Ton.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS. *f.* Contrariety to profit; inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS. *a.* Unhappy; unprosperous. *Spenser.*

TO DISAFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect*.] To fill with discontent; to discontent. *Clarend.*

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. a.* Not disposed to zeal or affection. *Stillington.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *f.* The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION. *f.* [from *disaffect*.]

1. Dislike; ill-will. *Taylor.*

2. Want of zeal for the government. *Swift.*

3. Disorder; bad constitution. *Wifeman.*

DISAFFIRMANCE. *f.* [*dis* and *affirm*.] Confutation; negation. *Hale.*

TO DISAFFOREST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest*.] To throw open to common purposes, by putting away the privileges of a forest. *Bacon.*

TO DISAGRE'E. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree*.]

1. To differ; not to be the same. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion. *Dryden.*

3. To be in a state of opposition. *Brown.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *a.* [from *disagree*.]

1. Contrary; unsuitable. *Pope.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. *f.*

1. Unfuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness. *South.*

DISAGREEMENT. *f.* [from *disagree*.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments. *Hooker.*

TO DISALLOW. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow*.]

1. To deny authority to any. *Dryden.*

2. To consider as unlawful. *Hooker.*

3. To censure by some posterior act. *Swift.*

4. To censure; not to justify. *South.*

TO DISALLOW. *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant. *Hooker.*

DISALLOWABLE. *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE. *f.* Prohibition. *South.*

TO DISANCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor*.] To drive a ship from its anchor.

TO DISANIMATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate*.]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To discourage; to deject. *Boyle.*

DISANIMATION. *f.* [from *disanimate*.] Privation of life. *Brown.*

DIS

- To DISANNU'L.** *v. a.* To annul; to deprive of authority: a barbarous word. *Herbert.*
- DISANNU'LEMENT.** *f.* [from *disannul.*] The act of making void.
- To DISAPPE'AR.** *v. n.* [*disparaître*, Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away. *Milton.*
- To DISAPPO'INT.** *v. a.* [*dis and appoint.*] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotson.*
- DISAPPO'INTMENT.** *f.* Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations. *Spectator.*
- DISAPPROBATION.** *f.* [*dis and approbation.*] Censure; condemnation. *Pope.*
- To DISAPPRO'VE.** *v. n.* [*disapprouver*, Fr.]
1. To dislike; to censure. *Pope.*
 2. To reject as disliked. *Swift.*
- DIS'ARD.** *f.* [*disard*, Saxon.] A prattler; a boasting talker. *Skinner.*
- To DISA'RM.** *v. a.* [*disarmer*, Fr.] To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms. *Dryd.*
- To DISARRA'Y.** *v. a.* [*dis and array.*] To undress any one; to divest of clothes. *Spens.*
- DISARRA'Y.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Disorder; confusion. *Hayward.*
 2. Undress.
- DISASSIDU'ITY.** *f.* Absence of care or attention. *Wotton.*
- DISA'STER.** *f.* [*desastre*, French.]
1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery. *Pope.*
- To DISA'STER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blast by an unfavourable star. *Sidney.*
 2. To afflict; to mischief. *Shakspeare.*
- DISA'STROUS.** *a.* [from *disaster.*]
1. Unlucky; not fortunate. *Hayward.*
 2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune. *Milton.*
 3. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable. *Demb.*
- DISA'STROUSLY.** *ad.* In a dismal manner.
- DISA'STROUSNESS.** *f.* Unluckiness.
- To DISAVOU'CH.** *v. a.* [*dis and avouch.*] To retract profession; to disown. *Daniel.*
- To DISAVO'W.** *v. a.* [*dis and avow.*] To disown; to deny knowledge of. *Hayward.*
- DISAVO'WAL.** *f.* Denial. *Clarissa.*
- DISAVO'WMENT.** *f.* Denial. *Wotton.*
- To DISAU'THORIZE.** *v. a.* [*dis and authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wot.*
- To DISBA'ND.** *v. a.* [*dis and band.*]
1. To dismiss from military service; to break up an army. *Knolles.*
 2. To spread abroad; to scatter. *Woodward.*
- To DISE'AND.** *v. n.*
1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up. *Tillotson.*
 2. To be dissolved. *Herbert.*
- To DISBA'RK.** *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ship; to put on shore. *Fairfax.*
- DISBELIE'F.** *f.* [from *disbelieve.*] Refusal of credit; denial of belief. *Tillotson.*
- To DISBELIE'VE.** *v. a.* [*dis and believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*
- DISBELIEVER.** *f.* One who refuses belief; one who denies a position to be true. *Watts.*
- To DISBEN'CH.** *v. a.* [*dis and bench.*] To drive from a seat. *Shakspeare.*

DIS

- To DISBRA'NCH.** *v. n.* [*dis and branch.*] To separate, or break off, as a branch from a tree. *Evelyn.*
- To DISBU'D.** *v. a.* [with gardeners.] To take away the sprigs newly put forth.
- To DISBU'RDEN.** *v. a.* [*dis and burden.*]
1. To ease of a burden; to unload. *Milton.*
 2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear. *Hale.*
 3. To throw off a burden. *Addison.*
- To DISBURDEN.** *v. n.* To ease the mind.
- To DISBU'RSE.** *v. a.* [*debourser*, Fr.] To spend or lay out money. *Spenser.*
- DISBU'RSEMENT.** *f.* [*deboursement*, Fr.]
1. Act of disbursing or laying out. *Spenser.*
 2. Sum spent.
- DISBU'RSE.** *f.* One that disburses.
- DISCA'LTEATED.** *a.* [*discalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of shoes.
- DISCALCEATION.** *f.* [from *discalceated.*] The act of pulling off the shoes. *Brown.*
- To DISCA'NDY.** *v. n.* [*dis and eandy.*] To dissolve; to melt. *Shakspeare.*
- To DISCA'RD.** *v. a.* [*dis and card.*]
1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.
 2. To dismiss or eject from service or employment. *Swift.*
- DISCA'RNATE.** *a.* [*dis and caro*, flesh; *scarnato*, Italian.] Stripped of flesh. *Glanville.*
- To DISCA'SE.** *v. a.* To strip; to undress. *Shak.*
- To DISCE'RN.** *v. a.* [*discerno*, Latin.]
1. To descry; to see. *Proverbs.*
 2. To judge; to have knowledge of. *Sidney.*
 3. To distinguish. *Boyle.*
 4. To make the difference between. *B. Jon.*
- To DISCE'RN.** *v. n.* To make distinction. *Hayward.*
- DISCE'RNER.** *f.* [from *discern.*]
1. Discoverer; he that descries. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing. *Clarendon.*
- DISCE'RNIBLE.** *a.* [from *discern.*] Discoverable; perceptible; apparent. *South.*
- DISCE'RNIBLENESS.** *f.* Visibleness.
- DISCE'RNIBLY.** *ad.* [from *discernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond.*
- DISCE'RNING.** *part. a.* [from *discern.*] Judicious; knowing. *Atterbury.*
- DISCE'RNINGLY.** *ad.* Judiciously; rationally; acutely. *Garth.*
- DISCE'RNMENT.** *f.* [from *discern.*] Judgment; power of distinguishing. *Frecholder.*
- To DISCE'RP.** [from *discerpe*, Lat.] To tear in pieces; to break.
- DISCE'RP'TIBLE.** *f.* [from *discerp.*] Frangible; separable. *More.*
- DISCE'RP'TIBILITY.** *f.* [from *discerptible.*] Liableness to be destroyed by division of parts.
- DISCE'RIPTION.** *f.* [from *discerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces.
- To DISCHA'RGE.** *v. a.* [*decharger*, French.]
1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Dryden.*
 2. To unload; to disembark. *Kings.*
 3. To give vent to any thing; to let fly. *Dry.*
 4. To let off a gun. *Knolles.*
 5. To clear a debt by payment. *Locke.*

DIS

6. To set free from obligation. *L'Estrange.*
 7. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve. *Locke.*
 8. To perform; to execute. *Dryden.*
 9. To put away; to obliterate. *Bacon.*
 10. To divest of any office or employment.
 11. To dismiss; to release. *Bacon.*
 12. To emit. *Wiseman.*
TO DISCHARGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up. *Bacon.*
DISCHARGE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Vent; explosion; emission. *Woodward.*
 2. Matter vented. *Sharp.*
 3. Disruption; evanescence. *Bacon.*
 4. Dismission from an office.
 5. Release from an obligation or penalty. *Milton.*
 6. Absolution from a crime. *South.*
 7. Ransom; price of ransom. *Milton.*
 8. Performance; execution. *L'Estrange.*
 9. An acquittance from a debt.
 10. Exemption; privilege. *Ecclesi.*
DISCHARGER. *f.* [from *discharge*.]
 1. He that discharges in any manner.
 2. He that fires a gun. *Brown.*
DISCINCT. *a.* [*discinctus*, Lat.] Ungirded; loosely dressed.
TO DISCIND. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Lat.] To divide; to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*
DISCIPLE. *f.* [*discipulus*, Latin.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another. *Hammond.*
TO DISCIPLE. *v. a.* Not in use.
 1. To train; to bring up. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To punish; to discipline. *Spenser.*
DISCIPLESHIP. *f.* [from *disciple*.] The state or function of a disciple. *Hammond.*
DISCIPLINABLE. *a.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of instruction.
DISCIPLINABLENESS. *f.* [from *disciplinable*.] Capacity of instruction. *Hale.*
DISCIPLINARIAN. *a.* [from *discipline*.] Pertaining to discipline. *Glanville.*
DISCIPLINARIAN. *f.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]
 1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness.
 2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline. *Saunderson.*
DISCIPLINARY. *a.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]
 1. Pertaining to discipline.
 2. Relating to government. *Ferne.*
 3. Relating to education. *Milton.*
DISCIPLINE. *f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]
 1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind. *Bacon.*
 2. Rule of government; order. *Hucker.*
 3. Military regulation. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A state of subjection. *Rogers.*
 5. Any thing taught; art; science. *Wilkins.*
 6. Punishment; chastisement. *Addison.*
 7. External mortification. *Taylor.*
TO DISCIPLINE. *v. a.*
 1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up. *Add.*
 2. To regulate; to keep in order. *Derham.*
 3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

DIS

4. To advance by instruction. *Milton.*
TO DISCLAIM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim*.] To disown; to deny any knowledge of. *Rogers.*
DISCLAIMER. *f.* [from *disclaim*.] One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.
TO DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *close*.]
 1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view. *Woodward.*
 2. To hatch; to open. *Bacon.*
 3. To reveal; to tell. *Addison.*
DISCLOSER. *f.* [from *disclose*.] One that reveals or discovers.
DISCLOSURE. *f.* [from *disclose*.]
 1. Discovery; production into view. *Bacon.*
 2. Act of revealing any secret. *Bacon.*
DISCOLORATION. *f.* [from *discolour*.]
 1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.
 2. Change of colour; stain; die. *Arbutnot.*
TO DISCOLOUR. *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to stain. *Temple.*
TO DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [*defconfire*, Fr.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Philips.*
DISCOMFIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow. *Milton.*
DISCOMFUTURE. *f.* [from *discomfit*.] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; overthrow. *Atter.*
DISCOMFORT. *f.* [*dis* and *comfort*.] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom. *Shakspeare.*
TO DISCOMFORT. *v. a.* To grieve; to sadden; to deject. *Sidney.*
DISCOMFORTABLE. *a.* [from *discomfort*.]
 1. That is melancholy and refuses comfort. *Sh.*
 2. That causes sadness. *Sidney.*
TO DISCOMMEND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend*.] To blame; to censure. *Denham.*
DISCOMMENDABLE. *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving blame. *Ayliffe.*
DISCOMMENDABLENESS. *f.* Blamableness; liableness to censure.
DISCOMMENDATION. *f.* Blame; reproach; censure. *Ayliffe.*
DISCOMMENDER. *f.* One that discommends; a dispraiser.
TO DISCOMMODE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fr.] To put to inconvenience; to molest.
DISCOMMODIOUS. *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing. *Spenser.*
DISCOMMODITY. *f.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief. *Bacon.*
TO DISCOMPOSE. *v. a.* [*decomposer*, Fr.]
 1. To disorder; to unsettle. *Clarendon.*
 2. To ruffle; to disorder. *Swift.*
 3. To disturb the temper. *Dryden.*
 4. To offend; to fret; to vex. *Swift.*
 5. To dispiece; to discard; not in use. *Bacon.*
DISCOMPOSURE. *f.* [from *discompose*.] Disorder; perturbation. *Clarendon.*
TO DISCONCERT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert*.] To unsettle the mind; to discompose. *Collier.*
DISCONFORMITY. *f.* Want of agreement; inconsistency. *Hakerwill.*
DISCONGRUITY. *f.* Disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale.*
DISCONSOLATE. *a.* Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy. *Milton.*

DIS

DISCONSOLATELY. *ad.* In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS. *f.* The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT. *f.* Want of content; uneasiness at the present state. *Pope.*

DISCONTENT. *a.* Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTENT. *v. a.* To dissatisfy; to make uneasy at the present state. *Dryden.*

DISCONTENTED. *participial a.* Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent. *Tillotson.*

DISCONTENTEDNESS. *f.* Uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction. *Addison.*

DISCONTENTMENT. *f.* The state of being discontented; uneasiness. *Bacon.*

DISCONTINUANCE. *f.* [from *discontinue*.] 1. Want of cohesion of parts; disruption. *Bacon.*

2. Cessation; intermission. *Atterbury.*

DISCONTINUATION. *f.* [from *discontinue*.] Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation. *Newton.*

To DISCONTINUE. *v. n.* [from *discontinuer*, Fr.] 1. To lose the cohesion of parts. *Bacon.*

2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom or right. *Jeremiab.*

To DISCONTINUE. *v. a.* 1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt. *Holder.*

DISCONTINUITY. *f.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion. *Newton.*

DISCONVENIENCE. *f.* Incongruity; disagreement. *Bramhall.*

DISCORD. *f.* [from *discordia*, Latin.] 1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds. *Dryden.*

3. [In musick.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others. *Peacham.*

To DISCORD. *v. n.* [from *discordo*, Latin.] To disagree; not to suit with. *Bacon.*

DISCORDANCE. *f.* [from *discord*.] Dis-

DISCORDANCY. } agreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCORDANT. *a.* [from *discordans*, Latin.] 1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself. *Dry.*

2. Opposite; contrarious. *Cheyne.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable. *Hale.*

DISCORDANTLY. *ad.* 1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.

2. In disagreement with another. *Boyle.*

3. Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.

To DISCOVER. *v. a.* [from *decouvrir*, French.] 1. To show; to disclose; to bring to light.

2. To expose to view. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make known; to reveal. *Isaiab.*

4. To ken; to espy. *AEs.*

5. To find out; to obtain information. *Pope.*

6. To detect; to find though concealed. *Mil.*

7. To find things or places not known before. *Shakspeare.*

DISCOVERABLE. *a.* [from *discover*.]

DIS

1. That may be found out. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view. *Bentley.*

DISCOVERER. *f.* [from *discover*.] 1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out. *Arbutnot.*

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the enemy. *Shakspeare.*

DISCOVERY. *f.* [from *discover*.] 1. The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dry.*

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret. *South.*

To DISCOURSE. *v. a.* To dissuade; to give contrary advice; obsolete. *Spenser.*

DISCOUNT. *f.* [from *dis* and *count*.] The sum refunded in a bargain. *Swift.*

To DISCOUNT. *v. a.* To count back; to pay back again. *Swift.*

To DISCOURTENANCE. *v. a.* 1. To discourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon.*

2. To abash; to put to shame. *Milton.*

DISCOURTENANCE. *f.* Cold treatment; unfriendly regard. *Clarendon.*

DISCOURTENANCER. *f.* One that discourages by cold treatment. *Bacon.*

To DISCOURAGE. *v. a.* [from *decourager*, Fr.] 1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to daunt. *King Charles.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt.

DISCOURAGER. *f.* [from *discourage*.] One that impresses diffidence and terror. *Pope.*

DISCOURAGEMENT. *f.* [from *discourage*.] 1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters. *Wilkins.*

3. The cause of depression, or fear. *Locke.*

DISCOURSE. *f.* [from *discours*, French.] 1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences. *Hooker.*

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk. *Herbert.*

3. Effusion of language; speech. *Locke.*

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered. *Pope.*

To DISCOURSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To converse; to talk; to relate. *Shakspeare.*

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner. *Locke.*

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences. *Davies.*

To DISCOURSE. *v. a.* To treat of; to talk over; to discuss. *Shakspeare.*

DISCOURSER. *f.* [from *discourse*.] 1. A speaker; a haranguer. *Shakspeare.*

2. A writer on any subject. *Brown.*

DISCOURSE. *a.* [from *discourse*.] 1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory. *Dry.*

DISCOURTEOUS. *a.* [from *dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaisant. *Motteux.*

DISCOURTEOUSLY. *ad.* Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOURTESY. *f.* Incivility; rudeness. *Sid.*

DISCOUS. *a.* [from *discus*, Latin.] Broad; flat; wide. *Quincy.*

DISCREDIT. *f.* [from *decrediter*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; disgrace. *Rogers.*

To DISCREDIT. *v. a.* [from *decrediter*, French.]

DIS

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable. *Donne.*
- DISCREET.** *a.* [*discret*, French.]
1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious. *Whitgift.*
 2. Modest; not forward. *Thomson.*
- DISCREETLY.** *ad.* Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly. *Waller.*
- DISCREETNESS.** *f.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.
- DISCREPANCE.** *f.* [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; disagreement.
- DISCREPANT.** *a.* [*discrepans*, Lat.] Different; disagreeing; contrary.
- DISCRETE.** *a.* [*discretus*, Latin.]
1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous. *Hale.*
 2. Disjunctive.
 3. *Discrete Proportion*, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4.
- DISCRETION.** *f.* [from *discretio*, Latin.]
1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management. *Tillotson.*
 2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power.
- DISCRETIONARY.** *a.* [from *discretion*.] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained. *Tat.*
- DISCREITIVE.** *a.* [*discretus*, Latin.]
1. [In logic.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite, judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles, *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c. as, *travellers may change their climate, but not their temper.*
 2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition: as, *not a man*, *but a beast.*
- DISCRIMINABLE.** *a.* [from *discriminate*.] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.
- To DISCRIMINATE.** *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Lat.]
1. To mark with notes of difference. *South.*
 2. To select or separate from others. *Boyle.*
- DISCRIMINATENESS.** *f.* Distinctness.
- DISCRIMINATION.** *f.* [*discriminatio*, Lat.]
1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction. *Addison.*
 3. The mark of distinction. *Holder.*
- DISCRIMINATIVE.** *a.* [from *discriminate*.]
1. That makes the mark of distinction; characteristical. *Woodward.*
 2. That observes distinction. *More.*
- DISCRIMINOUS.** *a.* [from *discrimen*, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous: not usual. *Harvey.*
- DISCUBITORY.** *a.* [*discubitorius*, Latin.] Fitted to the posture of leaning. *Brown.*
- DISCUMBENCY.** *f.* [*discumbens*, Latin.] The act of leaning at meat. *Brown.*
- To DISCUMBER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.] To disengage from any troublesome weight. *Pope.*
- To DISCURE.** *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, Fr.] To discover; to reveal: not used. *Spenser.*
- DISCURSIVE.** *a.* [*discursif*, French.]

DIS

1. Moving here and there; roving. *Bacon.*
 2. Proceeding by gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative. *More.*
- DISCURSIVELY.** *ad.* By due gradation of argument. *Hale.*
- DISCURSORY.** *a.* [*discursor*, Latin.] Argumental; rational.
- DISCUS.** *f.* [Lat.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports. *Pope.*
- To DISCUSS.** *v. a.* [*discussum*, Latin.]
1. To examine; to ventilate. *Pope.*
 2. To disperse. *Watson.*
 3. To break to pieces. *Brown.*
- DISCUSSER.** *f.* [from *discuss*.] He that discusses; an examiner.
- DISCUSSION.** *f.* [from *discuss*.]
1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question. *Prior.*
 2. [In surgery.] A breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wifeman.*
- DISCUSSIVE.** *a.* [from *discuss*.] Having the power to discuss or disperse.
- DISCUTIENT.** *f.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel. *Quincy.*
- To DISDAIN.** *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, French.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Addison.*
- DISDAIN.** *f.* [*sdegno*, Italian.] Contempt; scorn; indignation. *Eccles.*
- DISDAINFUL.** *a.* [*disdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*
- DISDAINFULLY.** *ad.* Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation. *South.*
- DISDAINFULNESS.** *f.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn. *Ascham.*
- DISEASE.** *f.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state. *Swift.*
- To DISEASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict with disease; to torment with sickness; to make morbid. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To put to pain; to make uneasy. *Locke.*
- DISEASEDNESS.** *f.* [from *diseas'd*.] Sickness; morbidness. *Burnet.*
- DISEDGED.** *a.* Blunted; obtunded. *Shaks.*
- To DISEMBA'RK.** *v. a.* To carry to land. *Sh.*
- To DISEMBA'RK.** *v. n.* To go on land. *Pope.*
- To DISEMBITTER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*
- DISEMBO'DIED.** *a.* Divested of the body.
- To DISEMBO'GUE.** *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent. *Addison.*
- To DISEMBO'GUE.** *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow. *Cheyne.*
- DISEMBO'WELLED.** *part. a.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels. *Philips.*
- To DISEMBRO'IL.** *v. a.* [*debouiller*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dry.*
- To DISENABLE.** *v. a.* To deprive of power; to sink into weakness. *Dryden.*
- To DISENCHANT.** *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment. *Denham.*
- To DISENCUMBER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber*.]
1. To discharge from encumbrances; to disburden; to exonerate. *Spratt.*
 2. To free from obstruction of any kind. *Add.*

DIS

- DISENCUMBRANCE** *f.* Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction. *Spectator.*
- To DISENGAGE** *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage*.]
 1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union. *Burnet.*
 2. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties. *Waller.*
 3. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind. *Atterbury.*
 4. To free from any powerful detention. *Den.*
 5. To release from an obligation.
- To DISENGAGE** *v. a.* To set one's self free from. *Collier.*
- DISENGAGED** *participial a.*
 1. Disjoined; disentangled.
 2. Vacant; at leisure.
 3. Released from obligation.
- DISENGAGEDNESS** *f.* The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention.
- DISENGAGEMENT** *f.* [*from disengage*.]
 1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.
 2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.
- To DISENTANGLE** *v. a.*
 1. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another. *Boyle.*
 2. To set free from impediments; to clear from perplexity or difficulty. *Clarendon.*
 3. To disengage; to separate. *Stillington.*
- To DISENTRE** *v. a.* To unbury. *Brown.*
- To DISENTHRAL** *v. a.* To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery. *Sandys.*
- To DISENTHRONE** *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone. *Milton.*
- To DISENTRANCE** *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep. *Hudibras.*
- To DISESPOUSE** *v. a.* To separate after faith plighted. *Milton.*
- DISESTEEM** *f.* [*dis* and *esteem*.] Slight regard. *Locke.*
- To DISESTEEM** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To regard slightly. *Chapman.*
- DISESTIMATION** *f.* Disrespect; disesteem.
- DISFAVOUR** *f.* [*dis* and *favour*.]
 1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard. *Bac.*
 2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness. *Spelman.*
 3. Want of beauty.
- To DISFAVOUR** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness. *Swift.*
- DISFIGURATION** *f.* [*from disfigure*.]
 1. The act of disfiguring.
 2. The state of being disfigured.
 3. Deformity.
- To DISFIGURE** *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure*.] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle. *Locke.*
- DISFIGUREMENT** *f.* [*from disfigure*.] Debasement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse. *Suckling.*
- To DISFOREST** *v. a.* To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.
- To DISFRANCHISE** *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DIS

- DISFRANCHISEMENT** *f.* The act of depriving of privileges.
- To DISFURNISH** *v. a.* To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip. *Knolles.*
- To DISGARNISH** *v. a.*
 1. To strip of ornaments.
 2. To take guns from a fortress.
- To DISGLO'RY** *v. a.* To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton.*
- To DISGORGE** *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr.]
 1. To discharge by the mouth. *Dryden.*
 2. To pour out with violence. *Derham.*
- DISGRACE** *f.* [*disgrace*, French.]
 1. State of being out of favour.
 2. State of ignominy; dishonour. *Shaksp.*
 3. Act of unkindness; obsolete. *Sidney.*
 4. Cause of shame. *Brown.*
- To DISGRACE** *v. a.*
 1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour, as an agent. *Hooker.*
 2. To bring to shame, as a cause.
 3. To put out of favour.
- DISGRACEFUL** *a.* [*disgrace* and *full*.] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful. *Taylor.*
- DISGRACEFULLY** *ad.* In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously. *Ben Jonson.*
- DISGRACEFULNESS** *f.* Ignominy.
- DISGRACER** *f.* One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy. *Swift.*
- DISGRACIOUS** *a.* Unpleasing. *Shaksp.*
- To DISGUISE** *v. a.* [*deguiser*, French.]
 1. To conceal by an unusual dress. *Shaksp.*
 2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance.
 3. To disfigure; to change the form. *Dry.*
 4. To deform by liquor. *Spectator.*
- DISGUISE** *f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it. *Addison.*
 2. A false appearance. *Pope.*
 3. Disorder by drink. *Shakspere.*
- DISGUISEMENT** *f.* [*from disguise*.] Dress of concealment. *Sidney.*
- DISGUISER** *f.* [*from disguise*.]
 1. One that puts on a disguise. *Swift.*
 2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures. *Shakspere.*
- DISGUST** *f.* [*degout*, French.]
 1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
 2. Ill humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke.*
- To DISGUST** *v. a.* [*degouter*, French.]
 1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.
 2. To strike with dislike; to offend. *Watts.*
 3. To produce aversion. *Swift.*
- DISGUSTFUL** *a.* Nauseous. *Swift.*
- DISH** *f.* [*Disc*, Saxon; *discus*, Latin.]
 1. A broad wide vessel, in which food is served up at the table. *Dryden.*
 2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food. *Mil.*
 3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food. *Shakspere.*
- To DISH** *v. a.* To serve in a dish. *Shaksp.*
- DISH-CLOUT** *f.* [*dish* and *clout*.] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes. *Swift.*
- DISH-WASHER** *f.* The name of a bird.

DIS

DISHABI'LE. *a.* [*dehabille*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed. *Dry.*

DISHABI'LE. *f.* Undress; loose dress. *Clari.*

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation. *Shakspeare.*

DISHA'RMONY. *f.* Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress. *Milton.*

DISHE'RISON. *f.* The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis and inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary succession. *Spenser.*

To DISHE'VEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, Fr.] To spread the hair disorderly. *Knolles.*

DI'SHING. *a.* Concave. *Mortimer.*

DISHONEST. *a.* [*dis and honest.*]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; fraudulent. *South.*

2. Unchaste; lewd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Disgraced; ignominious. *Dryden.*

4. Disgraceful; ignominious. *Pope.*

DISHONESTLY. *ad.*

1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly. *Shakspeare.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely. *Eccles.*

DISHONESTY. *f.*

1. Want of probity; faithlessness. *Swift.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence. *Shakspeare.*

DISHONOUR. *f.* [*dis and honour.*]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy. *Boyle.*

2. Reproach uttered; censure. *Shakspeare.*

To DISHONOUR. *v. a.*

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy. *Shakspeare.*

2. To violate chastity. *Dryden.*

3. To treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE. *a.*

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious. *Dan.*

2. Being in a state of neglect or disesteem.

DISHONOURER. *f.* [*from dishonour.*]

1. One that treats another with indignity. *Milton.*

2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHONOUR. *v. a.* To strip of horns. *Sb.*

DISHONOUR. *f.* Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind. *Spektator.*

DISIMPROVEMENT. *f.* Reduction from a better to a worse state. *Norris.*

To DISINCARCERATE. *v. a.* To set at liberty; to free from prison. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINATION. *f.* Want of affection; slight; dislike. *Arbutnot.*

To DISINCLINE. *v. a.* [*dis and incline.*]

To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENUITY. *f.* Meanness of artifice; unfairness. *Clarendon.*

DISENGENUOUS. *a.* Unfair; meanly artful; vitiously subtle; sly; crafty; illiberal.

DISINGENUOUSLY. *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. *f.* Mean subtilty; low craft. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHERRISON. *f.* [*dis and inherit.*]

1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession. *Clarendon.*

DIS

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Taylor.*

To DISINHERRIT. *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right. *Davies.*

To DISINTE'R. *v. a.* To unbury; to take as out of the grave. *Addison.*

DISINTERE'SSED. *a.* [*dis and interest*, Fr.]

Void of regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden.*

DISINTERE'SSMENT. *f.* [*dis and interessement*, Fr.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. *Prior.*

DISINTEREST. *f.* [*dis and interest.*]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED. *a.* [*from disinterest.*]

1. Superiour to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. *Swift.*

2. Without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY. *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS. *f.* [*from disinterested.*] Contempt of private interest. *Brown.*

To DISINTRICATE. *v. a.* To disentangle.

To DISINVITE. *v. a.* [*dis and invite.*] To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr.] To separate; to part from each other. *Milton.*

To DISJOINT. *v. a.* [*dis and joint.*]

1. To put out of joint. *Sandys.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. *Irene.*

3. To break in pieces. *Elackmore.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent. *Sidney.*

To DISJOINT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces. *Shak.*

DISJOINT. *particip.* [*from the verb.*] Separated; divided. *Shakspeare.*

DISJUNCT. *a.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJUNCTION. *f.* [*from disjunctio*, Lat.]

Disunion; separation; parting. *South.*

DISJUNCTIVE. *a.* [*disjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Incapable of union. *Grew.*

2. That marks separation or opposition: as, *I love him, or fear him.* *Watts.*

3. [*In logic.*] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles: as, *It is either day or night.*

DISJUNCTIVELY. *ad.* Distinctly; separately. *Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *f.* [*discus*, Latin.]

1. The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye. *Newton.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit. *Grew.*

DISKINDNESS. *f.*

1. Want of kindness; want of affection.

2. Ill turn; injury; detriment. *Woodw.*

DISLIKE. *f.*

1. Disinclination; absence of affection. *Spenser.*

2. Discord; dissension: not in use. *Fairf.*

To DISLIKE. *v. a.* [*dis and like.*] To disapprove; to regard without affection. *Temple.*

DIS

- DISLIK'FUL**. *a.* [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign; not in use. *Spenser.*
- To DISLIK'EN**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To make unlike; not usual. *Shakspeare.*
- DISLIK'ENESS**. *f.* Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness. *Locke.*
- DISLIK'ER**. *f.* A disapprover; one that is not pleased. *Swift.*
- To DISLIMB**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb*.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb.
- To DISLIMN**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture. *Shakspeare.*
- To DISLOCATE**. *v. a.* [*dis*, and *locus*, Lat.]
1. To put out of the proper place. *Woodw.*
 2. To put out of joint. *Shakspeare.*
- DISLOCATION**. *f.* [from *dislocate*.]
1. The act of shifting the places of things.
 2. The state of being displaced. *Burnet.*
 3. A luxation; a joint put out. *Grew.*
- To DISLODGE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.]
1. To remove from a place. *Woodward.*
 2. To remove from a habitation. *Dryden.*
 3. To drive an enemy from a station. *Dry.*
 4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Sh.*
- To DISLODGE**. *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton.*
- DISLOYAL**. *a.* [*desloyal*, French.]
1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient. *Milton.*
 2. Dishonest; perfidious: obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Not true to the marriage bed: obsolete. *Sh.*
 4. False in love; not constant: obsolete.
- DISLOYALLY**. *ad.* Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.
- DISLOYALTY**. *f.* [from *disloyal*.]
1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign. *K. Char.*
 2. Want of fidelity in love: obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
- DISMAL**. *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark. *D. of Piety.*
- DISMALLY**. *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully.
- DISMALNESS**. *f.* Horror; sorrow.
- To DISMANTLE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]
1. To deprive of a dress; to strip. *South.*
 2. To loose; to throw off a dress. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To strip a town of its outworks. *Hakewill.*
 4. To break down any thing external. *Dry.*
- To DISMASK**. *v. a.* To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment. *Wotton.*
- To DISMAY**. *v. a.* [*desmayar*, Spanish.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright. *Raleigh.*
- DISMAY**. *f.* [*desmayo*, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terror felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed. *Milton.*
- DISMAYEDNESS**. *f.* [from *desmay*.] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness. *Sidney.*
- DISME**. *f.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tithe. *Shakspeare.*
- To DISMEMBER**. *v. a.* To divide member from member; to cut in pieces. *Swift.*
- To DISMISS**. *v. a.* [*dismissus*, Latin.]
1. To send away. *AEs.*
 2. To give leave of departure. *Dryden.*
 3. To discard; to divest of an office.
- DISMISSION**. *f.* [from *dismissio*, Latin.]
1. Dispatch; act of sending away. *Dryden.*

DIS

2. An honourable discharge from any office or place. *Milton.*
 3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place. *Shakspeare.*
- To DISMORTGAGE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage. *Howell.*
- To DISMOUNT**. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]
1. To throw off a horse. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To throw from any elevation.
 3. To throw a cannon from its carriage. *Knol.*
- To DISMOUNT**. *v. n.*
1. To alight from a horse. *Addison.*
 2. To descend from any elevation.
- To DISNATURALIZE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalize*.] To alienate; to make alien.
- DISNATURED**. *a.* [*dis* and *nature*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness. *Shakspeare.*
- DISOBEDIENCE**. *f.* [*dis* and *obedience*.]
1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiours. *Sh.*
 2. Incompliance. *Blackmore.*
- DISOBEDIENT**. *a.* Not observant of lawful authority. *Kings.*
- To DISOBEY**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To break commands, or transgress prohibitions. *Denb.*
- DISOBLIGATION**. *f.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*
- To DISOBLIGE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. *Add.*
- DISOBLIGING**. *part. a.* Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive. *Gov. of Tongue.*
- DISOBLIGINGLY**. *ad.* In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.
- DISOBLIGINGNESS**. *f.* Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.
- DISORBED**. *a.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakspeare.*
- DISORDER**. *f.* [*desordre*, French.]
1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion. *Spectator.*
 2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle. *Waller.*
 3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. *Pope.*
 4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution. *Wisdom.*
 5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper. *Locke.*
 6. Discomposure of mind.
- To DISORDER**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order*.]
1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle. *Milton.*
 2. To make sick; to disturb the body.
 3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.
 4. To turn out of holy orders. *Dryden.*
- DISORDERED**. *a.* [from *disorder*.] Disorderly; irregular; vitious; loose. *Shakspeare.*
- DISORDEREDNESS**. *f.* Irregularity; want of order; confusion. *Knolles.*
- DISORDERLY**. *a.* [from *disorder*.]
1. Confused; immethodical. *Hale.*
 2. Irregular; tumultuous. *Addison.*
 3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; vitious. *Bacon.*
- DISORDERLY**. *ad.*
1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly. *Raleigh.*

DIS

2. Without law; inordinately. *Theſſalon.*
DISORDINATE. *a.* Not living by the rules
of virtue; inordinately. *Milton.*

DISORDINATELY. *ad.* Inordinately; vio-
lently.

DISORIENTATED. *a.* [*dis* and *orient.*]
Turned from the east; turned from the right
direction. *Harris.*

To DISOWN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]
1. To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.*

2. To abnegate; to renounce. *Swift.*

To DISPAND. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Latin.] To
display; to spread abroad.

DISPANSION. *f.* [*from dispanſus*, Lat.] The
act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPARAGE. *v. a.* [*from dispar*, Latin.]

1. To marry any one to another of inferior
condition.

2. To match unequally; to injure by union
with something inferior in excellence.

3. To injure by a comparison with something
of less value.

4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to
flout; to reproach. *Milton.*

5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause
of disgrace. *Atterbury.*

DISPARAGEMENT. *f.* [*from disparage.*]

1. Injurious union, or comparison with some-
thing of inferior excellence. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage un-
der his or her degree, or against decency. *Sid.*

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity. *Watton.*

DISPARAGER. *f.* One that disgraces.

DISPARATES. *f.* [*disparata*, Latin.]
Things so unlike that they cannot be com-
pared with each other.

DISPARITY. *f.* [*from dispar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of
rank or excellence. *Rogers.*

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

To DISPARKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]

1. To throw open a park. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To set at large; to release from enclosure.
Waller.

To DISPART. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *despartior*,
Latin.] To divide in two; to separate; to
break; to burst; to rive. *Dier.*

DISPASSION. *f.* [*dis* and *passion.*] Freedom
from mental perturbation. *Temple.*

DISPASSIONATE. *a.* [*dis* and *passionate.*]
Cool; calm; moderate; temperate. *Claren.*

To DISPEL. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Latin.] To
drive by scattering; to dissipate. *Locke.*

DISPENCE. *f.* [*dispenſe*, Fr.] Expence;
cost; charge; profusion. *Spenser.*

To DISPEND. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Latin.] To
spend; to consume; to expend. *Spenser.*

DISPENSARY. *f.* [*from dispenſe.*] The place
where medicines are dispensed. *Garth.*

DISPENSATION. *f.* [*from dispenſatio*, Lat.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any
thing. *Woodward.*

2. The dealing of God with his creatures;
method of providence. *Taylor.*

3. An exemption from some law; a permis-
sion to do something forbidden. *Ward.*

DIS

DISPENSATOR. *f.* [Lat.] One employed in
dealing out any thing; a distributor. *Bacon.*

DISPENSATORY. *f.* [*from dispenſe.*] A book
in which the composition of medicines is de-
scribed and directed; a pharmacopoeia. *Ham.*

To DISPENSE. *v. a.* [*dispenſer*, French.]

1. To deal out; to distribute. *D. of Pity.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. To DISPENSE with. To excuse; to
grant dispensation for; to allow. *Raleigh.*

4. To DISPENSE with. To set free from an
obligation. *Addison.*

DISPENSE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Dispensation;
exemption: not in use. *Milton.*

DISPENSER. *f.* [*from dispenſe.*] One that
dispenses; a distributor. *Spratt.*

To DISPEOPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to
empty of people. *Pope.*

DISPEOPLER. *f.* [*from dispeople.*] A depo-
pulator; a waster. *Gay.*

To DISPERGE. *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Latin.] To
sprinkle; to scatter. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISPERSE. *v. a.* [*disperſus*, Latin.]

1. To scatter; to drive to different parts. *Ex.*

2. To dissipate. *Milton.*

3. To deal about; to distribute. *Bacon.*

DISPERSEDLY. *ad.* [*from disperſed.*] In a
dispersed manner; separately. *Hooker.*

DISPERSEDNESS. *f.* [*from disperſed.*] The
state of being dispersed; dispersion.

DISPERSENESS. *f.* [*from disperse.*] Thin-
ness; scatteredness. *Brerewood.*

DISPERSER. *f.* [*from disperse.*] A scat-
terer; a spreader. *Speſtator.*

DISPERSION. *f.* [*from disperſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of scattering or spreading.

2. The state of being scattered. *Raleigh.*

To DISPIRIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit.*]

1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to
damp; to terrify; to intimidate. *Clarendon.*

2. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the con-
stitution of the body. *Collier.*

DISPIRITEDNESS. *f.* [*from dispirit.*]
Want of vigour; want of vivacity.

To DISPLACE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*]

1. To put out of place.

2. To put out of any state or condition. *Bac.*

3. To disorder. *Shakſpeare.*

DISPLACENCY. *f.* [*displacencia*, Latin.]

1. Incivility; disobedience.

2. Disgust; any thing displeasing. *D. of P.*

To DISPLANT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant.*]

1. To remove a plant.

2. To drive a people from the place in which
they have fixed their residence. *Bacon.*

DISPLANTATION. *f.*

1. The removal of a plant.

2. The ejection of a people. *Raleigh.*

To DISPLAY. *v. a.* [*displayer*, French.]

1. To spread wide. *Spenser.*

2. To exhibit to the sight or mind. *Locke.*

3. To carve; to cut up. *Speſtator.*

4. To talk without restraint. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To set ostentatiously to view. *Shakſp.*

DISPLA'Y. *f.* [*from the verb.*] An exhibition
of any thing to view. *Speſtator.*

DIS

- DISPLEASANCE**. *f.* [from *displease*.] Anger; discontent: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- DISPLEASANT**. *a.* Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. *Glanville.*
- TO DISPLEASE**. *v. a.* [dis and *please*.] To offend; to make angry. *Chronicles.*
- TO DISPLEASE**. *v. n.* To disgust; to raise aversion. *Locke.*
- DISPLEASINGNESS**. *f.* [from *displeasing*.] Offensiveness; quality of offending. *Locke.*
- DISPLEASURE**. *f.* [from *displease*.]
1. Uneasiness; pain received. *Locke.*
 2. Offence; pain given. *Judges.*
 3. Anger; indignation. *Knolles.*
 4. State of disgrace; disfavour. *Peacbam.*
- TO DISPLEASE**. *v. a.* To displease; not to gain favour: out of use. *Bacon.*
- TO DISPLODE**. *v. a.* [*displodo*, Lat.] To disperse with noise; to vent with violence. *Mile.*
- DIPLOSION**. *f.* [from *displous*, Latin.] The act of disploding; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.
- DISPORT**. *f.* [dis and *sport*.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion. *Hayward.*
- TO DISPORT**. *v. a.* To divert. *Shaksp.*
- TO DISPORT**. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton. *Pope.*
- DISPOSAL**. [from *dispose*.]
1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; distribution. *Milton.*
 2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing. *Atterbury.*
 3. Government; management. *Locke.*
 4. Establishment in a new state. *Tatler.*
- TO DISPOSE**. *v. a.* [*disposer*, French.]
1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse. *Prior.*
 2. To give; to place; to bestow. *Spratt.*
 3. To turn to any particular end or consequence. *Dryden.*
 4. To adapt; to form for any purpose. *Spem.*
 5. To frame the mind; to incline. *Smalrid.*
 6. To make fit. *Locke.*
 7. To regulate; to adjust. *Dryden.*
 8. **TO DISPOSE** *of*. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use. *Swift.*
 9. **TO DISPOSE** *of*. To put into the hands of another. *Tatler.*
 10. **TO DISPOSE** *of*. To give away. *Waller.*
 11. **TO DISPOSE** *of*. To conduct; to behave. *Bacon.*
 12. **TO DISPOSE** *of*. To place in any condition. *Dryden.*
 13. **TO DISPOSE** *of*. To put away by any means. *Burnet.*
- TO DISPOSE**. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms: obsolete. *Shakspere.*
- DISPOSE**. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Power; management; disposal. *Shaksp.*
 2. Distribution; act of government. *Milton.*
 3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. *Shaksp.*
 4. Cast of mind; inclination. *Shakspere.*
- DISPOSER**. *f.* [from *dispose*.]
1. Distributer; giver; bestower. *Graunt.*
 2. Governour; regulator; director. *Boyle.*
 3. One who gives to whom he pleases. *Prior.*

DIS

- DISPOSITION**. *f.* [from *dispositio*, Latin.]
1. Order; method; distribution. *Dryden.*
 2. Natural fitness; quality. *Newton.*
 3. Tendency to any act or state. *Bacon.*
 4. Temper of mind. *Shakspere.*
 5. Affection of kindness or ill-will. *Swift.*
 6. Predominant inclination. *Locke.*
- DISPOSITIVE**. *a.* That implies disposal of any property; decreative. *Ayliffe.*
- DISPOSITIVELY**. *ad.*
1. In a dispositive manner.
 2. Distributively. *Brown.*
- DISPOSITOR**. *f.* The lord of that sign in which the planet is.
- TO DISPOSSESS**. *v. a.* To put out of possession; to deprive; to dispossess. *Tillotson.*
- DISPOSURE**. *f.* [from *dispose*.]
1. Disposal; government; power; management. *Sandys.*
 2. State; posture. *Watton.*
- DISPRAISE**. *f.* Blame; censure. *Addison.*
- TO DISPRAISE**. *v. a.* To blame; to censure; to condemn. *Shakspere.*
- DISPRAISER**. *f.* A censurer.
- DISPRAISABLE**. *a.* Unworthy of commendation.
- DISPRAISINGLY**. *ad.* With blame. *Shaksp.*
- TO DISPREAD**. *v. a.* [dis and *spread*.] To spread different ways. *Pope.*
- DISPROFIT**. *f.* Loss; damage; detriment.
- DISPROOF**. *f.* Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood. *Atterbury.*
- DISPROPORTION**. *f.* Unfuitableness in form or quantity of one thing to another; want of symmetry; disparity. *Denham.*
- TO DISPROPORTION**. *v. a.* To mismatch; to join things unsuitable. *Suckling.*
- DISPROPORTIONABLE**. *a.* Unfuitable in form or quantity. *Smalridge.*
- DISPROPORTIONABLENESS**. *f.* Unfuitableness to something else.
- DISPROPORTIONABLY**. *ad.* Unfuitably; not symmetrically. *Tillotson.*
- DISPROPORTIONAL**. *a.* Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable.
- DISPROPORTIONALLY**. *ad.* Unfuitably with respect to quantity or value.
- DISPROPORTIONATE**. *a.* Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else. *Ray.*
- DISPROPORTIONATELY**. *ad.* Unfuitably; unsymmetrically.
- DISPROPORTIONATENESS**. *f.* Unfuitableness in bulk, form, or value.
- TO DISPROVE**. *v. a.* [dis and *prove*.]
1. To confute an assertion; to convict of error or falsehood. *Hooker.*
 2. To confute of a practice of error. *Hooker.*
 3. To disapprove; to disallow. *Hooker.*
- DISPROVER**. *f.* [from *disprove*.]
1. One that disproves or confutes.
 2. One that blames; a censurer. *Watton.*
- DISPUNISHABLE**. *a.* Without penal restraint. *Swift.*
- DISPUTABLE**. *a.* [from *dispute*.]
1. Liable to contest; controvertible. *South.*
 2. Lawful to be contested. *Swift.*

DIS

DISPUTANT. *f.* [*disputans*, Lat.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner. *Spectat.*
DISPUTANT. *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy; not in use. *Milton.*
DISPUTATION. *f.* [from *disputatio*, Latin.]
 1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.
 2. Controversy; argumental contest. *Sidney.*
DISPUTATIOUS. *a.* [from *disputare*.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling. *Addison.*
DISPUTATIVE. *a.* [from *disputare*.] Disposed to debate. *Watts.*
TO DISPUTE. *v. n.* [*disputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to altercation; to debate; to controvert. *Tillotson.*
TO DISPUTE. *v. a.*
 1. To contend for. *Hooker.*
 2. To question; to reason about. *Dryden.*
 3. To discuss; to think on. *Shakspeare.*
DISPUTE. *f.* Contest; controversy. *Bentley.*
DISPUTELESS. *a.* Undisputed; uncontroversible.
DISPUTER. *f.* A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition. *Stillingfleet.*
DISQUALIFICATION. *f.* That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit. *Spectator.*
TO DISQUALIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify*.]
 1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment. *Swift.*
 2. To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable. *Swift.*
TO DISQUANTITY. *v. a.* To lessen. *Shak.*
DISQUIET. *f.* Uneasiness; restlessness; vexation; anxiety. *Tillotson.*
DISQUIET. *a.* Uneasy; restless. *Shakspeare.*
TO DISQUIET. *v. a.* To disturb; to make uneasy; to fret; to vex. *Roscommon.*
DISQUIETER. *f.* A disturber; a harasser.
DISQUIETLY. *ad.* Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness. *Shakspeare.*
DISQUIETNESS. *f.* Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance. *Hooker.*
DISQUIETUDE. *f.* Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity. *Addison.*
DISQUISITION. *f.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.] Examination; disputative inquiry. *Arbutnot.*
TO DISRANK. *v. a.* To degrade from his rank.
DISREGARD. *f.* Slight notice; neglect.
TO DISREGARD. *v. a.* To slight; to neglect; to contemn. *Smalridge.*
DISREGARDFUL. *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.
DISREGARDFULLY. *ad.* Contemptuously.
DISRELIISH. *f.* [*dis* and *relish*.]
 1. Bad taste; nauseousness. *Milton.*
 2. Dislike; squeamishness. *Locke.*
TO DISRELIISH. *v. a.*
 1. To infect with an unpleasant taste. *Rogers.*
 2. To want a taste of; to dislike. *Pope.*
DISREPUTATION. *f.* [*dis* and *reputation*.]
 1. Disgrace; dishonour. *Bacon.*
 2. Loss of reputation; ignominy. *Taylor.*
DISREPUTE. [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation. *South.*
DISRESPECT. *f.* [*dis* and *respect*.] Incivility; want of reverence. *Clarendon.*

DIS

DISRESPECTFUL. *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.
DISRESPECTFULLY. *ad.* Irreverently. *Ad.*
TO DISROBE. *v. a.* To undress; to uncover; to strip. *Wotton.*
DISRUPTION. *f.* [*disruptio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of breaking asunder. *Ray.*
 2. Breach; rent; dilaceration. *Woodward.*
DISSATISFACTION. *f.* The state of being dissatisfied; discontent. *Rogers.*
DISSATISFACTORINESS. *f.* Inability to give content.
DISSATISFACTORY. *a.* Unable to give content.
TO DISSATISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *satisfy*.]
 1. To discontent; to displease. *Cottier.*
 2. To fail to please. *Locke.*
TO DISSECT. *v. a.* [*dissecō*, Latin.]
 1. To cut in pieces. *Roscommon.*
 2. To divide and examine minutely. *Atterb.*
DISSECTION. *f.* [*dissectio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Addison.*
 2. Nice examination. *Granville.*
TO DISSEIZE. *v. a.* [*disseizer*, French.] To dispossess; to deprive. *Locke.*
DISSEISIN. *f.* [from *disseisin*, Fr.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his right. *Cowell.*
DISSEIZOR. *f.* [from *disseizer*.] He that dispossesses another.
TO DISSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*dissemulo*, Latin.]
 1. To hide under false appearances; to pretend that not to be which really is. *Hayward.*
 2. To pretend that to be which is not. *Prior.*
TO DISSEMBLE. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle. *Roué.*
DISSEMBLER. *f.* A hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition. *Relph.*
DISSEMBLINGLY. *ad.* With dissimulation; hypocritically. *Kneller.*
TO DISSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*disseminare*, Lat.]
 To scatter as seed; to spread every way. *Art.*
DISSEMINATION. *f.* [*disseminatio*, Lat.]
 The act of scattering like seed. *Brown.*
DISSEMINATOR. *f.* [*disseminator*, Latin.]
 He that scatters; a spreader. *Decay of Piety.*
DISSENSION. *f.* [*disensio*, Latin.] Disagreement; strife; contention; quarrel. *Kneller.*
DISSENSIOUS. *a.* Disposed to discord; contentious; quarrelsome. *Ascham.*
TO DISSENT. *v. n.* [*dis dissentio*, Latin.]
 1. To disagree in opinion. *Addison.*
 2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hob.*
DISSENT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Disagreement; difference of opinion. *Bent.*
 2. Contrariety of nature; not used. *Bacon.*
DISSENTANEOUS. *a.* [from *dis dissent*.] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.
DISSENTER. *f.* [from *dis dissent*.]
 1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement, from an opinion. *Locke.*
 2. One who, for whatever reason, refuses the communion of the English church.
DISSERTATION. *f.* [*dissertatio*, Latin.] A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise. *Pope.*
TO DISSEVERE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *severare*.] To do injury to; to mischief; to harm. *Clarendon.*

DIS

DISSE'RVICE. *f.* [*dis* and *service*] Injury; mischief; ill turn. *Collier.*

DISSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS. *f.* Injury; harm; hurt; mischief; damage. *Norris.*

To DISSE'TTLE. *v. a.* To unsettle; to unfix.

To DISSE'VER. *v. a.* To fever; to part in two; to divide; to separate: a barbarous word. *Ral.*

DI'SSIDENCE. *f.* [*disfideo*, Latin.] Discord; disagreement.

DISSI'LIENCE. *f.* [*diffilio*, Latin.] The act of starting asunder.

DISSI'LIENT. *a.* [*diffiliens*, Latin.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.

DISSILI'TION. *f.* [*diffilio*, Latin.] The act of bursting in two. *Boyle.*

DISSI'MILAR. *a.* [*dis* and *similar*.] Unlike; heterogeneous. *Newton.*

DISSIMULA'RITY. *f.* [from *diffimilar*.] Unlikeness; dissimilitude. *Cbeyne.*

DISSIMI'LITUDE. *f.* [*diffimilitudo*, Lat.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance. *Pope.*

DISSIMULA'TION. *f.* [*diffimulatio*, Lat.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy. *South.*

DI'SSIPABLE. *a.* [from *dissipate*.] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion. *Bacon.*

To DI'SSIPATE. *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Latin.]

1. To scatter every way; to disperse. *Woodw.*

2. To scatter the attention. *Savage's Life.*

3. To spend a fortune. *London.*

DISSIPATION. *f.* [*dissipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dispersion. *Hale.*

2. The state of being dispersed. *Milton.*

3. Scattered attention. *Swift.*

To DISSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Lat.] To separate; to disunite; to part. *Boyle.*

DISSO'LUBLE. *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted. *Newton.*

DI'SSOLUBLE. *a.* [*dissolubilis*, Lat.] Capable of separation. *Woodward.*

DISSOLUBI'LITY. *f.* [from *dissoluble*.] Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts. *Hale.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Latin.]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*

2. To break; to disunite. *Peter.*

3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing. *Milton.*

4. To separate persons united. *Shakspeare.*

5. To break up assemblies. *Bacon.*

6. To solve; to clear. *Daniel.*

7. To break an enchantment. *Milton.*

8. To be relaxed by pleasure. *Dryden.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied. *Addison.*

2. To fall to nothing. *Shakspeare.*

3. To melt away in pleasure.

DISSO'LVENT. *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting. *Ray.*

DISSO'LVENT. } *f.* That which has the power of disuniting the parts of any thing. *Arbutnot.*

DISSO'LUBLE. *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Liable to perish by dissolution. *Hale.*

DIS

DI'SSOLUTE. *a.* [*dissolutus*, Latin.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; luxurious; debauched; dissolved in pleasures. *Rogers.*

DI'SSOLUTELY. *ad.* Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint. *Wisdom.*

DI'SSOLUTENESS. *f.* Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Locke.*

DISSOLUTION. *f.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.

2. The state of being liquefied.

3. The state of melting away. *Shakspeare.*

4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts. *South.*

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body. *Bacon.*

6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements. *Raleigh.*

7. Destruction. *Hooker.*

8. Breach of any thing compacted. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an assembly.

10. Looseness of manners. *Atterbury.*

DI'SSONANCE. *f.* [*dissonance*, French.] A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds. *Milt.*

DI'SSONANT. *a.* [*dissonans*, Latin.]

1. Harsh; unharmonious. *Thomson.*

2. Incongruous; disagreeing. *Hakewill.*

To DISSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing. *Shakspeare.*

2. To represent any thing as unfit. *Milton.*

DISSUA'DER. *f.* He that dissuades.

DISSUA'SION. *f.* [*dissuasio*, Latin.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *dissuade*.] Dehortatory; tending to divert from any purpose.

DISSU'LLABLE. *f.* [*δισυλλαβος*.] A word of two syllables. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. *f.* [*distaff*, Saxon.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning. *Fairfax.*

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex.

To DISTA'IN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain*.]

1. To stain; to tinge. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to sully with infamy. *Spenser.*

DI'STANCE. *f.* [*distance*, Fr. *distancia*, Lat.]

1. Space considered barely in length between any two beings. *Locke.*

2. Remoteness in place. *Prior.*

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing. *Shakspeare.*

4. Contrariety; opposition. *Shakspeare.*

5. A space marked on the course where horses run. *L'Estrange.*

6. Space of time. *Prior.*

7. Remoteness in time. *Smalridge.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation. *Loc.*

9. Respect; distant behaviour. *Dryden.*

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve. *Milton.*

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view. *Dryden.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance. *Gay.*

DIS

DI'STANT. *a.* [*disfians*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near. *Pope.*
2. Remote in time either past or future.
3. Remote to a certain degree.
4. Referved; shy.
5. Remote in nature; not allied. *C. of Tongue.*
6. Not obvious; not plain. *Addison.*

DIS-TASTE. *f.* [*dis and taste*.]

1. Aversion of the palate; disgust. *Bacon.*
2. Dislike; uneasiness. *Bacon.*
3. Anger; alienation of affection. *Pope.*

To DIS-TASTE. *v. a.*

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness. *Sb.*
2. To dislike; to loathe. *Shakspeare.*
3. To offend; to disgust. *Davies.*
4. To vex; to exasperate; to four. *Pope.*

DIS-TASTE-FUL. *a.*

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting. *Glanv.*
2. Offensive; unpleasing. *Davies.*
3. Malignant; malevolent. *Brown.*

DIS-TEMPER. *f.* [*dis and temper*.]

1. A disproportionate mixture of parts.
2. A disease; a malady. *Suckling.*
3. Want of due temperature. *Raleigh.*
4. Bad constitution of the mind. *Shakspeare.*
5. Want of due balance between contraries. *Bacon.*

6. Depravity of inclination. *K. Charles.*
7. Tumultuous disorder. *Waller.*
8. Disorder; uneasiness. *Shakspeare.*

To DIS-TEMPER. *v. a.*

1. To diseafe. *Shakspeare.*
2. To disorder. *Boyle.*
3. To disturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.*
4. To destroy temper or moderation. *Addis.*
5. To make disaffected. *Shakspeare.*

DIS-TEMPERATE. *a.* Immoderate. *Ral.*DIS-TEMPERATURE. *f.*

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities. *Abbot.*
2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.
3. Perturbation of the mind. *Shakspeare.*
4. Confusion; loss of regularity. *Shaksp.*

To DISTEND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.] To stretch out in breadth. *Thomson.*DISTENT. *f.* [*from distend*.] The space through which any thing is spread. *Wotton.*DISTENTION. *f.* [*distentio*, Latin.]

1. The act of stretching; state of things stretched. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.
3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication. *Wotton.*

To DISTRONIZE. *v. a.* [*dis and throne*.] To dethrone: not used. *Spenser.*DI-STICH. *f.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram of two verses. *Cam.*To DISTIL. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Latin.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops. *Pope.*
2. To flow gently and silently. *Raleigh.*
3. To use a still. *Shakspeare.*

To DISTIL. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops. *Dryden.*
2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation. *Shakspeare.*

DIS

3. To draw by distillation. *Boyle.*4. To dissolve or melt. *Addison.*DISTILLATION. *f.* [*distillatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of distilling by fire. *Newton.*
5. The substance drawn by the still. *Shak.*

DISTILLATORY. *a.* [*from distil*.] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation. *Boyle.*DISTILLER. *f.* [*from distil*.]

1. One who practises the art or trade of distilling. *Boyle.*
2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT. *f.* [*from distil*.] That which is drawn by distillation: obsolete. *Shaksp.*DISTINCT. *a.* [*distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Different; not the same. *Stillson.*
2. Separate; being apart. *Tillotson.*
3. Clear; unconfused. *Milton.*
4. Spotted; variegated. *Milton.*
5. Marked out; specified. *Milton.*

DISTINCTION. *f.* [*distinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of discerning one as preferable to the other. *Shakspeare.*
2. Note of difference.
3. Honourable note of superiority.
4. That by which one differs from another. *Loc.*
5. Difference regarded. *Dryden.*
6. Separation of complex notions. *Shaksp.*
7. Division into different parts. *Dryden.*
8. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same; discrimination. *Norris.*
9. Discernment; judgment.

DISTINCTIVE. *a.* [*from distinct*.]

1. That marks distinction or difference. *Pope.*
2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious. *Brown.*

DISTINCTIVELY. *ad.* Particularly; not confusedly. *Shakspeare.*DISTINCTLY. *ad.* [*from distinct*.]

1. Not confusedly. *Newton.*
2. Plainly; clearly. *Dryden.*

DISTINCTNESS. *f.* [*from distinct*.]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things. *Ray.*
2. Such discrimination of things as makes them easy to be observed.

To DISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Latin.]

1. To note the diversity of things. *Hosker.*
2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference. *Prior.*
3. To divide by notes of diversity. *Burnet.*
4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference. *Watts.*
5. To discern critically; to judge. *Shaksp.*
6. To constitute difference; to specify. *Loc.*
7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH. *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or show the difference. *Cib/d.*DISTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [*from distinguish*.]

1. Capable of being distinguished. *Hale.*
2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHED. *particip. a.* Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary. *Rogers.*

DIS

DISTINGUISHER. *f.* [from *distinguisb.*]

1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another. *Dryden.*

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity. *Brown.*

DISTINGUISHINGLY. *ad.* With distinction; with some mark of preference. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHMENT. *f.* Distinction; observation of difference. *Graunt.*

To DISTORT. *v. a.* [*disortus*, Latin.]

1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning. *Peacham.*

DISTORTION. *f.* [*distortio*, Latin.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered. *Prior.*

To DISTRACT. *v. a.* part. pass. *distracted*; anciently *disbraught*. [*distractus*, Latin.]

1. To pull different ways at once. *Brown.*

2. To separate; to divide. *Shakspeare.*

3. To turn from a single direction toward various points. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound. *Locke.*

5. To make mad. *Bacon.*

DISTRACTEDLY. *ad.* [from *distract*.] Madly; frantically. *Shakspeare.*

DISTRACTEDNESS. *f.* [from *distract*.] The state of being distracted; madness.

DISTRACTION. *f.* [*distractio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency to different parts. *Shakspeare.*

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways. *Dryden.*

3. Perturbation of mind. *Tatler.*

4. Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits; vagrancy of the mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Disturbance; discord. *Clarendon.*

To DISTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *disfringo*, Latin.]

To seize; to lay hold on. *Shakspeare.*

To DISTRAIN. *v. n.* To make seizure. *Marvell.*

DISTRAINER. *f.* He that seizes.

DISTRAINT. *f.* [from *disfrain*.] Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT. *part. a.* [from *distract*.] Distracted. *Camden.*

DISTRESS. *f.* [*distresse*, French.]

1. The act of making a legal seizure. *Spenser.*

2. Compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt. *Corwell.*

3. The thing seized by law.

4. Calamity; misery; misfortune. *Shakspeare.*

To DISTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.

2. To harass; to make miserable. *Deuteron.*

DISTRESSFUL. *a.* [*distress* and *full*.] Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery. *Pope.*

To DISTRIBUT. *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.] To divide among more than two; to deal out; to dispense. *Spenser.*

DISTRIBUTER. *f.* One who deals out any thing, a dispenser. *Woodward.*

DISTRIBUTION. *f.* [*distributio*, Latin.]

1. The act of distributing, or dealing out to others; dispensation. *Swift.*

2. Act of giving in charity. *Atterbury.*

DIS

DISTRIBUTIVE. *a.* [from *distribute*.] That is employed in assigning to others their portions; that allots to each his claim. *Dryden.*

DISTRIBUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *distributive*]

1. By distribution.

2. Singly; particularly. *Hooker.*

DISTRICT. *f.* [*districtus*, Latin.]

1. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance. *Corwell.*

2. Circuit of authority; province. *Addison.*

3. Region; country; territory. *Blackmore.*

DISTRICTION. *f.* [*districtus*, Lat.] Sudden display. *Collier.*

To DISTRUST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust*.] To regard with diffidence; not to trust. *Wisdom.*

DISTRUST. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Loss of credit; loss of confidence. *Milton.*

2. Suspicion; want of faith. *Dryden.*

DISTRUSTFUL. *a.* [*distrust* and *full*.]

1. Apt to distrust; suspicious. *Boyle.*

2. Not confident; diffident. *Gow. of Tongue.*

3. Diffident of himself; timorous. *Pope.*

DISTRUSTFULLY. *ad.* In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS. *f.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

To DISTURB. *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Latin.]

1. To perplex; to disquiet. *Collier.*

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder.

4. To turn off from any direction. *Milton.*

DISTURB. *f.* [from the verb.] Confusion; tumultuary emotion. *Milton.*

DISTURBANCE. *f.* [from *disturb*.]

1. Perplexity; interruption of a settled state. *Locke.*

2. Confusion; disorder of thoughts. *Watts.*

3. Tumult; violation of peace. *Milton.*

DISTURBER. *f.* [from *disturb*.]

1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and public disorders. *Glanville.*

2. He that injures tranquility. *Shakspeare.*

To DISTURN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn off; to turn aside; not in use. *Daniel.*

DISVALUATION. *f.* [*dis* and *valuation*.] Disgrace; diminution of reputation. *Bacon.*

To DISVALUE. *v. a.* To undervalue. *G. of T.*

To DISVELOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, French.] To uncover.

DISUNION. *f.* [*dis* and *union*.]

1. Separation; disjunction. *Glanville.*

2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite*.]

1. To separate; to divide. *Pope.*

2. To part friends or allies.

To DISUNITE. *v. n.* To fall asunder; to become separate. *South.*

DISUNITY. *f.* [*dis* and *unity*.] A state of actual separation. *More.*

DISUSAGE. *f.* [*dis* and *usage*.] The gradual cessation of use or custom. *Hooker.*

DISUSE. *f.* [*dis* and *use*.]

1. Cessation of use; defectitude. *Addison.*

2. Cessation of custom. *Arbutnot.*

To DISUSE. *v. a.*

1. To cease to make use of. *Dryden.*

DIV

2. To disaccustom. *Dryden.*
To DISVOUCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To destroy the credit of; to contradict. *Shaksp.*
DISWITTED. *a.* [*dis* and *wit.*] Deprived of the wits; mad: not in use. *Drayton.*
DIT. *f.* [*diebt*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune: obsolete. *Spenser.*
DITATION. *f.* [*ditatus*, Lat.] The act of enriching. *Hall.*
DITCH. *f.* [*dice*, Saxon.]
 1. A trench cut out in the ground, usually between fields. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Any long narrow receptacle of water. *Bac.*
 3. The moat with which a fortress is surrounded. *Knolles.*
 4. *Ditch* is used, in composition, of any thing worthless, or thrown into ditches. *Sb.*
To DITCH. *v. a.* To make a ditch. *Swift.*
DITCH-DELIVERED. *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shakspere.*
DITCHER. *f.* One who digs ditches. *Swift.*
DITHYRAMBICK. *f.* [*dithyrambus*, Latin.]
 1. A song in honour of Bacchus.
 2. Any poem written with wildness.
DITHYRAMBICK. *a.* Wild; enthusiastick.
DITTA'NDER. *f.* Pepperwort.
DIT'TANY. *f.* [*dithamnus*.] An herb. *Mil.*
DIT'TIED. *a.* [from *ditty*.] Sung; adapted to music. *Milton.*
DIT'TY. *f.* [*diebt*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song. *Hooker.*
DIVAN. *f.* [an Arabick word.]
 1. The council of the oriental princes.
 2. Any council assembled. *Pope.*
To DIVARICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, L.] To be parted into two; to become bifid. *Woodw.*
To DIVARICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two. *Grew.*
DIVARICATION. *f.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.]
 1. Partition into two. *Ray.*
 2. Division of opinions. *Brown.*
To DIVÉ. *v. a.* [*dispan*, Saxon.]
 1. To sink voluntarily under water. *Dryden.*
 2. To go under water in search of any thing. *Raleigh.*
 3. To go deep into any question, doctrine, or science. *Blackmore.*
 4. To immerge into any business or condition. *Shakspere.*
 5. To depart from observation; to sink. *Sb.*
To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving. *Denb.*
To DIVE'LL. *v. a.* [*divello*, Latin.] To pull; to separate; to sever. *Brown.*
DIVER. *f.* [from *dive*.]
 1. One that sinks voluntarily under water. *Pope.*
 2. One that goes under water in search of treasure. *Woodward.*
 3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study. *Wotton.*
To DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point. *Newton.*
DIVERGENT. *a.* [from *divergens*, Latin.] Tending to various parts from one point.
DIVERS. *a.* [*diversus*, Lat.] Several; sundry; more than one: out of use. *Whitgift.*

DIV

- DIVERSE.** *a.* [*diversus*, Latin.]
 1. Different from another. *Daniel.*
 2. Different from itself; multiform. *B. Jon.*
 3. In different directions. *Pope.*
DIVERSIFICATION. *f.* [from *diversify*.]
 1. The act of changing forms or qualities. *Boyle.*
 2. Variation; variegation.
 3. Variety of forms; multiformity.
 4. Change; alteration. *Hale.*
To DIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [*diversifier*, French.]
 1. To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate. *Addison.*
 2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate. *Sidney.*
DIVERSION. *f.* [from *divert*.]
 1. The act of turning any thing off from its course. *Bacon.*
 2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency. *Denham.*
 3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Waller.*
 4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.
DIVERSITY. *f.* [*diversité*, Fr. *diversitas*, Lat.]
 1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Arb.*
 2. Variety. *Rogers.*
 3. Distinct being; not identity. *Locke.*
 4. Variegation. *Pope.*
DIVERSLY. *ad.* [from *diverse*.]
 1. In different ways; differently; variously. *Wotton.*
 2. In different directions. *Pope.*
To DIVER'T. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]
 1. To turn off from any direction or course. *Locke.*
 2. To draw forces to a different part. *Davies.*
 3. To withdraw the mind. *Philips.*
 4. To please; to exhilarate. *Swift.*
DIVER'TER. *f.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates. *Walton.*
To DIVERTISE. *v. a.* [*divertiser*, French.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden.*
DIVER'TISEMENT. *f.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. *Gou. of Tang.*
DIVER'TIVE. *a.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating. *Rogers.*
To DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [*devestir*, Fr.] To strip; to make naked; to denude. *Denham.*
DIVE'STURE. *f.* [from *divest*.] The act of putting off. *Boyle.*
DIVIDABLE. *a.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted: not used. *Shakspere.*
DIVIDANT. *a.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate: not in use. *Shakspere.*
To DIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]
 1. To part one whole into different pieces. *Dryden. Locke.*
 2. To separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between. *Dryden.*
 3. To disunite by discord. *Luke.*
 4. To deal out; to give in shares. *Locke.*
To DIVI'DE. *v. n.*
 1. To part; to sunder.
 2. To break friendship. *Shakspere.*

DIV

DIVIDEND. *f.* [from *divido*, Latin.]

1. A share; the part allotted in division. *Decay of Piety.*
2. [In arithmetick.] The number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVIDER. *f.* [from *divide*.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby.*
2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share. *Luke.*
3. A disuniter. *Swift.*
4. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL. *a.* [from *dividus*, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others. *Milton.*

DIVINATION. *f.* [from *divinatio*, Latin.]

1. Prediction or foretelling of future things.
2. Conjectural preface or prediction. *Shak.*

DIVINE. *a.* [from *divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. *Hooker.*
3. Excellent in a supreme degree. *Davies.*
4. Prefageful; divining; prescient. *Milton.*

DIVINE. *f.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Bacon.*
2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian. *Denham.*

To DIVINE. *v. a.* [from *divino*, Lat.] To foretel; to foreknow; to preface. *Shakspeare.*

To DIVINE. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication. *Shakspeare.*
2. To feel prefaces. *Shakspeare.*
3. To conjecture; to guess. *Grawville.*

DIVINELY. *ad.* [from *divine*.]

1. By the agency or influence of God. *Bentley.*
2. Excellently; in the supreme degree. *Milt.*
3. In a manner noting a deity. *Addison.*

DIVINENESS. *f.* [from *divine*.]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature. *Grew.*
2. Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shaksp.*

DIVINER. *f.* [from *divine*.]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means. *Brown.*
2. Conjecturer; guesser. *Locke.*

DIVINERESS. *f.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess; a woman professing divination. *Dry.*

DIVINITY. *f.* [from *divinité*, Fr. *divinitas*, Lat.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stillington.*
2. God; the Deity; the supreme Being; the Cause of causes.
3. False god. *Prior.*
4. Celestial being. *Cheyne.*
5. The science of divine things; theology. *Shakspeare.*

DIVISIBLE. *a.* [from *divisibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; separable. *Bentl.*

DIVISIBILITY. *f.* [from *divisibilité*, Fr.] The quality of admitting division or separation of parts. *Grawville.*

DIVISIBleness. *f.* Divisibility. *Boyle.*

DIZ

DIVISION. *f.* [from *divisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.
2. The state of being divided. *Eldras.*
3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.
4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing. *Addison.*
5. Disunion; discord; difference. *D. of Ple.*
6. One of the parts into which a discourse is distributed. *Locke.*
7. Space between the notes of music; just time. *Shakspeare.*
8. Distinction. *Exodus.*
9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.*
10. Subdivision; distinction of the general into species. *Shakspeare.*

DIVISOR. *f.* [from *divisor*, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE. *f.* [from *divorce*, French.]

1. The legal separation of husband and wife. *Dryden.*
2. Separation; disunion. *King Charles.*
3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.
4. The cause of any real separation. *Shak.*

To DIVORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.
2. To force asunder; to separate by violence. *Wallier.*
3. To separate from another. *Hooker.*
4. To take away; to put away. *Shakspeare.*

DIVORCEMENT. *f.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of marriage. *Deuteronomy.*

DIVORCER. *f.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation. *Drummond.*

DIURETICK. *a.* [from *diureticus*.] Having the power to provoke urine. *Arbuthnot.*

DIURNAL. *a.* [from *diurnus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day. *Brown.*
2. Constituting the day. *Prior.*
3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian. *Milton.*

DIURNAL. *f.* [from *diurnal*, French.] A journal, a day book.

DIURNALLY. *ad.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day. *Tatler.*

DIUTURNITY. *f.* [from *diuturnitas*, Latin.] Length of duration. *Brown.*

To DIVULGE. *v. a.* [from *divulgo*, Latin.]

1. To publish; to make publick. *Hooker.*
2. To proclaim. *Milton.*

DIVULGER. *f.* [from *divulge*.] A publisher, one that exposes to publick view. *K. Char.*

DIVULSION. *f.* [from *divulsio*, Latin.] The act of plucking away. *Brown.*

To DIZEN. *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To dress; to deck; a low word. *Swift.*

DIZZARD. *f.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool.

DIZZINESS. *f.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddiness; whirl in the head. *Grawville.*

DIZZY. *a.* [from *dizig*, Saxon.]

DOC

1. Giddy ; vertiginous. *Milton.*
2. Causing giddiness. *Shakspeare.*
3. Giddy ; thoughtless. *Milton.*
- To DI'ZZY. *v. a.* To whirl round ; to make giddy. *Shakspeare.*
- To DO. *v. a.* Thou dost, he doth or does ; preter. *did* ; part. pass. *done*. [Don, Saxon.]
1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.
2. To perform ; to achieve. *Collier.*
3. To execute ; to discharge. *Shakspeare.*
4. To cause ; obsolete. *Spenser.*
5. To transact. *Acts.*
6. To produce any effect to another. *Swift.*
7. To have recourse to ; to practise as the last effort. *Jeremiah.*
8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another. *Samuel.*
9. To exert ; to put forth. *Timothy.*
10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing ; to have business. *Rowe.*
11. To gain ; to effect by influence. *Bacon.*
12. To make any thing what it is not. *Shak.*
13. To finish ; to end. *Duppa.*
14. To conclude ; to settle. *Tillotson.*
15. To put. *Shakspeare.*
16. The phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow ; what use to make of ; what course to take ; how to employ ; which way to get rid of. *Tillotson.*
- To DO. *v. n.*
1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill. *Temple.*
2. To make an end ; to conclude. *Spectator.*
3. To cease to be concerned with ; to cease to care about. *Stillington.*
4. To fare ; to be with regard to sickness or health. *Shakspeare.*
5. To succeed ; to fulfil a purpose. *Collier.*
6. To Do is used for any verb, to save the repetition of the verb : as, *I shall come ; but if I do not, go away* ; that is, *if I come not*.
7. *Dois* a word of vehement command, or earnest request : as, *help me, do ; make haste, do*.
8. To Do is put before verbs sometimes expletively : as, *I do love, or, I love ; I did love, or, I loved*.
9. Sometimes emphatically : as, *I do hate him, but will not wrong him*.
10. Sometimes by way of opposition : as, *I did love him, but scorn him now*.
- DO'CIBLE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Tractable ; docile ; easy to be taught. *Milton.*
- DO'CIBLENESS. *f.* [from *docible*.] Teachableness ; docility. *Walton.*
- DO'CILE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Teachable ; easily instructed ; tractable. *Ellis.*
- DOCI'LITY. *f.* [*docilité*, Fr. *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptness to be taught ; readiness to learn. *Grew.*
- DOCK. *f.* [*docca*, Sax.] A plant ; a weed.
- DOCK. *f.*
1. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking. *Grew.*
2. The solid part of the tail.
- DOCK. *f.* [As some imagine of *doxylon*] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up. *Addison.*

DOE

- To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]
1. To cut off a tail.
 2. To cut any thing short. *Swift.*
 3. To cut off a reckoning.
 4. To lay the ship in a dock.
- DO'CKET. *f.* A direction tied upon goods ; a summary of a larger writing.
- DO'CTOR. *f.* [*doctor*, Latin.]
1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick.
 2. A man skilled in any profession. *Denham.*
 3. A physician ; one who undertakes the cure of diseases. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Any able or learned man. *Digby.*
- To DO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick ; to cure : a low word.
- DO'CTORAL. *a.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.
- DO'CTORALLY. *ad.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*
- DO'CTORSHIP. *f.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*
- DOCTRINAL. *a.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]
1. Containing doctrine. *South.*
 2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. *Hooker.*
- DOCTRINALLY. *ad.* In the form of doctrine ; positively. *Ray.*
- DO'CTRINE. *f.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]
1. The principles or positions of any sect or master ; that which is taught. *Atterbury.*
 2. The art of teaching. *Mark.*
- DO'CUMENT. *f.* [*documentum*, Latin.]
1. Precept ; instruction ; direction. *Watts.*
 2. Precept, in an ill sense ; a precept magisterially dogmatical. *Govern. of the Tong.*
- DO'DDER. *f.* [*dotteren*, to shoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*] A singular plant : when it first shoots from the seed, it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants ; but the capillaments soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant. It has no leaves. *Hill.*
- DO'DDERED. *a.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder. *Dryden.*
- DODE'CAGON. *f.* [*dodexa* and *gonia*.] A figure of twelve sides.
- DODECATEMO'RION. *f.* [*dodexa* and *metron*.] The twelfth part. *Creech.*
- To DODOE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dog*.]
1. To use craft ; to deal with tergiversation ; to play mean tricks ; to use low shifts. *Hall.*
 2. To shift place as another approaches. *Mil.*
 3. To play fast and loose ; to raise expectations and disappoint them. *Swift.*
- DO'DKIN. *f.* [*duyken*, Dutch.] A doytkin, or little doyt ; a low coin. *Lily.*
- DO'DMAN. *f.* The name of a fish. *Bacon.*
- DOE. *f.* [*da*, Saxon.] A she deer ; the female of a buck. *Bacon.*
- DOE. *f.* [from *to do*.] A feat ; what one has to do ; what one can perform. *Hudibras.*
- DO'ER. *f.* [from *to do*.]
1. One that does any thing good or bad. *Sou.*

DOG

2. Actor; agent. *Hooker.*
 3. Performer. *Sidney.*
 4. An active, or busy, or valiant person. *Knol.*
 5. One that habitually performs or practises. *Hooker.*
- DOES.** The third person from *do*, for *doth*.
- To DOFF.** *v. a.* [from *do off*.] *Milton. Dryden.*
1. To put off drefs.
 2. To itrip; to divest of any thing. *Craslow.*
 3. To put away; to get rid of. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To shift off; to delay. *Shakspeare.*
- DOG.** *f.* [*dogge*, Dutch.]
1. A domestic animal remarkably various in his species. *Locke.*
 2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dogdays. *Brown.*
 3. A reproachful name for a man. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To give or send to the Dogs; to throw away. To go to the Dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.
 5. It is used as the term for the male of several species: as, the dog fox, the dog otter.
- To DOG.** *v. a.* To hunt, as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably. *Herbert.*
- DOG-TEETH.** *f.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders. *Arbutnot.*
- DOG-TRICK.** *f.* An ill turn; surly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*
- DO'GBANE.** *f.* [*dog and bane*.] An herb.
- DO'GBERRY-TREE.** *f.* A kind of cherry.
- DO'GBRIAR.** *f.* [*dog and briar*.] That briar that bears the hip.
- DO'GCHEAP.** *a.* [*dog and cheap*.] Cheap as dogs meat. *Dryden.*
- DO'G DAYS.** *f.* [*dog and days*.] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome. *Clarend.*
- DOGE.** *f.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addison.*
- DO'GFISH.** *f.* A shark. *Woodward.*
- DO'GFLY.** *f.* A voracious biting fly. *Chap.*
- DO'GGED.** *a.* [from *dog*.] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy. *Hudibras.*
- DO'GGEDLY.** *ad.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly.
- DO'GGEDNESS.** *f.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; fullness; moroseness.
- DO'GGER.** *f.* A small ship with one mast.
- DO'GGEREL.** *a.* [from *dog*.] Vile; despicable; mean: used of verses. *Dryden.*
- DO'GGEREL.** *f.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses. *Swift.*
- DO'GGISH.** *a.* [from *dog*.] Curriish; brutal.
- DO'GHEARTED.** *a.* [*dog and heart*.] Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shakspeare.*
- DO'GHOLE.** *f.* [*dog and hole*.] A vile hole; a mean habitation. *Pope.*
- DO'GKENNEL.** *f.* [*dog and kennel*.] A little hut or house for dogs. *Tatler.*
- DO'GLOUSE.** *f.* [*dog and louse*.] An insect that harbours on dogs.
- DO'GMA.** *f.* [Latin.] Established principle; doctrinal notion. *Dryden.*
- DOGMATICAL.** } *a.* [from *dogma*.] Au-
- DOGMATICK.** } thoritative; magisterial; positive. *Boyle.*

DOL

- DOGMAT'ICALLY.** *ad.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magisterially; positively. *South.*
- DOGMAT'ICALNESS.** *f.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magisterialness; mock authority.
- DO'GMATIST.** *f.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a positive assertor; a bold advancer of principles. *Watts.*
- To DO'GMATIZE.** *v. n.* [from *dogma*.] To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially. *Blackmore.*
- DOGMAT'IZER.** *f.* [from *dogmatize*.] An assertor; a magisterial teacher. *Hammond.*
- DO'GROSE.** *f.* [*dog and rose*.] The flower of the hip. *Derham.*
- DO'GSLEEP.** *f.* [*dog and sleep*.] Pretended sleep. *Addison.*
- DO'GSMEAT.** *f.* [*dog and meat*.] Refuse; vile stuff. *Dryden.*
- DO'GSTAR.** *f.* [*dog and star*.] The star which gives name to the dogdays. *Addison.*
- DO'GSTOOTH.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- DO'GTROT.** *f.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*
- DOGWEA'RY.** *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakspeare.*
- DO'GWOOD.** *f.* *Cornelian-cherry.*
- DO'ILY.** *f.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker. *Congreve.*
- DO'INGS.** *f.* [from *to do*.]
1. Things done; events; transactions. *Shak.*
 2. Feats; actions. *Milton.*
 3. Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.*
 4. Conduct; dispensation. *Hooker.*
 5. Stir; bustle; tumult. *Hooker.*
 6. Festivity; merriment: as, gay doings.
- DOIT.** *f.* [*duyt*, Dutch] A small piece of money. *Shakspeare.*
- DOLE.** *f.* [from *deal*, *dælan*, Saxon.]
1. The act of distribution or dealing. *Cleavel.*
 2. Any thing dealt out or distributed. *Hudib.*
 3. Provisions or money distributed in charity. *Dryden.*
 4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*
 5. [from *dolor*, Lat.] Grief; sorrow. *Shak.*
- To DOLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute.
- DO'LEFUL.** *a.* [*dole and full*.]
1. Sorrowful; expressing grief. *South.*
 2. Melancholy; feeling grief. *Sidney.*
 3. Dismal; impressing sorrow. *Hooker.*
- DO'LEFULLY.** *ad.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.
- DO'LEFULNESS.** *f.*
1. Sorrow; melancholy.
 2. Querulousness.
 3. Dismalness.
- DO'LESOME.** *a.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful. *Pope.*
- DO'LESOMELY.** *ad.* In a doleful manner.
- DO'LESOMENESS.** *f.* Gloom; melancholy.
- DOLL.** *f.* A little girl's puppet or baby.
- DO'LLAR.** *f.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.
- DOLOR'IFICK.** *a.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] That causes grief or pain. *Ray.*

DON

- DO'LOROUS.** *a.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]
 1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal. *Milton.*
 2. Painful. *More.*
- DO'LOUR.** *f.* [*dolor*, Latin.]
 1. Grief; sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Lamentation; complaint. *Sidney.*
 3. Pain; pang. *Bacon.*
- DO'LPHIN.** *f.* [*delphin*, Latin.] The name of a fish. *Peacbam.*
- DOLT.** *f.* [*dol*, Teutonic.] A heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead. *Shakspeare.*
- DO'LTISH.** *a.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; dull; blockish. *Sidney.*
- DO'MABLE.** *a.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable.
- DOMA'IN.** *f.* [*domaine*, French.]
 1. Dominion; empire. *Milton.*
 2. Possession; estate. *Dryden.*
- DO'ME.** *f.* [*dome*, French.]
 1. A building; a house; a fabrick. *Prior.*
 2. A hemispherical arch; a cupola.
- DO'MESTICAL.** } *a.* [*domesticus*, Latin.]
DO'MESTICK. }
1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick. *Hooker.*
 2. Private; done at home; not open. *Hooker.*
 3. Inhabiting the house; not wild. *Addison.*
 4. Not foreign; intestine. *Shakspeare.*
- To DO'MESTICATE.** *v. a.* [from *domestick*.]
 To make domestick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clarissa.*
- DO'MESTICK.** *f.* One kept in the same house. *South.*
- To DO'MIFY.** *v. a.* [*domifico*, Lat.] To tame.
- DO'MINANT.** *a.* [*dominans*, Lat.] Predominant; presiding; ascendant.
- To DO'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the rest. *Dryd.*
- DOMINA'TION.** *f.* [*dominatio*, Latin.]
 1. Power; dominion. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Tyranny; insolent authority. *Arbutnot.*
 3. One highly exalted in power: used of angelick beings. *Milton.*
- DO'MINATIVE.** *a.* [from *dominate*.] Imperious; insolent.
- DOMINATOR.** *f.* [Latin.] The presiding power. or influence *Camden.*
- To DOMINE'ER.** *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster; to act without control. *Prior.*
- DOM'INICAL.** *a.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That notes the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.*
- DOMI'NION.** *f.* [*dominium*, Latin.]
 1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Mil.*
 2. Power; right of possession or use, without being accountable. *Locke.*
 3. Territory; region; district. *Davies.*
 4. Predominance; ascendant. *Dryden.*
 5. An order of angels. *Colossians.*
- DON.** *f.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spanish title for a gentleman; as, *Don Quixote*.
- To DON.** *v. a.* [*To do on*.] To put on; to invest with: the contrary to *deff*. *Fairfax.*
- DO'NARY.** *f.* [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to sacred uses.
- DONA'TION.** *f.* [*donatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of giving any thing. *South.*

DOR

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred. *Raleigh.*
- DO'NATIVE.** *f.* [*donatif*, French.]
 1. A gift; a largess; a present. *Hooker.*
 2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man. *Cowell.*
- DONE.** The part. pass. of *To do*.
- DONE.** *interject.* The word by which a wager is concluded. *Cleaveland.*
- DO'NJON.** *f.* [now *dungeon*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept. *Chaucer.*
- DO'NOR.** *f.* [from *dono*, Latin.] A giver; a bestower. *Atterbury.*
- DO'NSHIP.** *f.* [from *don*.] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight. *Hudibras.*
- DO'ODLE.** *f.* A trifler; an idler.
- To DOOM.** *v. a.* [*doeman*, Saxon.]
 1. To judge. *Milton.*
 2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence. *Smith.*
 3. To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dry.*
 4. To command judicially or authoritatively. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority. *Dryden.*
- DOOM.** *f.* [*dom*, Saxon.]
 1. Judicial sentence; judgment. *Milton.*
 2. The great and final judgment. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Condemnation. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Determination declared. *Shakspeare.*
 5. The state to which one is destined. *Dryden.*
 6. Ruin; destruction. *Pope.*
- DO'OMSDAY.** *f.* [*doom* and *day*.]
 1. The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day. *Brown.*
 2. The day of sentence or condemnation. *Sh.*
- DO'OMSDAY-BOOK.** *f.* A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered. *Cam.*
- DOOR.** *f.* [*door*, *dope*, Saxon.]
 1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Denbam.*
 2. In familiar language, a house. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Entrance; portal. *Dryden.*
 4. Passage; means of approach. *Hammond.*
 5. *Out of Door*, or *Doors*. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away. *Locke.*
 6. *At the Door of any one*. Imputable; chargeable upon him. *Dryden.*
 7. *Next Door to*. Approaching to; near to; bordering upon. *L'Estrange.*
- DO'ORCASE.** *f.* [*door* and *case*.] The frame in which the door is enclosed. *Moxon.*
- DO'ORKEEPER.** *f.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house. *Taylor.*
- DO'QUET.** *f.* A paper containing a warrant. *Ba.*
- DO'RMANT.** *a.* [*dormant*, French.]
 1. Sleeping. *Congreve.*
 2. In a sleeping posture. *Brown.*
 3. Private; not publick. *Bacon.*
 4. Concealed; not divulged. *Swift.*
 5. Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleaveland.*
- DO'RMITORY.** *f.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]
 1. A place to sleep in; a room with many beds. *Mortimer.*

DOT

2. A burial place. *Ayliffe.*
DO'RMUSE. *f.* [*dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep. *Ben Jonson.*
DORN. *f.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] A fish; the thornback. *Carew.*
DO'RNICK. *f.* [of *Deornick*, in *Flanders*, where first made.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.
To DORR. *v. a.* [*tor*, stupid, Teutonic.] To deafen or stupify with noise. *Skinner.*
DORR. *f.* A kind of flying insect; the hedge-chaffer. *Crew.*
DO'RSEL. } *f.* [from *dorsum*, the back.] A
DO'RSER. } pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side of a beast of burden.
DORSI'FEROUS. } *a.* [*dorsum* and *fero*, or
DORSI'PAROUS. } *pario*, Latin.] Having the property of bearing, or bringing forth, on the back: used of plants that have the seed on the back of their leaves, as fern.
DO'RTURE. *f.* [from *dormiture*; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in. *Bacon.*
DOSE. *f.* [*dosus*.]
 1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*
 2. Any thing nauseous. *Scrub.*
 3. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. *Hudibras.*
 4. Quantity. *Grawville.*
To DOSE. *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease. *Derham.*
DO'SSIL. *f.* [from *dorsel*.] A pledget; a lump of lint to be laid on a sore. *Wifeman.*
DOST. The second person of *do*.
DOT. *f.* [from *jot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.
To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.
DO'TAGE. *f.* [from *dote*.]
 1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness. *Davies. Suckling.*
 2. Excessive fondness. *Dryden.*
DO'TAL. *a.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman. *Gartb.*
DO'TARD. *f.* [from *dote*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects. *Spenser.*
DOTA'TION. *f.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion.
To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch.]
 1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious. *Jeremiah.*
 2. To be in love to extremity. *Sidney.*
 3. **To DOTE upon.** To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess. *Burnet.*
DO'TER. *f.* [from *dote*.]
 1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard. *Burton.*
 2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love. *Boyle.*
DO'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *doting*.] Fondly. *Dry.*
DO'TTARD. *f.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*
DO'TTEREL. *f.* The name of a bird that mimicks gestures. *Bacon.*

DOU

- DO'UBLE.** *a.* [*double*, French.]
 1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs. *Ecclus.*
 2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. *Ben Jonson.*
 3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel. *Bacon.*
 4. Twofold; of two kinds. *Dryden.*
 5. Two in number. *Davies.*
 6. Having twice the effect or influence. *Shak.*
 7. Deceitful; acting two parts. *Shakspeare.*
DO'UBLE PLEA. *f.* That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowell.*
DO'UBLE. *ad.* Twice over. *Bacon.*
DO'UBLE-BITING. *a.* Biting or cutting on either side. *Dryden.*
DO'UBLE-BUTTONED. *a.* Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*
DO'UBLE-DEALER. *f.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who says one thing and thinks another. *L'Estrange.*
DO'UBLE-DEALING. *f.* Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope.*
To DO'UBLE-DIE. *v. a.* To die twice over.
DO'UBLE-HEADED. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*
To DO'UBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* To shoot the lock twice. *Tatler.*
DO'UBLE-MINDED. *a.* Unsettled; undetermined. *James.*
DO'UBLE-SHINING. *a.* Shining with double lustre. *Sidney.*
DO'UBLE-TONGUED. *a.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing. *Dryd.*
To DO'UBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden.*
 3. To repeat; to add. *Dryden.*
 4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel. *Exodus.*
 5. To fold. *Prior.*
 6. To pass round a headland. *Knolles.*
To DO'UBLE. *v. n.*
 1. To increase to twice the quantity. *Burnet.*
 2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play. *Dryden.*
 3. To turn back, or wind in running. *Bacon.*
 4. To play tricks; to use sleights.
DO'UBLE. *f.*
 1. Twice the quantity or number. *Graunt.*
 2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common strength. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A turn used to escape pursuit. *Blackmore.*
 4. A trick; a shift; an artifice. *Addison.*
DO'UBLENESS. *f.* [from *double*.] The state of being double. *Shakspeare.*
DO'UBLER. *f.* He that doubles any thing.
DO'UBLET. *f.* [from *double*.]
 1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. *Hudibras.*
 2. Two; a pair. *Grew.*
DOUBLO'N. *f.* [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOU

DOUBLY. *ad.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter*, French.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty. *Tillot.*

2. To question any event, fearing the worst. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fear; to be apprehensive of ill. *Baker.*

4. To suspect; to have suspicion. *Daniel.*

5. To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

2. To think endangered. *Milton.*

3. To fear; to suspect. *Bacon.*

4. To distrust; to hold suspected. *Pope.*

DOUBT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense. *South.*

2. Question; point unsettled. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution. *Shaksf.*

4. Uncertainty of condition. *Deuteronomy.*

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill. *Galatians.*

6. Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.*

DOUBTER. *f.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

DOUBTFUL. *a.* [*doubt* and *full*.]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion. *Shaksf.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.

3. Obscure; questionable; uncertain. *Dryd.*

4. Hazardous; of uncertain event. *Milton.*

5. Not secure; not without suspicion. *Hooker.*

6. Not confident; not without fear. *Milton.*

7. Partaking different qualities. *Milton.*

DOUBTFULLY. *ad.*

1. Dubiously; irresolutely.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning. *Spenser.*

DOUBTFULNESS. *f.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Doubtfulness; suspense; inability of opinion. *Watts.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locke.*

3. Hazard; uncertainty of event.

DOUBTINGLY. *ad.* [from *doubt*.] In a doubting manner; dubiously. *Bacon.*

DOUBTLESS. *a.* [from *doubt*.] Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger. *Shak.*

DOUBTLESS. *ad.* Without doubt; unquestionably. *Woodward.*

DOUCE'T. *f.* [*doucet*, Fr.] A custard. *Skin.*

DO'UCKER. *f.* A bird that dips in the water.

DOVE. *f.* [*duvo*, old Teutonic.]

1. A wild pigeon. *Pope.*

2. A pigeon. *Shakspeare.*

DO'VECOT. *f.* [*dove* and *cot*.] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shak.*

DO'VEHOUSE. *f.* [*dove* and *house*.] A house for pigeons. *Dryden.*

DO'VETAIL. *f.* [*dove* and *tail*.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

DOUGH. *f.* [*dah*, Saxon.]

1. The paste of bread yet unbaked. *Dryden.*

2. My cake is DOUGH. My affair has miscarried. *Shakspeare.*

DOUGHBAKED. *a.* [*dough* and *baked*.] Unfinished; not hardened to perfection. *Donn.*

DO'UGHTY. *a.* [*dohrig*, Saxon.] Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. *Spenser.*

DOW

DO'UGHY. *a.* [from *dough*.] Unsound; soft; unhardened. *Shakspeare.*

To DOUSE. *v. a.* [*dous*, Fr.] To put over head suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudibras.*

DO'WAGER. *f.* [*douairiere*, French.]

1. A widow with a jointure. *Shakspeare.*

2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands. *Shakspeare.*

DO'WDY. *f.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shakspeare.*

DO'WER. } *f.* [*douaire*, French.]

DO'WERY. } 1. That which the wife brings to her husband in marriage. *Pope.*

2. That which the widow possesses. *Bacon.*

3. The gifts of a husband for a wife. *Genesis.*

4. Endowment; gift. *Davies.*

DO'WERED. *a.* [from *dower*.] Portioned; supplied with a portion. *Shakspeare.*

DO'WERLESS. *a.* [from *dower*.] Wanting a fortune; unportioned. *Shakspeare.*

DO'WLAS. *f.* A coarse kind of linen. *Shak.*

DOWN. *f.* [*doun*, Danish.]

1. Soft feathers. *Wotton.*

2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies. *South.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair. *Prior.*

4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seed. *Bacon.*

DOWN. *f.* [*dun*, Saxon.] A large open plain; a flat on the top of a hill. *Pope.*

DOWN. *prep.* [*aduna*, Saxon.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower. *Shakspeare.*

2. Toward the mouth of a river. *Kneller.*

DOWN. *ad.* Not up.

1. On the ground. *Milton.*

2. Tending toward the ground.

3. From former to latter times.

4. Out of sight; below the horizon. *Shaksf.*

5. To a total subjection. *Arbutnot.*

6. Into disgrace. *South.*

DOWN. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to destruction or demolition. *Dryden.*

2. A contemptuous threat. *Shakspeare.*

DOWN. [*To go*.] To be digested; to be received. *Locke.*

To DOWN. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*

DO'WNCAST. *a.* [*down* and *cast*.] Bent down; directed to the ground. *Addison.*

DO'WNFAL. *f.* [*down* and *fall*.]

1. Ruin; fall from rank or state. *South.*

2. A body of things falling. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction of fabrics. *Dryden.*

DO'WNFALLEN. *part. a.* [*down* and *fall*.] Ruined; fallen. *Carew.*

DO'WNGYRED. *a.* [*down* and *gyre*.] Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakspeare.*

DO'WNHILL. *f.* Declivity; descent. *Dryd.*

DO'WNHILL. *a.* Declivous; descending. *Con.*

DO'WNLOOKED. *a.* [*down* and *look*.] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; sullen; melancholy. *Dryden.*

DRA

DO'WNLYING. *a.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DO'WNRIGHT. *ad.* [*down* and *right.*]

1. Straight or right down. *Hudibras.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony. *Shak.*

3. Completely; without stopping short. *Arb.*

DO'WNRIGHT. *a.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised. *Rog.*

2. Directly tending to the point. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Unceremonious; honestly furly. *Addison.*

4. Plain; without palliation. *Brown.*

DO'WNSITTING. *f.* [*down* and *sit.*] Rest; repose; the act of sitting down. *Psalms.*

DO'WNWARD. } *ad.* [*dunepeard*, Saxon.]

DO'WNWARDS. }

1. Toward the centre. *Newton.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower. *Milton.*

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent. *Shakspeare.*

DO'WNWARD. *a.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending toward the centre; tending to the ground. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending. *Dryden.*

3. Depressed; dejected. *Sidney.*

DO'WNY. *a.* [*from down.*]

1. Covered with down or nap. *Shakspeare.*

2. Made of down or soft feathers. *Dryden.*

3. Soft; tender; soothing. *Crashaw.*

DO'WRE. } *f.* [*douaire*, French. It ought

DO'WRY. } to be written *dower.*]

1. A portion given with a wife. *Sidney.*

2. A reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.*

DOKO'LOGY. *f.* [*δοξα* and *λογος.*] A form

of giving glory to God. *Stillington.*

DO'XY. *f.* A whore; a loose wench. *Shak.*

TO DOZE. *v. n.* [*doey*, Sax. *daes*, Dut.]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly. *L'Esrange.*

2. To be half asleep. *Pope.*

TO DOZE. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull. *Claren.*

DO'ZEN. *f.* [*douzaine*, French.] The number

of twelve. *Raleigh.*

DO'ZINESS. *f.* Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Locke.*

DO'ZY. *a.* [*from doze.*] Sleepy; drowsy;

sluggish. *Dryden.*

DRA'B. *f.* [*dnabbe*, Saxon, lees.] A whore;

a strumpet. *Pope.*

DRA'CHM. *f.* [*drachma*, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin. *Shakspeare.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRA'UNCULUS. *f.* [Latin.] A worm bred

in the hot countries, which grows to many

yards length between the skin and the flesh.

DRAFF. *f.* [*dnop*, Saxon; *dras*, Dutch.]

Refuse; lees; dregs. *Ben Jonson.*

DRA'FFY. *a.* [*from dras*] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT. *a.* [*corrupt for draught.*] Employed

to draw, as oxen. *Shakspeare.*

TO DRAG. *v. a.* [*dnagan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force. *Sw.*

2. To draw any thing burdensome. *Smith.*

3. To draw contemptuously along. *Stilling.*

4. To pull about with violence. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*

TO DRAG. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or

grate upon the ground. *Moxon.*

DRAG. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

DRA

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Rogers.*

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand. *Moxon.*

TO DRAGGLE. *v. a.* [*from drag.*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay.*

TO DRAGGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GNET. *f.* [*drag* and *net.*] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *May.*

DRA'GON. *f.* [*draco*, Lat. *dragon*, Fr.]

1. A kind of winged serpent. *Rowe.*

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON. *f.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *f.* A little dragon. *Spenser.*

DRA'GONFLY. *f.* A fierce stinging fly. *Bac.*

DRA'GONISH. *a.* [*from dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon. *Shakspeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE. *a.* Furious; fiery. *Shaks.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *f.* A resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. *Hill.*

DRA'GONSHEAD. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GONTREE. *f.* A species of palm. *Mill.*

DRA'GON. *f.* [*from dragen*, Ger. to carry.]

A kind of soldier that serves indifferently

either on foot or horseback. *Tatler.*

TO DRAGO'N. *v. a.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. *Prior.*

TO DRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually. *Bacon.*

2. To empty, by drawing gradually away what it contains. *Roscommon.*

3. To make quite dry. *Swift.*

DRAIN. *f.* [*from the verb.*] The channel

through which liquors are gradually drawn;

a watercourse; a sink. *Mortimer.*

DRAKE. *f.* [*of uncertain etymology.*]

1. The male of the duck. *Mortimer.*

2. A small piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*

DRAM. *f.* [*from drachm.*]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce. *Bac.*

2. A small quantity. *Dryden.*

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once. *Swift.*

4. Spirit; distilled liquor. *Pope.*

TO DRAM. *v. n.* To drink distilled spirits.

DRA'MA. *f.* [*δραμα.*] A poem accommodated

to action; a poem in which the action is not

related, but represented. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*from drama.*] Re-

DRAMA'TICK. } presented by action; not

narrative. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *ad.* Representatively;

by representation. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST. *f.* [*from drama.*] The

author of dramatick compositions. *Burnet.*

DRANK. The preterit of *drink.*

TO DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, French.] To make

cloth. *Bacon.*

DRA'PER. *f.* [*from drap.*] One who sells cloth.

DRA'PERY. *f.* [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth;

woollen manufacture. *Bacon.*

DRA

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool. *Arbutnot.*
3. The dress of a picture or statue. *Prior.*
- DRA'PET.** *f.* [from *drape*.] Cloth; coverlet: not in use. *Spenser.*
- DRA'STICK.** *a.* [*dragastis*.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious. *Quincy.*
- DRAVE.** The preterit of *drive*.
- DRAUGH.** *f.* [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill. *Shakspeare.*
- DRAUGHT.** *f.* [from *draw*.]
1. The act of drinking. *Swift.*
2. A quantity of liquor drank at once. *Boyle.*
3. Liquor drank at pleasure. *Milton.*
4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages. *Temple.*
5. The quality of being drawn. *Mortimer.*
6. Representation by picture. *Dryden.*
7. Delineation; sketch; outline. *Locke.*
8. A picture drawn. *South.*
9. The act of sweeping with a net. *Hale.*
10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net. *L'Estrange.*
11. The act of shooting with a bow. *Camden.*
12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design. *Spenser.*
13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment. *Addison.*
14. A sink; a drain. *Mattberw.*
15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water. *Dryden.*
16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play resembling chess.
- DRAUGHTHOUSE.** *f.* [*draught* and *house*.] A house in which filth is deposited. *Kings.*
- To DRAW.** *v. a.* preter. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*. [*drag*, Saxon.]
1. To pull along; not to carry. *Samuel.*
2. To pull forcibly; to pluck. *Atterbury.*
3. To bring by violence; to drag. *James.*
4. To raise out of a deep place. *Jeremiab.*
5. To suck. *Ecclus.*
6. To attract; to call toward itself. *Suckling.*
7. To draw as the magnet does. *Dryden.*
8. To inhale. *Addison.*
9. To take from any thing containing or holding. *Chronicles.*
10. To take off the spit or broacher. *Dry.*
11. To take from a cask. *Shakspeare.*
12. To pull a sword from the sheath. *Dryd.*
13. To let out any liquid. *Wifeman.*
14. To take bread out of the oven. *Mortimer.*
15. To uncloset or slide back curtains. *Dry.*
16. To close or spread curtains. *Sidney.*
17. To extract. *Cheyne.*
18. To procure, as an agent cause. *Locke.*
19. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cause. *Tillotson.*
20. To convey secretly or gradually. *Raleigh.*
21. To protract; to lengthen; to spin. *Felton.*
22. To utter lingeringly. *Dryden.*
23. To represent by picture. *Waller.*
24. To form a representative image. *Dryden.*
25. To derive, as from some original. *Tem.*
26. To deduce, as from postulates. *Temple.*
27. To imply. *Locke.*
28. To allure; to entice. *Psalms.*

DRA

29. To lead, as a motive. *Dryden.*
30. To persuade to follow. *Shakspeare.*
31. To induce; to persuade. *Davies.*
32. To win; to gain. *Shakspeare.*
33. To receive; to take up. *Shakspeare.*
34. To extort; to force. *Addison.*
35. To wrest; to distort. *Whitgift.*
36. To compose; to form in writing. *Pope.*
37. To withdraw from judicial notice. *Shak.*
38. To eviscerate; to embowel. *King.*
39. *To DRAW in.* To apply to any purpose by distortion or violence. *Locke.*
40. *To DRAW in.* To contract; to pull back. *Gay.*
41. *To DRAW in.* To inveigle; to entice. *Hud.*
42. *To DRAW off.* To extract by distillation. *Addison.*
43. *To DRAW off.* To drain out by a vent. *Mortimer.*
44. *To DRAW off.* To withdraw; to abstract. *Addison.*
45. *To DRAW on.* To occasion; to invite. *Hayward.*
46. *To DRAW on.* To cause; to bring by degrees. *Boyle.*
47. *To DRAW over.* To raise in a still. *Boyle.*
48. *To DRAW over.* To persuade to revolt; to induce to change a party. *Addison.*
49. *To DRAW out.* To protract; to lengthen. *Shakspeare.*
50. *To DRAW out.* To beat out, as is done to hot iron. *Moxon.*
51. *To DRAW out.* To extract; to pump out by insinuation. *Sidney.*
52. *To DRAW out.* To induce by motive. *Hos.*
53. *To DRAW out.* To call to action. *Dryden.*
54. *To DRAW out.* To range in battle. *Coll.*
55. *To DRAW up.* To form in order of battle. *Clarendon.*
56. *To DRAW up.* To form in writing. *Swift.*
- To DRAW.** *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of a beast of draught. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To act as a weight. *Addison.*
3. To contract; to shrink. *Bacon.*
4. To advance; to move. *Milton.*
5. To come together. *Blackmore.*
6. To draw a sword. *Shakspeare.*
7. To practise the art of delineation. *Locke.*
8. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot. *Dryden.*
9. To make a fore run by attraction.
10. *To DRAW off.* To retire; to retreat. *Cal.*
11. *To DRAW on.* To advance; to approach. *Dryden.*
12. *To DRAW up.* To form troops into regular order. *Clarendon.*
- DRAW.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.
- DRA'WBACK.** *f.* [*draw* and *back*.] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason. *Swift.*
- DRA'WBRIDGE.** *f.* [*draw* and *bridge*.] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure. *Carew.*

DRE

DRA'WER. *f.* [from *draw*.]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well. *Deuteronomy.*
2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask. *Ben Jonson.*
3. That which has the power of attraction. *Swift.*

4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure. *Locke.*
5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's drels. *Locke.*

DRA'WING. *f.* [from *draw*.] Delineation; representation. *Pope.*

DRA'WINGROOM. *f.* [from *draw* and *room*.]
1. The room in which company assembles at court. *Pope.*

2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN. [participle from *draw*.]

1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake. *Addison.*
2. With a sword drawn. *Shakspeare.*
3. Open; put aside, or unclosed. *Dryden.*
4. Eviscerated. *Shakspeare.*
5. Induced as from some motive. *Spenser.*

DRA'WELL. *f.* [from *draw* and *well*.] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. *Grew.*

To DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *draw*.] To utter any thing in a slow, driveling way. *Pope.*

DRA'Y. } *f.* [from *drag*, Sax.] The car on
DRA'YCART. } which beer is carried. *Gay.*

DRA'YHORSE. *f.* A horse which draws a dray. *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN. *f.* One that attends a dray or cart. *South.*

DRA'ZEL. *f.* [from *droesse*, French.] A low, mean, worthless wench. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. *f.* [from *dræd*, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright; horreur. *Tillot.*
2. Habitual fear; awe. *Genesis.*
3. The person or thing feared. *Prior.*

DREAD. *a.* [from *dræd*, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful. *Milton.*
2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree. *Milton.*

To DREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an excessive degree. *Wake.*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear. *Deuteronomy.*

DREA'DER. *f.* One that lives in fear. *Swift.*

DRE'ADFUL. *a.* [from *dread* and *full*.]

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable. *Granv.*
2. Awful; venerable. *Genesis.*

DRE'ADFULLY. *ad.* Terribly; frightfully.

DRE'ADFULNESS. *f.* Terribleness; frightfulness. *Hakewill.*

DRE'ADLESNESS. *f.* Fearfulness; intrepidity; undauntedness. *Sidney.*

DRE'ADLESS. *a.* [from *dread*.] Fearless; unafrighted; intrepid. *Spenser.*

DREAM. *f.* [from *droom*, Dutch.]

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man. *Dryden.*
2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit. *Shakspeare.*

To DREAM. *v. z.* [from the noun.]

1. To have the representation of something in sleep. *Tatler.*

DRE

2. To think; to imagine. *Buynet.*

3. To think idly. *Smith.*

4. To be sluggish; to idle. *Dryden.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To see in a dream. *Dryd.*

DRE'AMER. *f.* [from *dream*.]

1. One who has dreams. *Locke.*
2. An idle fanciful man; a visionary. *Shak.*
3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination. *Prior.*

4. A sluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMLESS. *a.* Free from dreams. *Camden.*

DREAR. *a.* [from *dreapig*, Saxon, dreary.] Mournful; dismal; sorrowful. *Milton.*

DRE'ARIHEAD. *f.* Horreur; dismallness. *Sp.*

DRE'ARIMENT. *f.* [from *dreary*.] Obsolete.

1. Sorrow; dismallness; melancholy. *Spenser.*
2. Horreur; dread; terrour.

DRE'ARY. *a.* [from *dreapig*, Saxon.]

1. Sorrowful; distressful. *Spenser.*
2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid. *Prior.*

DREDGE. *f.* A kind of net. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* To catch with a net. *Car.*

DRE'DGER. *f.* One who fishes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS. *f.* [from *dreggy*.] Fulness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *a.* [from *dregs*.] Foul with lees; feculent. *Harvey.*

DRE'GGY. *a.* [from *dregs*.] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; muddy; feculent. *Boyle.*

DREGS. *f.* [from *dræsten*, Saxon.]

1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence. *Sandys.*

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted. *Bacon.*

3. Dross; sweepings; refuse. *Rogers.*

To DREIN. *v. n.* To empty; to drain. *Southern.*

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [from *drænca*, Saxon.]

1. To wash; to soak; to steep. *Milton.*
2. To saturate with drink or moisture. *Shak.*
3. To physick by violence. *Mortimer.*

DRENCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a swill. *Milton.*
2. Physick for a brute. *Shakspeare.*
3. Physick that must be given by violence. *K. Chayles.*

4. A channel of water.

DREN'CHER. *f.* [from *drench*.]

1. One that dips or steeps any thing.
2. One that gives physick by force.

DRENT. participle. Drenched. *Spenser.*

To DRESS. *v. a.* [from *dresser*, French.]

1. To clothe; to invest with clothes. *Dryd.*
2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. *Taylor.*
3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish. *Clarendon.*
4. To cover a wound with medicaments. *Wiseman.*

5. To curry; to rub a horse. *Taylor.*

6. To rectify; to adjust. *Milton.*

7. To prepare for any purpose. *Mortimer.*

8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use. *Mortimer.*

9. To prepare victuals for the table. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit. *Gov. of Tongue.*
2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. *Clarendon.*
3. The skill of adjusting drels. *Pope.*

DRI

DRESSER. *f.* [from *dress*.]

1. One employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the person of another. *Dryden.*
2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing. *Luke.*
3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest or prepared for the table. *Swift.*

DRESSING. *f.* [from *dress*.] The application made to a sore. *Wise man.*

DRESSINGROOM. *f.* The room in which clothes are put on. *Swift.*

DREST. *part.* [from *dress*.]

To DRIB. *v. a.* To drop; to cut off. *Dryden.*

To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [from *drip*.]

1. To fall in drops. *Woodward.*
2. To fall weakly and slowly. *Shakspeare.*
3. To slaver as a child or idiot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*

DRI'BLET. *f.* [from *dribble*.] A small sum; odd money in a sum. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *f.* [from *drive*.]

1. Force impellent; impulse. *South.*
2. Violence; course. *Spenser.*
3. Any thing driven at random. *Dryden.*
4. Any thing driven or born along in a body. *Pope.*
5. A storm; a shower. *Shakspeare.*
6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.
7. Tendency, or aim of action. *Daniel.*
8. Scope of a discourse. *Tillotson.*

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along. *Ellis.*
2. To throw together on heaps. *Thomson.*

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill. *Moxon.*
2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce. *Blackm.*
3. To make a hole. *Moxon.*
4. To delay; to put off. *Addison.*
5. To draw from step to step. *South.*
6. To drain; to draw slowly. *Thomson.*
7. To form to arms. *Hudibras.*

DRILL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument with which holes are bored. *Boyle.*
2. An ape; a baboon. *Locke.*
3. A small dribbling brook; a rill. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. *v. n.* pret. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken*. [*drincan*, Saxon.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst. *Tay.*
2. To be entertained with liquors. *Shakspeare.*
3. To be a habitual drunkard.
4. To DRINK to. To wish well to in the act of taking the cup. *Shakspeare.*

To DRINK. *v. a.*

1. To swallow: applied to liquids. *South.*
2. To suck up; to absorb. *Gay.*
3. To take in by an inlet; to hear; to see. *Pope.*
4. To act upon by drinking. *South.*
5. To make drunk. *Kings.*

DRINK. *f.* [from the verb.]

DRI

1. Liquor to be swallowed. *Milton.*

2. Liquor of any particular kind. *Philips.* **DRINK-MONEY. *f.*** Money given to buy liquor. *Arbutnot.*

DRI'NKABLE. *a.* [from *drink*.] Potable.

DRI'NKER. *f.* [from *drink*.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard. *South.*

To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it. *Prior.*

To DRIP. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops. *Swift.*
2. To drop fat in roasting. *Walton.*

DRIP. *f.* That which falls in drops. *Mortimer.*

DRI'PPING. *f.* [from *drip*.] The fat which housewives gather from roast meat. *Swift.*

DRI'PPINGPAN. *f.* The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught. *Swift.*

To DRIVE. *v. a.* pret. *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. pass. *driven*, or *drove*. [*drifan*, Sax.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence: as, the hammer *drives* the nail.
2. To force along by impetuous pressure. *Pope.*
3. To expel by force from any place. *Dryden.*
4. To force or urge in any direction. *Hab.*
5. To guide and regulate a carriage. *Exod.*
6. To make animals march along under guidance. *Addison.*
7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden.*
8. To force; to compel. *Afcham.*
9. To distress; to straiten. *Spenser.*
10. To urge by violence, not kindness. *Dry.*
11. To impel by influence of passion. *Claren.*
12. To urge; to press to a conclusion. *Digby.*
13. To carry on; to keep in motion. *Bacon.*
14. To purify by motion. *L'Estrange.*
15. To DRIVE out. To expel. *Kneller.*

To DRIVE. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent. *Brown.*
2. To rush with violence. *Dryden.*
3. To pass in a carriage. *Milton.*
4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design. *Locke.*
5. To aim; to strike at with fury. *Dryden.*

To DRI'VEL. *v. n.* [from *drip*.]

1. To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child or idiot. *Grew.*
2. To be weak or foolish; to dote. *Shakspeare.*

DRI'VEL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A fool; a driveller: out of use. *Sidney.*

DRI'VELLER. *f.* [from *drivel*.] A fool; an idiot; a slaver. *Swift.*

DRI'VEN. The participle of *drive*.

DRI'VER. *f.* [from *drive*.]

1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beasts. *Sandys.*
3. One who drives a carriage. *Dryden.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. a.* [*drifelen*, German.] To shed in small flow drops. *Shakspeare.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in short flow drops. *Addison.*

DRO

- DRIZZLY.** *a.* [from *drizzle*.] Shedding small rain. *Dryden.*
- DROIL.** *f.* A drone; a sluggard.
- To DROIL.** *v. n.* To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod. *Government of the Tongue.*
- DROLL.** *f.* [*droler*, French.]
1. One whose business it is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon. *Prior.*
 2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth. *Swift.*
- To DROLL.** *v. n.* [*drolle*, French.] To jest; to play the buffoon. *Glanville.*
- DRO'LLERY.** *f.* [from *droll*.] Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Government of the Tongue.*
- DRO'MEDARY.** *f.* [*dromedare*, Ital.] A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, being said to travel a hundred miles a day. *Calmet.*
- DRONE.** *f.* [*drone*, Saxon.]
1. The bee which makes no honey. *Dryden.*
 2. A sluggard; an idler. *Addison.*
 3. The hum, or instrument of humming.
- To DRONE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To live in idleness; to dream. *Dryden.*
 2. To give a heavy dull tone. *Dryden.*
- DRO'NISH.** *a.* [from *drone*.] Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; unactive. *Dryden.*
- To DROOP.** *v. n.* [*droef*, sorrow, Dutch.]
1. To languish with sorrow. *Saunders.*
 2. To faint; to grow weak. *Roscommon.*
 3. To sink; to lean downward. *Pope.*
- DROP.** *f.* [*drappa*, Saxon.]
1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream. *Boyle.*
 2. Diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope.*
- DROP SERENE.** *f.* [*gutta serena*, Latin.] A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour. *Milton.*
- To DROP.** *v. a.* [*drappan*, Saxon.]
1. To pour in drops or single globules. *Deut.*
 2. To let fall. *Dryden.*
 3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession. *Watts.*
 4. To utter slightly or casually. *Amos.*
 5. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression. *Locke.*
 6. To intermit; to cease. *Collier.*
 7. To quit a master. *L'Estrange.*
 8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without further association. *Addison.*
 9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing. *Swift.*
 10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate with spots. *Milton.*
- To DROP.** *v. n.*
1. To fall in drops, or single globules. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To let drops fall. *Psalms.*
 3. To fall; to come from a higher place. *Cheyne.*
 4. To fall spontaneously. *Milton.*
 5. To fall in death; to die suddenly. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To die. *Digby.*
 7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing. *Addison. Pope.*
 8. To come unexpectedly. *Speclator.*
- DRO'PPING.** *f.* [from *drop*.]

DRO

1. That which falls in drops. *Donne.*
 2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases. *Pope.*
- DRO'PLET.** *f.* A little drop. *Shakspeare.*
- DRO'PSTONE.** *f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*
- DRO'PWORT.** *f.* A plant.
- DRO'PSICAL.** *a.* [from *dropfy*.] Diseased with a dropfy; tending to a dropfy. *Arbutnot.*
- DRO'PSIED.** *a.* [from *dropfy*.] Diseased with a dropfy. *Shakspeare.*
- DRO'PSY.** *f.* [*hydrops*, Latin; whence anciently *hydropisy*, thence *dropisy*, *dropfy*.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*
- DROSS.** *f.* [*dror*, Saxon.]
1. The recement or delpumation of metals. *Hooker.*
 2. Rust; incrustation upon metal. *Addison.*
 3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; dregs; feculence; corruption. *Tillotson.*
- DRO'SSINESS.** *f.* [from *drassy*.] Foulness; feculence; rust. *Boyle.*
- DRO'SSY.** *a.* [from *drassy*.]
1. Full of scorious or recementitious parts; full of dross. *Davies.*
 2. Worthless; foul; feculent. *Donne.*
- DRO'TCHEL.** *f.* An idle wench; a sluggard.
- DROVE.** *f.* [from *drive*.]
1. A body or number of cattle. *Hayward.*
 2. A number of sheep driven. *South.*
 3. Any collection of animals. *Milton.*
 4. A crowd; a tumult. *Dryden.*
- DRO'VEN.** *part.* from *drive*: not used. *Sba.*
- DRO'VE.** *f.* [from *drove*.] One that fays oxen for sale, and drives them to market. *Sba.*
- DROUGHT.** *f.* [*drugobe*, Saxon.]
1. Dry weather; want of rain. *Sandys.*
 2. Thirst; want of drink. *Milton.*
- DROUGHTINESS.** *f.* [from *dronghty*.] The state of wanting rain.
- DROUGHTY.** *a.* [from *dronght*.]
1. Wanting rain; sultry. *Ray.*
 2. Thirsty; dry with thirst. *Phillips.*
- To DROWN.** *v. a.* [*druncian*, Saxon.]
1. To suffocate in water. *King Charles.*
 2. To overwhelm in water. *Kneller.*
 3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge. *Dryden.*
 4. To immerge; to lose in anything. *Davies.*
 5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers. *Wotton.*
- To DROWN.** *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters. *Ascham.*
- To DROWSE.** *v. a.* [*droesen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep. *Milton.*
- To DROWSE.** *v. n.*
1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep. *Mil.*
 2. To look heavy, not cheerful. *Shakspeare.*
- DRO'WSIHED.** *f.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- DRO'WSILY.** *ad.* [from *drowse*.]
1. Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.*
 2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. *Ral.*
- DRO'WSINESS.** *f.* [from *drowse*.]
1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep. *Crashaw.*
 2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*

DRU

DUB

DROWSY. *f.* [from *drowse*.]
1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick. *Dry.*
2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep. *Addison.*
3. Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*

TO DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Danish.] To thrash; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*

DRUB. *f.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. *Addison.*

TO DRUDGE. *v. a.* [*dragben*, to carry, Dut.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard. *Orway.*

DRUDGE. *f.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour; a slave. *Shakspeare.*

DRUDGER. *f.* [from *drudge*.]

1. A mean labourer.
2. The drudgingbox.

DRUDGERY. *f.* Mean labour; ignoble toil; servile occupation. *South.*

DRUDGINGBOX. *f.* The box out of which flower is sprinkled upon roast meat. *King.*

DRUDGINGLY. *ad.* Laboriously; toilsomely.

DRUG. *f.* [*dronge*, French.]

1. An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple. *South.*
2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaser can be found. *Dryden.*
3. A drudge. *Shakspeare.*

TO DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To season with medicinal ingredients. *Sh.*
2. To tincture with something offensive. *Mil.*

DRUGGET. *f.* A slight kind of woollen stuff.

DRUGGIST. *f.* [from *drug*.] One who sells physical drugs. *Boyle.*

DRUGSTER. *f.* [from *drug*.] One who sells physical simples. *Atterbury.*

DRUID. *f.* [*derio*, oaks, and *bud*, incantation.] A priest and philosopher of the ancient Britons.

DRUM. *f.* [*tromme*, Danish; *drumme*, Erse.]

1. An instrument of military musick.
2. The tympanum of the ear.

TO DRUM. *v. n.*

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with a pulsatory motion. *Dryden.*

TO DRUMBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish. *Shakspeare.*

DRUMFISH. *f.* The name of a fish. *Woodw.*

DRUMMAJOR. *f.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleaveland.*

DRUMMAKER. *f.* He who deals in drums.

DRUMMER. *f.* He whose office is to beat the drum. *Gay.*

DRUMSTICK. *f.* The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK. *a.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Dry.*
2. Drenched or saturated with moisture. *Deut.*

DRUNKARD. *f.* [from *drunk*.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety. *South.*

DRUNKEN. *a.* [from *drunk*.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Bac.*
2. Given to habitual ebriety. *Milton.*
3. Saturated with moisture. *Shakspeare.*
4. Done in a state of inebriation. *Swift.*

DRUNKENLY. *ad.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner. *Shakspeare.*

DRUNKENNESS. *f.* [from *drunken*.]

1. Intoxication with strong liquor. *Taylor.*
2. Habitual ebriety. *Watts.*
3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties. *Spenser.*

DRY. *a.* [*drig*, Saxon.]

1. Arid; not wet; not moist. *Bacon.*
2. Not rainy. *Addison.*
3. Not succulent; not juicy. *Shakspeare.*
4. Being without tears. *Dryden.*
5. Thirsty; athirst. *Shakspeare.*
6. Jeune; barren; plain. *B. Jonson.*
7. Hard; severe. *Hudibras.*

TO DRY. *v. a.*

1. To free from moisture; to arify; to exsiccate. *Bacon.*
2. To exhale moisture. *Dryden.*
3. To wipe away moisture. *Denham.*
4. To scorch with thirst. *Isaiab.*
5. To drain; to exhaust. *Philips.*
6. To *DRY UP*. To deprive totally of moisture. *Woodward.*

TO DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained of its moisture.

DRY'ER. *f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED. *a.* [*dry* and *eye*.] Without tears; without weeping. *Milton.*

DRY'LY. *ad.* [from *dry*.]

1. Without moisture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Dry.*
3. Jejunely; barrenly. *Pope.*

DRY'NESS. *f.* [from *dry*.]

1. Want of moisture; fidity. *Bentley.*
2. Want of succulence. *Shakspeare.*
3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejuneness; barrenness. *Ben Jonson.*
4. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardeur; aridity. *Taylor.*

DRY'NURSE. *f.* [*dry* and *nurse*.]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
2. One who takes care of another. *Shaksp.*

TO DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* To feed without the breast. *Hudibras.*

DRY'SHOD. *a.* Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water. *Sidney.*

DU'AL. *a.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expressing the number two. *Clarke.*

TO DUB. *v. a.* [*dubban*, Saxon.]

1. To make a man a knight by a blow with the sword. *Hayward.*
2. To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleaveland.*

DUB. *f.* A blow; a knock. *Hudibras.*

DUBIOUSITY. *f.* [from *dubious*.] A thing doubtful; not used. *Brown.*

DU'BIOUS. *a.* [*dubius*, Latin.]

1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known. *Derbam.*
3. Not plain; not clear. *Milton.*
4. Having the event uncertain. *Milton.*

DU'BIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainly; without any determination. *Swift.*

DUE

DUBIOUSNESS. *f.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness. *Broome.*

DUBITABLE. *a.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITATION. *f.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt. *Grew.*

DUCAL. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAT. *f.* [from *duke*.] A coin struck by dukes; in silver, valued at about four shillings and six pence; in gold, at nine shillings and six pence. *Bacon.*

DUCK. *f.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]

1. A waterfowl, both wild and tame. *Dryden.*

2. A word of endearment, or fondness. *Shak.*

3. A declination of the head. *Milton.*

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters, called duck and drake. *Arbutnot.*

To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck. *Spenser.*

2. To drop the head, as a duck. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. *Shakespeare.*

To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.

DUCKER. *f.* [from *duck*.]

1. A diver.

2. A cringer.

DUCKINGSTOOL. *f.* A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water. *Dowset.*

DUCKLEGGED. *a.* Short legged. *Dryden.*

DUCKLING. *f.* A young duck. *Ray.*

DUCKMEAT. *f.* A common plant growing in standing waters; duckweed.

To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy*.]

To entice to a snare. *Grew.*

DUCKO'Y. *f.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring. *Decay of Piety.*

DUCKSFOOT. *f.* Black snakeroot, or may-apple. *Miller.*

DUCKWEED. *f.* Duckmeat. *Bacon.*

DUCT. *f.* [*ducus*, Latin.]

1. Guidance; direction. *Hammond.*

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted. *Arbutnot.*

DUCTILE. *a.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]

1. Flexible; pliable. *Dryden.*

2. Easy to be drawn out into length. *Dry.*

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying. *Add.*

DUCTILENESS. *f.* [from *ductile*.] Flexibility; ductility. *Donne.*

DUCTILITY. *f.* [from *ductile*.]

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility. *Watts.*

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

DU'GEON. *f.* [*dolch*, German.]

1. A small dagger. *Shakespeare.*

2. Malice; fullness; malignity. *Hudibras.*

DUE. *a.* participle passive of *owe*. [*dú*, Fr.]

1. Owed; that any one has a right to demand. *Smalridge.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate. *Atterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation. *Milton.*

5. Consequent to; occasioned by. *Boyle.*

DUE. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. *Shakespeare.*

DUE. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed. *Swift.*

DUL

2. Right; just title. *Milton.*

3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done. *Dryden.*

4. Custom; tribute. *Addison.*

To DUE. *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shakespeare.*

DU'EL. *f.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a single fight. *Waller.*

To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat. *Locke.*

To DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly. *Milton.*

DU'ELLER. *f.* [from *duel*.] A single combatant. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST. *f.* [from *duel*.]

1. A single combatant. *Suckling.*

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour. *L'Estrange.*

DU'ELLO. *f.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakespeare.*

DUE'NA. *f.* [Spanish] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arb. and Pope.*

DUG. *f.* [*deggio*, to give suck, Islandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. *Creech.*

DUG. The preterit and part pass. of *dig*.

DUKE. *f.* [*duc*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the highest order of nobility in England.

DU'KEDOM. *f.* [from *duke*.]

1. The seignior or possessions of a duke. *Sh.*

2. The title or quality of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED. *a.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltish; foolish. *Shakespeare.*

DU'LCET. *a.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]

1. Sweet to the taste; luscious. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious. *Shaksp.*

DULCIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony. *Boyle.*

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifer*, French.] To sweeten; to set free from acidity. *Wifeman.*

DU'LCIMER. *f.* [*dolcimello*, Ital. *Skinner*.] A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks. *Daniel.*

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.]

1. To sweeten. *Bacon.*

2. To make less acrimonious. *Wifeman.*

DULCORA'TION. *f.* [from *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening. *Bacon.*

DU'LHEAD. *f.* [*dull* and *head*.] A blockhead; a wretch foolish and stupid. *Ascham.*

DU'LIA. *f.* [*δωλεια*.] An inferior kind of adoration. *Stilllingfleet.*

DULL. *a.* [*dwl*, Welsh; *dole*, Saxon.]

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive; indocile. *Bacon.*

2. Blunt; obtuse. *Herbert.*

3. Unready; awkward. *Sidney.*

4. Hebetated; not quick. *Matthew.*

5. Sad; melancholy.

6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion. *Spenser.*

7. Grotty; cloggy; vile. *Shakespeare.*

8. Not exhilarating; not delightful.

9. Not bright. *Shakespeare.*

10. Drowsy; sleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To stupify; to infatuate. *Ascham.*

2. To blunt; to obtund. *Bacon.*

DUN

3. To fadden ; to make melancholy. *Spenser.*
4. To hebetate ; to weaken. *Hooker.*
5. To damp ; to clog. *Bacon.*
6. To make heavy, or slow of motion. *Bacon.*
7. To fully brightness. *Bacon.*
- DU'LLARD. *f.* [from *dull*.] A blockhead ; a dolt ; a stupid fellow ; a dunce. *Shakspeare.*
- DU'LLY. *ad.* [from *dull*.]
 1. Stupidly ; doltishly. *Dryden.*
 2. Slowly ; sluggishly. *Bacon.*
 3. Not vigorously ; not gayly ; not brightly ; not keenly. *Hudibras.*
- DU'LNES. *f.* [from *dull*.]
 1. Stupidity ; weakness of intellect ; indocility ; slowness of apprehension. *Scotch.*
 2. Want of quick perception. *Bacon.*
 3. Drowsiness ; inclination to sleep. *Shak.*
 4. Sluggishness of motion.
 5. Dimness ; want of lustre.
 6. Bluntness ; want of edge.
- DU'LY. *ad.* [from *due*.]
 1. Properly ; fitly. *Rogers.*
 2. Regularly ; exactly. *Pope.*
- DUMB. *a.* [דומ, *dumbe*, Saxon.]
 1. Mute ; incapable of speech. *Hooker.*
 2. Deprived of speech. *Dryden.*
 3. Mute ; not using words. *Rescommon.*
 4. Silent ; refusing to speak. *Dryden.*
- DU'MBLY. *ad.* Mutely ; silently.
- DU'MBNESS. *f.* [from *dumb*.]
 1. Incapacity to speak.
 2. Omission of speech ; muteness. *Shaksp.*
 3. Refusal to speak ; silence. *Dryden.*
- To DU'MBFOUND. *v. a.* [from *dumb*.] To confuse ; to strike dumb. *Speccator.*
- DUMP. *f.* [from *dom*, stupid, Dutch.]
 1. Sorrow ; melancholy ; sadness. *Hudibras.*
 2. Absence of mind ; reverie. *Locke.*
- DU'MPISH. *ad.* [from *dump*.] Sad ; melancholy ; forrowful. *Herbert.*
- DU'MPLING. *f.* [from *dump*, heaviness.] A sort of pudding. *Dryden.*
- DUN. *a.* [dun, Saxon.]
 1. A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newton.*
 2. Dark ; gloomy. *Milton.*
- To DUN. *v. a.* [dunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Swift.*
- DUN. *f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor. *Philips.*
- DUNCE. *f.* A dullard ; a dolt ; a thickskull ; a stupid, indocile animal. *Stillington.*
- DUNG. *f.* [dinez, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground. *Donne.*
- To DUNG. *v. a.* To manure with dung. *Dry.*
- DU'NGEON. *f.* [from *donjon*.] A close prison ; generally spoke of a prison subterraneous. *Ad.*
- DUNGFORK. *f.* [dung and fork.] A fork to toss out dung from stables. *Mortimer.*
- DU'NGHIL. *f.* [dung and bill.]
 1. A heap or accumulation of dung. *South.*
 2. Any mean or vile abode. *Dryden.*
 3. Any situation of meanness. *Sandys.*
 4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. *Shakspeare.*

DUR

- DU'NGHIL. *a.* Sprung from the dunghil ; mean ; low ; base ; vile. *Spenser.*
- DU'NGY. *a.* Full of dung ; mean ; vile ; base ; low ; odious ; worthless. *Shakspeare.*
- DU'NGYARD. *f.* [dung and yard.] The place of the dunghil. *Mortimer.*
- DU'NNER. *f.* [from *dun*.] One employed in soliciting petty debts. *Speccator.*
- DUODE'CUPLE. *a.* [duo and decuplus, Lat.] Consisting of twelve. *Arbutnot.*
- DUPE. *f.* [dupe, French.] A credulous man ; a man easily tricked. *Swift.*
- To DUPE. *v. a.* To trick ; to cheat. *Pope.*
- DU'PLE. *a.* [duplex, Latin.] Double ; one repeated.
- To DUPLICATE. *v. a.* [duplico, Latin.]
 1. To double ; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity. *Glanville.*
 2. To fold together.
- DUPLICATE. *f.* Another correspondent to the first ; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper. *Woodward.*
- DUPLICATION. *f.* [from *duplicate*.]
 1. The act of doubling. *Hale.*
 2. The act of folding together.
 3. A fold ; a doubling. *Wiseman.*
- DUPLICATION. *f.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold ; any thing doubled. *Ray.*
- DUPLICITY. *f.* [duplicitas, Latin.]
 1. Doubleness ; the number of two. *Watts.*
 2. Deceit ; doubleness of heart or of tongue. *Hooker.*
- DURABILITY. *f.* [durabilis, Latin.] The power of lasting ; continuance.
- DURABLE. *a.* [durabilis, Latin.]
 1. Lasting ; having the quality of long continuance. *Raleigh.*
 2. Having successive existence. *Milton.*
- DU'RABLENESS. *f.* Power of lasting. *Add.*
- DU'RABLY. *ad.* [from *durable*.] In a lasting manner. *Sidney.*
- DU'RANCE. *f.* [from *dure*, law French.]
 1. Imprisonment ; the custody or power of a jailer ; a prison. *Congreve.*
 2. Endurance ; continuance ; duration. *Dry.*
- DURATION. *f.* [duratio, Latin.]
 1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*
 2. Power of continuance. *Rogers.*
 3. Length of continuance. *Addison.*
- To DURE. *v. n.* [duro, Latin.] To last ; to continue. *Raleigh.*
- DU'REFUL. *a.* [from *dure* and *full*.] Lasting ; of long continuance ; not in use. *Spenser.*
- DU'RELESS. *a.* [from *dure*.] Without continuance ; fading ; not in use. *Raleigh.*
- DURE'SSE. *f.* [French.]
 1. Imprisonment ; constraint.
 2. [In law.] A plea used, by way of exception, by him who, being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint.
- DU'RING. *prep.* For the time of the continuance of ; while any thing lasts. *Locke.*
- DU'RITY. *f.* [dureté, French.] Hardness ; firmness. *Wotton.*

DUT

- DURST.** The preterit of *dare*.
- DUSK.** *a.* [*duyster*, Dutch.]
1. Tending to darkness.
 2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured. *Mil.*
- DUSK.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity. *Spectator.*
 2. Darkness of colour. *Dryden.*
- To DUSK.** *v. a.* To make darkish.
- To DUSK.** *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light; to have lustre diminished.
- DUSKILY.** *ad.* [from *duffy*.] With a tendency to darkness or blackness.
- DUSKISH.** *a.* [from *dufk*.]
1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity. *Spenser.*
 2. Tending to blackness. *Wotton.*
- DUSKISHLY.** *ad.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*
- DUSKY.** *a.* [from *dufk*.]
1. Tending to darkness; obscure. *Prior.*
 2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright. *Newton.*
 3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded. *Bent.*
- DUST.** *f.* [*duyt*, Saxon.]
1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles. *Bacon.*
 2. The grave; the state of dissolution. *Milt.*
 3. A mean and dejected state. *Samuel.*
- To DUST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To free from dust.
 2. To sprinkle with dust.
- DUSTMAN.** *f.* One whose employment is to carry away the dust. *Gay.*
- DUSTY.** *a.* [from *dust*.]
1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust. *Dry.*
 2. Covered or scattered with dust. *Thomson.*
- DUTCHESS.** *f.* [*duchesse*, French.]
1. The lady of a duke. *Swift.*
 2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.
- DUTCHY.** *f.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addison.*
- DUTCHY-COURT.** *f.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided. *Cowell.*
- DUTEOUS.** *a.* [from *duty*.]
1. Obedient; obsequious. *Prior.*
 2. Obedient to good or bad purposes. *Shaksp.*
 3. Enjoined by duty; not in use. *Shakspere.*
- DUTIFUL.** *a.* [*duty* and *full*.]
1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiours; reverent. *Swift.*
 2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; reverential. *Sidney.*
- DUTIFULLY.** *ad.* [from *dutiful*.]
1. Obediently; submissively.
 2. Reverently; respectfully. *Sidney.*
- DUTIFULNESS.** *f.* [from *dutiful*.]
1. Obedience; submission to just authority. *Dryden.*
 2. Reverence; respect. *Taylor.*
- DUTY.** *f.* [from *due*.]
1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. *Luke.*

DYS

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. *Taylor.*
 3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiours. *Decay of Piety.*
 4. Act of reverence or respect. *Spenser.*
 5. The business of a soldier on guard. *Clarend.*
 6. The business of war; service. *Dryden.*
 7. Tax; impost; custom; toll. *Arbutnot.*
- DWARF.** *f.* [*dyceopz*, Saxon.]
1. A man below the common size of men. *Brown. Milton.*
 2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. *L'Estrange.*
 3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenser.*
 4. It is used often by botanists in composition: as, *dwarf-elder*, *dwarf-honeysuckle*.
- To DWARF.** *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Addison.*
- DWARFISH.** *f.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little. *Bentley.*
- DWARFISHLY.** *ad.* Like a dwarf.
- DWARFISHNESS.** *f.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness. *Glanville.*
- To DWELL.** *v. n.* preterit *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*duelia*, Islandick, to stay.]
1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have a habitation. *Leviticus.*
 2. To live in any form of habitation. *Hebr.*
 3. To be in any state or condition. *Shaksp.*
 4. To be suspended with attention. *Smith.*
 5. To continue long speaking. *Swift.*
- To DWELL.** *v. a.* To inhabit: not used. *Mil.*
- DWE'LLER.** *f.* [from *dwelt*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place. *Bacon.*
- DWE'LLING.** *f.* [from *dwelt*.]
1. Habitation; abode. *Dryden.*
 2. State of life; mode of living. *Daniel.*
- DWE'LLINGHOUSE.** *f.* The house at which one lives. *Ayliffe.*
- To DWINDLE.** *v. n.* [*dyman*, Saxon.]
1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little. *Ad.*
 2. To degenerate; to sink. *Swift.*
 3. To wear away; to grow feeble. *Gay.*
 4. To fall away; to moulder off. *Clarend.*
- DY'ING.** The participle of *die*.
1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.
 2. Tinging; giving a new colour.
- DY'NASTY.** *f.* [*dynastia*.] Government; sovereignty. *Hale.*
- DY'SCRASY.** *f.* [*dysscrasia*.] An undue mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature. *Floyer.*
- DYSENTERY.** *f.* [*dyssenteria*.] A looseness, wherein ill humours flow off by stool, and are sometimes attended with blood. *Arbutnot.*
- DYSPE'PSY.** *f.* [*dysspepsia*.] A difficulty of digestion.
- DY'SPHONY.** *f.* [*dyssphonia*.] A difficulty in speaking.
- DISPNO'EA.** *f.* [*dyssnoia*.] A difficulty of breathing; straitness of breath.
- DY'SURY.** *f.* [*dyssuria*.] A difficulty in making urine. *Harvey.*

E.

EAR

E Has two sounds; long, as *scene*, and short, as *men*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *cān*, *cāne*; *mān*, *māne*.

Ea has the sound of *e* long.

EACH. *pron.* [ele, Saxon.]

1. Either of two.

Dryden.

2. Every one of any number.

Milton.

To EACH the correspondent word is *other*.

EAD, and *eadig*, denotes happiness; *Eadgar*, happy power.

Camden.

EA'GER. *a.* [eagon, Saxon.]

1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing. *Dr.*

2. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.

Hooker. Sprat.

3. Quick; busy.

Addison.

4. Sharp; sour; acid.

Shakspeare.

5. Keen; severe; biting.

Bacon.

6. Brittle; inflexible.

Locke.

EA'GERLY. *ad.* [from *eager*.]

1. With ardour of desire.

Stepney.

2. Ardently; hotly.

Shakspeare.

3. Keenly; sharply.

Knolles.

EA'GERNESS. *f.* [from *eager*.]

1. Ardour of inclination.

Rogers.

2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence. *Dryd.*

EA'GLE. *f.* [*aigle*, French.]

1. A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted.

Shakspeare.

2. The standard of the ancient Romans.

Pope.

EA'GLE-EYED. *a.* [from *eagle* and *eye*.]

Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

Houel.

EA'GLESPEED. *f.* [*eagle* and *speed*.]

Swift-ness like that of an eagle.

Pope.

EA'GLESTONE. *f.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests. The *eaglestone* contains, in a cavity within it, a small stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name.

Hill.

EA'GLET. *f.* [from *eagle*.] A young eagle. *Dav.*

EA'GRE. *f.* [*ager*, in Runick, is the ocean.] A tide swelling above another tide.

Dryden.

EA'LDERMAN. *f.* [ealþeþman, Saxon.] Alderman.

EAME. *f.* [eam, Saxon.] Uncle.

Fairfax.

EAR. *f.* [eape, Saxon.]

1. The whole organ of hearing.

Derham.

2. The part of the ear that stands prominent.

Shakspeare.

3. Power of judging of harmony.

Richardson.

4. The head; or the person.

Knolles.

5. The highest part of a man; the top.

L'Estrange.

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Ben Jonson.

EAR

7. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment.

Denham.

8. Any prominence from a large body, raised for the sake of holding it.

Taylor.

9. The spike of corn; that part which contains the seeds.

Mortimer.

10. To fall together by the **EARS**. To fight; to scuffle; to quarrel.

More.

11. To set by the **EARS**. To make strife; to make to quarrel.

Addison.

EA'RLLESS. *a.* [from *ear*.] Wanting ears.

Pope.

EA'RRING. *f.* [*ear* and *ring*.] Jewels set in a ring, and worn at the ears.

Sandys.

EA'RSHOT. *f.* Reach of the ear.

Dryden.

EA'RWAX. *f.* The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

Ray.

EA'RWIG. *f.* [*eape* and *pizga*, Saxon.]

1. A sheathwinged insect.

Drayton.

2. A whisperer; a prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS. *f.* [*ear* and *witnes*.] One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

Hooker.

To EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Lat.] To plow; to till.

Sh.

To EAR. *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To shoot into ears.

EA'RED. *a.* [from *ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

Pope.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

EARL. *f.* [eopl, Sax.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL. *f.* He that has chief care of military solemnities.

Dryden.

EA'RLDOM. *f.* [from *earl*.] The feignory of an earl.

Spenser.

EA'RLINESS. *f.* [from *early*.] Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

Sid.

EA'RRLY. *a.* [*ær*, Saxon, before.] Soon with respect to something else.

Smith.

EA'RRLY. *ad.* Soon; betime.

Waller.

To EARN. *v. a.* [eapman, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Swift.

2. To obtain, as a consequence of action.

Sh.

EA'RNEST. *a.* [eopneþt, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

Hooker.

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

Duppa.

3. Serious; important.

Hooker.

EA'RNEST. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest; reality, not a feigned appearance.

Shak.

2. [*ærnit*, *penge*, Dan.] Pledge; handsel; first fruits.

Smalridge.

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

Decay of Piety.

EA'RNESTLY. *ad.* [from *earnest*.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately; intensely.

Smalridge.

2. Eagerly; desirously.

Shakspeare.

EAS

EA'RNESTNESS. *f.* [from *earnest*.]

1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence. *Addison.*
2. Solemnity; zeal; seriousness. *Atterbury.*
3. Solitude; care; intenseness. *Dryden.*

EARSH. *f.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field: not in use. *May.*

EARTH. *f.* [εορθ, Saxon.]

1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; terrene matter. *Thomson.*
2. The terraqueous globe; the world. *Locke.*
3. Different modification of terrene matter. The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas. *Hill.*
4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence. *Shakspeare.*
5. The inhabitants of the earth. *Genesis.*
6. Country; distinct region. *Dryden.*
7. [from *ear*, to plow.] The act of turning up the ground in tillage. *Tusser.*

To EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth. *Dryden.*
2. To cover with earth. *Evelyn.*

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground. *Tickel.*

EA'RTHBOARD. *f.* The board of the plough that shakes off the earth. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN. *a.* [earth and born.]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Prior.*
2. Meanly born. *Smith.*

EA'RTHBOUND. *a.* [earth and bound.] Fastened by the pressure of the earth. *Shakspeare.*

EA'RTHEN. *a.* [from *earth*.] Made of earth; made of clay. *Wilkins.*

EA'RTHFLAX. *f.* [earth and flax.] A kind of fibrous fossil. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS. *f.* The quality of containing earth; grossness.

EA'RTHLING. *f.* [from *earth*.] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature. *Drummond.*

EA'RTHLY. *a.* [from *earth*.]

1. Not heavenly; mean; vile; sordid. *Milt.*
2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual. *Hooker.*
3. Corporeal; not mental. *Pope.*

EA'RTHNUT. *f.* [earth and nut.] A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE. *f.* [earth and quake.] Tremour or convulsion of the earth. *Addison.*

EA'RTHSHAKING. *a.* [earth and shake.] Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes. *Milton.*

EA'RTHWORM. *f.* [earth and worm.]

1. A worm bred under ground. *Bacon.*
2. A mean sordid wretch. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY. *a.* [from *earth*.]

1. Consisting of earth. *Wilkins.*
2. Partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton.*
3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial. *Dryden.*
4. Relating to earth. *Dryden.*
5. Not mental; gross; not refined. *Shakspeare.*

EASE. *f.* [aise, French.]

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity. *Dav.*
2. Freedom from pain. *Temple.*
3. Rest after labour; intermission of labour. *Swift.*

EAT

4. Facility; not difficulty.

5. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, formality, or conceits. *Dryden.*

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain. *Locke.*
2. To assuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*
3. To relieve from labour, or any thing that offends. *Locke.*

EA'SEFUL. *a.* [ease and full.] Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest. *Shakspeare.*

EA'SEMENT. *f.* [from *ease*.] Assistance; support; relief from expences. *Swift.*

EA'SILY. *ad.* [from *easy*.]

1. Without difficulty. *Prior.*
2. Without pain; without disturbance. *Tem.*
3. Reality; without reluctance. *Dryden.*

EA'SINESS. *f.* [from *easy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty. *Tillotson.*
2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness. *Hook.*
3. Freedom from constraint; not effort; not formality. *Roscommon.*
4. Rest; tranquillity; ease. *Ray.*

EAST. *f.* [εορτ, Saxon.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises. *Abbot.*
2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world. *Shakspeare.*

EA'STER. *f.* [eastre, Saxon.] The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLY. *a.* [from *east*.]

1. Coming from the parts toward the east. *Raleigh.*
2. Lying toward the east. *Grant.*
3. Looking toward the east. *Arbutnot.*

EA'STERN. *a.* [from *east*.]

1. Dwelling or found in the east; oriental. *Thomson.*
2. Lying or being toward the east. *Addison.*
3. Going toward the east. *Addison.*
4. Looking toward the east.

EA'STWARD. *ad.* [east and toward.] Toward the east. *Brown.*

EA'SY. *a.* [from *ease*.]

1. Not difficult. *Hooker.*
2. Quiet; at rest; not harassed. *Smalridge.*
3. Free from pain. *Milton.*
4. Complying; unresisting; credulous. *Dryd.*
5. Ready; not unwilling. *Dryden.*
6. Free from want of more. *Swift.*
7. Not constrained; not formal. *Pope.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterit *ate* or *eat*; part. *eat* or *eaten*. [etan, Saxon.]

1. To devour with the mouth. *Exodus.*
2. To consume; to corrode. *Tillotson.*
3. To swallow back; to retract. *Hakerwill.*

To EAT. *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to feed. *Matthew.*
2. To take food. *Locke.*
3. To be maintained in food. *Proverbs.*
4. To make way by corrosion. *South.*

EA'TABLE. *a.* [from *eat*.] That may be eaten.

EA'TABLE. *f.* Any thing that may be eaten. *King.*

EA'TER. *f.* [from *eat*.]

1. One that eats any thing. *Abbot.*
2. A corrosive.

ECH

EATH. *a.* [eas, Sax.] Easy; not difficult. *Sp.*
EATH. *ad.* Easily. *Spenser.*

EATINGHOUSE. *f.* [eat and house.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. *L'Ess.*

EAVES. *f.* [eape, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house. *Woodward.*

TO EAVESDROP. *v. a.* [eaves and drop.] To catch what comes from the eaves; to listen under windows. *Shakspeare.*

EAVESDROPPER. *f.* A listener under windows; an insidious listener. *Shakspeare.*

EBB. *f.* [ebba, Saxon.]
1. The reflux of the tide toward the sea. *Ad.*
2. Decline; decay; waste. *Rosecommon.*

TO EBB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To flow back toward the sea. *Shakspeare.*
2. To decline; to decay. *Hatifax.*

E' BEN. } *f.* [ebenus, Lat.] A hard, heavy,
E' BON. } black, valuable wood, which
E' BONY. } admits a fine gloss. *Moxon.*

EBRI'ETY. *f.* [ebrietas, Lat.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors. *Brown.*

EBRIO'SITY. *f.* [ebriositas, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness. *Brown.*

EBULLITION. *f.* [ebullio, Latin.]
1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any intestine motion. *Bacon.*
3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling any alkalize and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid. *Newton.*

ECCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [eccentricus, Latin.]
ECCE'NTRICK. }

1. Deviating from the centre.
2. Not having the same centre with another circle. *Newton.*
3. Not terminating in the same point. *Bacon.*
4. Irregular; anomalous. *K. Charles.*

ECCE'NTRI' CITY. *f.* [from *eccentric*.]
1. Deviation from a centre.
2. The state of having a different centre from another circle. *Holder.*
3. Excursion from the proper orb. *Wotton.*

ECCHY'MOSIS. *f.* [ἐκχύμωσις.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood. *Wissman.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL. } *a.* [ecclesiasticus,
ECCLESIA'STICK. } Lat.] Relating to the church; not civil. *Hooker. Swift.*

ECCLESIA'STICK. *f.* A person dedicated to the ministries of religion. *Burnet.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *f.* [ἐκ and κόπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly. *Harvey.*

ECHINA'TE. } *a.* [from *echinus*, Latin.]
ECHINA'TED. } Bristled like a hedge-hog; set with prickles. *Woodward.*

ECHINUS. *f.* [Latin.]
1. A hedge-hog.
2. A shellfish set with prickles.
3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut.

ECHO. *f.* [ἠχώ.]
1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound. *Sidney.*

ECS

2. The return or repercussion of any sound. *Bacon.*

3. The sound returned. *Shakspeare.*
TO E'CHO. *v. n.*

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be sounded back. *Blackmore.*
TO E'CHO. *v. a.* To send back a voice; to return what has been uttered. *D. of Piety.*

ECCLAIRCI'SSEMENT. *f.* [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation. *Clarendon.*

ECLA'T. *f.* [Fr.] Splendour; show; lustre. *Pope.*

ECLE'CTICK. *a.* [ἐκλεκτός.] Selecting; choosing at will. *Watts.*

ECLE'GMA. *f.* [ἐκ and λείγειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups. *Quincy.*

ECLI'PSE. *f.* [ἐκλειψις.]
1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven. *Walker.*
2. Darknefs; obscuration. *Raleigh.*

TO ECLIPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To darken a luminary. *Creech.*
2. To extinguish; to put out. *Shakspeare.*
3. To cloud; to obscure. *Calamy.*
4. To disgrace. *Clarendon.*

ECLI'PTICK. *f.* [ἐκλειπτικός.] A great circle of the sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiack, and making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. *Harris.*

E'CLOGUE. *f.* [ἐκλόγη] A pastoral poem. *Pope.*

ECONO'MICAL. } *a.* [from *economy*.]
ECONO'MICK. }

1. Pertaining to the regulation of a household. *Davies.*
2. Frugal. *Wotton.*

ECO'NOMY. *f.* [οἰκονομία.]
1. The management of a family. *Taylor.*
2. Distribution of expence. *Dryden.*
3. Frugality; discretion of expence. *Swift.*
4. Disposition of things; regulation. *Ham.*
5. The disposition or arrangement of any work. *Ben Jonson.*
6. System of matter; distribution of every thing to its proper place. *Blackmore.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *f.* [ἐκ and φράττω.] Such medicines as render tough humours thin.

E' CSTACY. *f.* [ἐκστασις.]
1. Any passion in which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost. *Suckling.*
2. Excessive joy; rapture. *Prior.*
3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind. *Milton.*
4. Excessive grief or anxiety: not in use. *Sb.*
5. Madness; distraction: not in use. *Sb.*

E' CSTASIED. *a.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.

ECSTA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐκστατικός.]
ECSTA'TICK. }

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature. *Stillingfleet.*

EDI

2. Raised to the highest degree of joy. *Pope.*
3. Tending to external objects. *Norris.*
- E'CTYPE. *f.* [*εἰκων*, *gk.*] A copy. *Locke.*
- E'CURIE. *f.* [*French*.] A place covered for the housing of horses.
- EDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*edacitas*, *Latin*.] Eating; voracious; ravenous; greedy.
- EDA'CITY. *f.* [*edacitas*, *Latin*.] Voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity. *Bacon.*
- To E'DDER. *v. a.* To bind a fence. *Mort.*
- E'DDER. *f.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tusser.*
- E'DDY. *f.* [*ed*, backward, again, and *ea*, water, *Saxon*.]
 1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream. *Dryden.*
 2. Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden.*
- E'DDY. *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryd.*
- EDEMATO'SE. *a.* [*αἰμα*.] Swelling; full of humours. *Arbutnot.*
- E'DENTATED. *a.* [*edentatus*, *Latin*.] Deprived of teeth.
- EDGE. *f.* [*secge*, *Saxon*.]
 1. The thin or cutting part of a blade. *Shak.*
 2. A narrow part rising from a broader. *Mor.*
 3. Brink; margin; extremity. *Pope.*
 4. Sharpness; intenseness of desire. *Dryden.*
 5. Keeness; acrimony of temper. *Shaksp.*
 6. To set teeth on *EDGE*. To cause a tingling pain in the teeth. *Bacon.*
- To EDGE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To sharpen; to enable to cut. *Dryden.*
 2. To furnish with an edge. *Dryden.*
 3. To border; to fringe. *Pope.*
 4. To exasperate; to embitter. *Hayward.*
 5. To put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*
- To EDGE. *v. n.* To move against any power.
- E'DGED. *part. a.* [*from edge*.] Sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*
- E'DGLEESS. *a.* [*from edge*.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut. *Shaksp.*
- E'DGETOOL. *f.* [*edge and tool*.] A tool made sharp to cut. *L'Estrange.*
- E'DGEWISE. *ad.* [*edge and wife*.] With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray.*
- E'DGING. *f.* [*from edge*.]
 1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden.*
 2. A narrow lace.
- E'DIBLE. *a.* [*from edo*, *Latin*.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food. *More.*
- F'DICT. *f.* [*edictum*, *Latin*.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. *Addison.*
- EDIFICA'TION. *f.* [*edificatio*, *Latin*.]
 1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness. *Taylor.*
 2. Improvement; instruction. *Addison.*
- E'DIFICE. *f.* [*edificium*, *Latin*.] A fabrick; a building; a structure. *Bentley.*
- E'DIFIER. *f.* [*from edify*.] One that improves or instructs another.
- To E'DIFY. *v. n.* [*edifico*, *Latin*.]
 1. To build. *Chapman.*
 2. To instruct; to improve. *Hooker.*
 3. To teach; to persuade; obsolete. *Bacon.*

EFF

- E'DILE. *f.* [*edilis*, *Latin*.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome. *Shaksp.*
- EDI'TION. *f.* [*editio*, *Latin*.]
 1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet.*
 2. Republication, with revival. *Baker.*
- E'DITOR. *f.* [*editor*, *Latin*.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication. *Addison.*
- To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*educare*, *Latin*.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift.*
- EDUCA'TION. *f.* [*from educate*.] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift.*
- To EDU'CE. *v. a.* [*educere*, *Latin*.] To bring out; to extract. *Glanville.*
- EDUC'TION. *f.* [*from educere*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.
- To EDU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [*from dulcis*, *Lat.*] To sweeten.
- EDULCORA'TION. *f.* [*from edulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.
- To EEK. *v. a.* [*eacan*, *Saxon*.] See *EKE*.
 1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.
 2. To supply any deficiency. *Spenser.*
- EEL. *f.* [*ael*, *Saxon*.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud. *Shaksp.*
- E'EN. *ad.* Contracted for *even*. *L'Estrange.*
- E'FFABLE. *a.* [*effabilis*, *Latin*.] Utterable; that may be spoken; expressive.
- To E'FFACE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, *French*.]
 1. To destroy any thing painted or carved.
 2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out. *Locke.*
 3. To destroy; to wear away. *Dryden.*
- EFFE'CT. *f.* [*effectus*, *Latin*.]
 1. That which is produced by an operating cause. *Addison.*
 2. Consequence; event. *Addison.*
 3. Purpose; meaning. *Chronicles.*
 4. Consequence intended; success; advantage. *Clarendon.*
 5. Completion; perfection. *Prior.*
 6. Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker.*
 7. [*In the plural*.] Goods; moveables. *Sh.*
- To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*efficio*, *Latin*.]
 1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. To produce as a cause. *Boyle.*
- EFFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [*from effect*.] Performable; practicable; feasible. *Brown.*
- EFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [*from effect*.]
 1. Powerful to produce effects. *Taylor.*
 2. Operative; active. *Brown.*
 3. Producing effects; efficient. *Taylor.*
 4. Having the power of operation; useful.
- EFFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* Powerfully; with real operation. *Taylor.*
- EFFE'CTLESS. *a.* [*from effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless. *Shaksp.*
- EFFE'CTOR. *f.* [*effector*, *Latin*.]
 1. He that produces any effect; performer.
 2. Maker; Creator. *Derham.*
- EFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*effectuel*, *French*.]
 1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree; adequate to the occasion; efficacious. *Hooker.*

EFF

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. *Shakspeare*.
EFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* In a manner productive of the consequences intended; efficaciously. *South*.
TO EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] To bring to pass; to fulfil. *Sidney*.
EFFE'MINACY. *f.* [from *effeminate*.] 1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy. *Milton*. 2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure. *Taylor*.
EFFE'MINATE. *a.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; voluptuous; tender. *Milton*.
TO EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womanish; to weaken; to emaculate; to unman. *Locke*.
TO EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness. *Pope*.
EFFEMINATION. *f.* [from *effeminate*.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emaculated or unmaned. *Brown*.
TO EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Latin.] To generate heat by intestine motion. *Mead*.
EFFERVES'CE. *f.* [from *efferves*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion. *Grew*.
EFFE'TE. *a.* [*effatus*, Latin.] 1. Disabled from generation. *Bentley*. 2. Worn out with age. *South*.
EFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended. *Philips*.
EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Effectually. *Digby*.
E'FFICACY. *f.* [from *efficax*, Lat.] Production of the consequence intended. *Tillotson*.
E'FFICIENCE. } *f.* [from *efficio*, Latin.]
E'FFICIENCY. } The act of producing effects; agency. *South*.
E'FFICIENT. *f.* [*efficiens*, Latin.] 1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are. *Hooker*. 2. He that makes; the effector. *Hale*.
E'FFICIENT. *a.* Causing effects. *Collier*.
TO E'FFIGIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image.
E'FFIGIATION. *f.* [from *effigiate*.] The act of imagining things or persons.
E'FFIGIES. } *f.* [*effigies*, Lat.] Resemblance;
E'FFIGY. } image in painting or sculpture; representation; idea. *Dryden*.
E'FFLORE'SCENCE. } *f.* [*effloresco*, Lat.]
E'FFLORE'SCENCY. } 1. Production of flowers. *Bacon*. 2. Excrescences in the form of flowers. *Wood*. 3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin. *Wifeman*.
E'FFLORE'SCENT. *a.* [*effloresco*, Latin.] Shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward*.
E'FFLUENCE. *f.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That which issues from some other principle. *Prior*.
E'FFLU'VIA. } *f.* [from *effluo*, Lat.] Those
E'FFLU'VIUM. } small particles which are continually flying off from bodies. *Quincy*.
E'FFLUX. *f.* [*effluxus*, Latin.] 1. The act of flowing out. *Harvey*. 2. Effusion; flow. *Hammond*.

EGO

3. That which flows from something else; emanation. *Thomson*.
TO E'FFLU'X. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out; to flow away. *Boyle*.
E'FFLU'XION. *f.* [*effluxum*, Latin.] 1. The act of flowing out. *Brown*. 2. That which flows out; effluvia; emanation. *Bacon*.
TO E'FFORCE. *v. a.* [*efforce*, Fr.] Obsolete. 1. To break through by violence. *Spenser*. 2. To force; to ravish. *Spenser*.
TO E'FFORM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Lat.] To shape; to fashion. *Taylor*.
E'FFORMATION. *f.* [from *efform*.] The act of fashioning or giving form to. *Ray*.
E'FFORT. *f.* [*effort*, Fr.] Struggle; vehement action; laborious endeavour. *Addison*.
E'FFO'SSION. *f.* [*effodio*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration. *Ar*.
E'FFRA'IBLE. *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful; not used. *Harvey*.
E'FFRONTERY. *f.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness. *K. Charles*.
E'FFU'LGENCE. *f.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour. *Milton*.
E'FFU'LGENT. *a.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore*.
E'FFUMABILI'TY. *f.* [*fumus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away in fumes. *Boyle*.
TO E'FFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Latin.] To pour out; to spill; to shed. *Milton*.
E'FFU'SE. *f.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion; not used. *Shakspeare*.
E'FFU'SION. *f.* [*effusio*, Latin.] 1. The act of pouring out. *Taylor*. 2. Waste; the act of shedding. *Hooker*. 3. The act of pouring out words. *Hooker*. 4. Bounteous donation. *Hammond*. 5. The thing poured out. *King Charles*.
E'FFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *effuse*.] Pouring out; dispersing. *Thomson*.
E'FT. *f.* [*efeta*, Saxon.] A newt; an evet; a small kind of lizard. *Mortimer*.
E'FT. *ad.* [*eft*, Sax.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly; obsolete. *Fairfax*.
E'FTSOONS. *ad.* [*eft* and *soon*, Sax.] Soon afterward; obsolete. *Knolles*.
E. G. [*exempli gratia*.] For the sake of an instance or example.
E'GER. *f.* See **EAGRE**. *Brown*.
TO EGE'ST. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon*.
E'GESTION. *f.* [*egestus*, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digested food. *Hale*.
EGG. *f.* [*æg*, Saxon.] 1. That which is laid by feathered animals, and some others, from which their young is produced. *Bacon*. 2. The spawn or sperm. *Blackmore*. 3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg. *Boyle*.
TO EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, Islandick.] To incite; to instigate. *Derham*.
E'GLANTINE. *f.* [*eglantine*, French.] A species of rose; sweetbriar. *Shakspeare*.
E'GOTISM. *f.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault

EIT

- committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of one's self. *SpeStator*.
- E'GOTIST**. *f.* [from *ego*, Lat.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself. *SpeStator*.
- To E'GOTIZE**. *v. n.* [from *ego*, Lat.] To talk much of one's self.
- EGRE'GIOUS**. *a.* [*egregius*, Latin.]
1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *More*.
 2. Eminently bad; remarkably vitious. *Pope*.
- EGRE'GIOUSLY**. *ad.* [from *egregius*.] Eminently; shamefully. *Arbutnot*.
- E'GRESS**. *f.* [*egressus*, Lat.] The act of going out of any place; departure. *Woodward*.
- EGRE'SSION**. *f.* [*egressio*, Latin.] The act of going out. *Pope*.
- E'GRET**. *f.* A fowl of the heron kind.
- E'GRIOT**. *f.* A species of cherry. *Brown*.
- To EJA'ULATE**. *v. a.* [*ejaculator*, Latin.] To throw; to shoot; to dart out. *Grew*.
- EJACULA'TION**. *f.* [from *ejaculate*.]
1. The act of darting or throwing out. *Bacon*.
 2. A short prayer darted out occasionally. *Tay*.
- EJA'CLATORY**. *a.* [from *ejaculate*.]
1. Suddenly darted out. *Duppa*.
 2. Sudden; hasty. *L'Estrange*.
- To EJE'CT**. *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Latin.]
1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void. *Sandys*.
 2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession. *Dryden*.
 3. To expel; to drive away. *Shakspeare*.
 4. To cast away; to reject. *Hooker*.
- EJE'CTION**. *f.* [*ejectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of casting out; expulsion. *Broome*.
 2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by an emunctory. *Quincy*.
- EJE'CTMENT**. *f.* [from *eject*.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.
- EIGH**. *interj.* An expression of sudden delight.
- EIGHT**. *a.* [*eyhta*, Saxon.] Twice four. A word of number. *Sandys*.
- EIGHTH**. *a.* [from *eight*.] Next in order to the seventh; the ordinal of eight. *Pope*.
- EI'GHTEEN**. *a.* [*eight and ten*.] Twice nine.
- EI'GHTEENTH**. *a.* [from *eighteen*.] The next in order to the seventeenth.
- EI'GHTFOLD**. *a.* [*eight and fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.
- EI'GHTHLY**. *ad.* [from *eightib*.] In the eighth place. *Bacon*.
- EI'GHTIETH**. *a.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; eighth tenth.
- EI'GHTSCORE**. *a.* [*eight and score*.] Eight times twenty. *Shakspeare*.
- EI'GHTY**. *a.* [*eight and ten*.] Eight times ten; fourscore. *Brown*.
- EI'GNE**. *a.* [*aïne*, French.] The eldest or first born. *Bacon*.
- EI'SEL**. *f.* [*eorsil*, Saxon.] Vinegar. *More*.
- EI'THER**. *pron.* [*æððep*, Saxon.]
1. Whichsoever of the two; whether one or the other. *Drayton*.

ELD

2. Each; both.
- EI'THER**. *ad.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one or the other. *Bacon*.
- EJULA'TION**. *f.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Gov. of the Ten*.
- EKE**. *ad.* [*each*, Sax.] Also; likewise. *Prior*.
- To EKE**. *v. a.* [*ecacan*, Saxon.]
1. To increase. *Spenser*.
 2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies. *Pope*.
 3. To protract; to lengthen. *Shakspeare*.
 4. To spin out by useless additions. *Pope*.
- To ELA'BORATE**. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Latin.]
1. To produce with labour. *Young*.
 2. To heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations. *Arbutnot*.
- ELA'BORATE**. *a.* [*elaboratus*, Latin.] Finished with great diligence. *Waller*.
- ELA'BORATELY**. *ad.* Laboriously; diligently; with great study. *Newton*.
- ELABORA'TION**. *f.* [from *elaborate*.] Improvement by successive operations. *Ray*.
- To ELA'NCE**. *v. a.* [*elancer*, French.] To throw out; to dart. *Prior*.
- To ELA'PSE**. *v. a.* [*elapsus*, Lat.] To pass away; to glide away. *Clarissa*.
- ELA'STICAL**. *a.* [from *ελαστος*.] Having the
- ELA'STICK**. *a.* } power of returning to the form from which it was distorted; springy; having the power of a spring. *Newton*.
- ELASTI'CITY**. *f.* [from *elastic*.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from which they were displaced by any external force. *Pope*.
- ELA'TE**. *a.* [*elatus*, Latin.] Flushed with lucidity; lofty; haughty. *Pope*.
- To ELA'TE**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To puff up with prosperity.
 2. To exalt; to heighten. *Thomson*.
- ELATERIUM**. *f.* [Latin.] An inspissated juice, procured from the fruit of a wild cucumber: a very violent and rough purge. *Hill*.
- ELA'TION**. *f.* [from *elate*.] Haughtiness proceeding from success. *Atterbury*.
- E'LBOW**. *f.* [*elboga*, Saxon.]
1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder. *Pope*.
 2. Any flexure, or angle. *Bacon*.
 3. To be at the ELBOW. To be near. *Shak*.
- ELBOWCHA'IR**. *f.* [*elbow and chair*.] A chair with arms to support the elbows. *Gay*.
- E'LBOWROOM**. *f.* Room to stretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement. *South*.
- To E'LBOW**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To push with the elbow. *Dryden*.
 2. To push; to drive to a distance. *Dryden*.
- To E'LBOW**. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.
- ELD**. *f.* [*eaib*, Saxon.]
1. Old age; decrepitude. *Milton*.
 2. Old people; persons worn out with years. *Chapman*.
- E'LDER**. *f.* [*ellasa*, Sax.] A tree. *Miller*.
- E'LDER**. *a.* [The comparative of *eld*, now obsolete.] Surpassing another in years. *Temp*.
- E'LDERLY**. *a.* [from *elder*.] No longer young.
- E'LDERS**. *f.* [from *elder*.]

ELE

1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to reverence. *Sandys.*
2. Ancestors. *Pope.*
3. Those who are older than others. *Hooker.*
4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.
5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.
6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-pölyty. *Cleveland.*
- E'LDERSHIP.** *f.* [from *elder.*]
 1. Seniority; primogeniture. *Rowe.*
 2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate. *Hooker.*
- E'LDEST.** *a.* [The superlative of *eld.*]
 1. The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture. *Shakspeare.*
 2. That has lived most years. *Locke.*
- ELECAMP'NE.** *f.* A plant; starwort. *Mill.*
- TO ELE'CT.** *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]
 1. To choose for an office or use. *Daniel.*
 2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy. *Milton.*
- ELE'CT.** *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession. *Ayliffe.*
 3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy. *Hammond.*
- ELE'CTION.** *f.* [*electio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of choosing; choice. *Whitgift.*
 2. The power of choice. *Davies.*
 3. Voluntary preference. *Rogers.*
 4. Discernment; distinction. *Bacon.*
 5. The determination of God by which any were selected for eternal life. *Atterbury.*
 6. The ceremony of a publick choice. *Addis.*
- ELE'CTIVE.** *a.* [from *elect.*]
 1. Regulated or bestowed by choice. *Bacon.*
 2. Exerting the power of choice. *Grew.*
- ELE'CTIVELY.** *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another. *Grew.*
- ELE'CTOR.** *f.* [from *elect.*]
 1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer. *Waller.*
 2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.
- ELE'CTORAL.** *a.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an *elector.*
- ELE'CTORATE.** *f.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an *elector.* *Addis.*
- ELE'CTRE.** *f.* [*electrum*, Latin.]
 1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so attract the epithet *electric*.
 2. A mixed metal. *Bacon.*
- ELE'CTRICAL.** } *a.* [from *electrum.* See
- ELE'CTRICK.** } **ELECTRE.**
 1. Attractive without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Newton.*
 2. Produced by an electric body. *Brown.*
- ELECTRICITY.** *f.* [from *electric.*] A property in some bodies, whereby when rubbed, they draw light substances to them. Bodies electrified by a sphere of glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fired

ELE

- with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. *Quincy.*
- ELE'CTUARY.** *f.* [*electarium*, Latin.] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey. *Quincy.*
- ELEEMO'SYNARY.** *a.* [*eleemosion*.]
 1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity: not used. *Glanville.*
 2. Given in charity.
- E'LEGANCE.** } *f.* [*elegantia*, Lat.]
- E'LEGANCY.** }
 1. Beauty without grandeur. *Raleigh.*
 2. Any thing that pleases by its nicety. *Spec.*
- E'LEGANT.** *a.* [*elegans*, Latin.]
 1. Pleasing by minuter beauties. *Pope.*
 2. Nice; not coarse; not gross. *Pope.*
- E'LEGANTLY.** *ad.* [from *elegant.*]
 1. In such a manner as to please. *Milton.*
 2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty. *Pope.*
- ELEGI'ACK.** *a.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]
 1. Used in elegies.
 2. Mournful; sorrowful. *Gay.*
- E'LEGY.** *f.* [*elegia*, Latin.]
 1. Mournful song. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A funeral song. *Dryden.*
 3. A short poem with points or turns.
- E'LEMENT.** *f.* [*elementum*, Latin.]
 1. The first or constituent principle of any thing. *Hooker.*
 2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, and water. *Bacon.*
 3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing. *Baker.*
 4. An ingredient; a constituent part. *Shak.*
 5. The letters of any language.
 6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science. *Hooker.*
- TO E'LEMENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To compound of elements. *Boyle.*
 2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. *Donne.*
- ELEME'NTAL.** *a.* [from *element.*]
 1. Produced by some of the four elements. *Dryden.*
 2. Arising from first principles. *Brown.*
- ELEMENTA'RITY.** *f.* [from *elementary.*] The simplicity of nature, or absence of composition; being uncompounded. *Brown.*
- ELEMENTARY.** *a.* [from *element.*]
 1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Initial; rude.
- ELEN'CH.** *f.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a sophism. *Brown.*
- ELE'OTS.** *f.* Apples in request in the cider countries. *Mortimer.*
- E'LEPHANT.** *f.* [*elephas*, Latin.]
 1. The largest of quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, and understanding, many surprising relations are given. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory.
 2. Ivory; the teeth of elephant s. *Dryden.*
- ELEPHANTIASIS.** *f.* [*elephantiasis*, Lat.] A species of leprosy, so called from incurcations like those on the hide of an elephant,

ELL

ELEPHANTINE. *a.* [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.

TO ELEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raise up aloft. *Woodward.*
2. To exalt; to dignify.
3. To raise with great conceptions. *Milton.*
4. To elate with virtuous pride. *Milton.*
5. To lessen by detraction: not in use. *Hook.*

ELEVATE. *part. a.* Exalted; raised aloft. *Milt.*

ELEVATION. *f.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raising aloft. *Woodward.*
2. Exaltation; dignity. *Locke.*
3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris.*
4. Attention to objects above us. *Hooker.*
5. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon. *Brown.*

ELEVATOR. *f.* [from *elevate*.] A raiser or lifter up.

ELEVEN. *a.* [*ænblepen*, Sax.] Ten and one.

ELEVENTH. *a.* [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth.

ELF. *f.* plural *elves*. [*elf*, Welch.]

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a fairy. *Dryden.*
2. A devil. *Dryden.*

TO ELF. *v. a.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it is not to be unravelled. *Sh.*

ELFIN. *a.* [from *elf*.] Relating to fairies; elvish. *Spenser.*

ELFLOCK. *f.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Knots of hair twisted by elves. *Shakspeare.*

TO ELICITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art. *Hale.*

ELICIT. *a.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act. *Hammond.*

ELICITATION. *f.* [from *elicio*, Latin.] Excitement of the power of the will into act. *Bramhall.*

TO ELIDE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces; to crush. *Hooker.*

ELIGIBILITY. *f.* [from *elegible*.] Worthiness to be chosen. *Fiddes.*

ELIGIBLE. *a.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; preferable. *Addison.*

ELIGIBLENESS. *f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINATION. *f.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of banishing; rejection.

ELISION. *f.* [*eliso*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off. *Swift.*
2. Division; separation of parts. *Bacon.*

ELIXATION. *f.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing. *Brown.*

ELIXIR. *f.* [Arabic.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum. *Quincy.*
2. The liquor with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold. *Donne.*
3. The extract or quintessence of any thing.
4. Any cordial. *Milton.*

ELK. *f.* [*ælc*, Saxon.] A large and stately animal of the stag kind. *Hist.*

ELL. *f.* [*eln*, Sax.] A measure containing a yard and a quarter. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS. *f.* [*ἑλλειψις*.]

ELV

1. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out.

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

ELLIPTICAL. *a.* [from *ellipsis*.] Having

ELLIPTICK. *a.* the form of an ellipsis; oval. *Cheyne.*

ELM. *f.* [*ulmus*, Lat. elm, Sax.] A tree. *Mill.*

ELOCUTION. *f.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent speech. *Watton.*
2. Power of speaking; speech. *Milton.*
3. The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words. *Dryden.*

E'LOGY. *f.* [*elogé*, French.] Praise; panegyrick. *Watton.*

TO E'LOIGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.] To put at a distance: not in use. *Donne.*

TO E'LONGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen; to draw out.
2. To put further off. *Brown.*

TO E'LONGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing. *Brown.*

ELONGATION. *f.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself. *Arbutnot.*
2. The state of being stretched.
3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. *Qu.*
4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another. *Glanville.*
5. Departure; removal. *Brown.*

TO E'LOPE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break loose; to escape. *Ad.*

E'LOPEMENT. *f.* [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint. *Ayliffe.*

E'LOPS. *f.* [*ἑλως*.] A fish; reckoned however by *Milton* among the serpents.

E'LOQUENCE. *f.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory. *Shakspeare.*
2. Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. *a.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory. *Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [elley, Saxon.] Other; one beside. *Denham.*

ELSE. *ad.*

1. Otherwise. *Tillotson.*
2. Beside; except that mentioned. *Dryden.*

E'LESEWHERE. *ad.* [*else* and *where*.]

1. In any other place. *Abbot.*
2. In other places; in some other place. *Till.*

TO ELUCIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear; to make plain. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDATION. *f.* [from *elucidate*.] Explanation; exposition. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDATOR. *f.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expositor; commentator. *Abbot.*

TO ELUDE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]

2. To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Rogers.*
2. To mock by an unexpected escape. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE. *a.* [from *elude*.] Possible to be defeated. *Swift.*

ELVELO'CK. *f.* Knot in the hair. *Brown.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. *Pope.*

EMB

EL'VISH. *a.* [from *elves*.] Relating to elves, or wandering spirits. *Drayton.*

ELU'MBATED. *a.* [from *elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins.

ELU'SION. *f.* [from *elusio*, Latin.] An escape from examination; an artifice. *Woodward.*

ELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *elude*.] Practising elusion; using arts to escape. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY. *a.* [from *elude*.] Tending to deceive; fraudulent. *Brown.*

TO ELU'TE. *v. a.* [from *eluo*, Lat.] To wash off. *Arb.*

TO ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [from *elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or strain out. *Arbutnot.*

ELY'SIAN. *a.* [from *elysius*, Latin.] Deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton.*

ELYSIUM. *f.* [Latin.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place excellently pleasant. *Shakspeare.*

***EM.** A contraction of *them*. *Hudibras.*

TO EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [from *emacio*, Latin.] To waste; to deprive of flesh. *Graunt.*

TO EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean. *Brown.*

EMACIATION. *f.* [from *emaciatius*, Latin.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The state of one grown lean. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *f.* [from *emaculo*, Lat.] The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

E'MANANT. *a.* [from *emanans*, Latin.] Issuing from something else. *Hale.*

TO E'MANATE. *v. n.* [from *emano*, Lat.] To issue or flow from something else.

EMANA'TION. *f.* [from *emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance. *South.*

2. That which issues from another substance; an efflux; effluvia. *Taylor.*

EMA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Issuing from another.

TO EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [from *emancipo*, Lat.] To set free from servitude. *Arbutnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *f.* [from *emancipate*.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery. *Glanville.*

TO EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [from *margo*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

TO EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [from *emasculo*, Latin.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility. *Graunt.*

2. To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness. *Collier.*

EMASCULA'TION. *f.* [from *emasculate*.]

1. Castration.

2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities.

TO EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [from *emballer*, French.]

1. To make up into a bundle.

2. To bind up; to enclose. *Spenser.*

TO EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [from *embaumer*, French.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction. *Donne.*

EMBA'LMER. *f.* [from *embalm*.] One that practises the art of embalming. *Bacon.*

TO EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.]

1. To shut; to enclose. *Fairfax.*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition. *Donne.*

EMBARCA'TION. *f.* [from *embark*.]

1. The act of putting on shipboard. *Claren.*

2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMB

EMBA'RG. *f.* [from *embargar*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; a stop put to trade. *Wotton.*

TO EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [from *embarquer*, French.]

1. To put on shipboard. *Clarendon.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

TO EMBA'RK. *v. n.*

1. To go on shipboard. *Philips.*

2. To engage in any affair.

TO EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [from *embarrasser*, Fr.]

To perplex; to distress; to entangle. *Spencer.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *f.* [from *embarrass*.]

Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*

TO EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *basse*.]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower;

to deprave; to impair. *Wotton.*

2. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser.*

EMBA'SSADOR. *f.* [from *embaxador*, Spanish.]

One sent on a publick message. *Denham.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *f.* A woman sent on a

publick message. *Garth.*

E'MBASSAGE.

E'MBASSY. } *f.*

1. A publick message. *Dryden.*

2. Any solemn message. *Taylor.*

3. An errand, in an ironical sense. *Sidney.*

TO EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To

range in order or array of battle. *Prior.*

TO EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. *Spenser.*

2. [from *bay*.] To enclose in a bay; to land-

lock. *Shakspeare.*

TO EMBE'LLISH. *v. a.* [from *embellir*, French.]

To adorn; to beautify. *Locke.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *f.* [from *embellish*.]

Ornament; adventitious beauty; decora-

tion; adscititious grace. *Addison.*

E'MBERING. *f.* The ember days. *Tusser.*

E'MBERS. *f.* without a singular. [æmbr̥a, Saxon.]

Hot cinders; ashes not yet extin-

guished. *Bacon.*

E'MBERWEEK. *f.* A week in which an

ember day falls. The ember days at the four

seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Sa-

turday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast

of Pentecost, September 14, December 13.

Common Prayer.

TO EMBE'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *imbecile*.]

1. To appropriate by breach of trust. *Hayw.*

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot. *Dryden.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *f.* [from *embezzle*.]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that

which is received in trust for another.

2. The thing ill appropriated.

TO EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *blasonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

Pope.

2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armo-

rial. *Milton.*

TO EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [from *blasonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry.

2. To deck in glaring colours. *Hakerwill.*

EMBLA'ZONRY. *f.* [from *emblazon*.] Pic-

tures upon shields. *Milton.*

E'MBLEM. *f.* [from *εμβλημα*.]

1. Inlay; enamel.

2. An occult representation; an allusive pic-

ture; a typical designation. *Addison.*

EMB

To E'MBLEM. *v. a.* To represent in an occult or allusive manner: not used. *Glanville.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *emblem*.]

EMBLEMA'TICK. } 1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative. *Prior.*

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In the manner of emblems; allusively. *Swift.*

EMBLEMATIST. *f.* [from *emblem*.] A writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown.*

E'MBOLISM. *f.* [ἐμβολισμός.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of days to produce regularity and equation of time. *Holder.*

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS. *f.* [ἐμβολός.] Any thing inserted and acted in another, as the sucker in a pump. *Arbutnot.*

To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *bosse*, French.]

1. To form with protuberances. *Milton.*

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work. *Dr.*

3. [from *emboisser*, French.] To enclose; to include; to cover. *Spenser.*

4. [emboiscare, Ital.] To enclose in a thicket. *Milton.*

5. To hunt hard. *Shakspeare.*

EMBO'SSMENT. *f.* [from *embofs*.]

1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence. *Bacon.*

2. Relief; rising work. *Addison.*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [bouteille, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle. *Philips.*

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel*.] To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails. *Milton.*

To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [embrasser, French.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness. *Dryden.*

2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. *Tillotson.*

3. To comprehend; to take in: as, natural philosophy embraces many sciences.

4. To comprise; to enclose; to contain; to encircle. *Denham.*

5. To admit; to receive. *Locke.*

6. To find; to take. *Shakspeare.*

7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shakspeare.*

EMBRA'CE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug. *Denham.*

2. A hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *f.* [from *embrace*.]

1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney.*

2. Hostile hug; grabble. *Sidney.*

3. Comprehension. *Davies.*

4. State of being contained; enclosure. *Bac.*

5. Conjugal endearment. *Shakspeare.*

EMBRA'CER. *f.* [from *embrace*.] The person embracing. *Howel.*

EMBRA'SURE. *f.* [embrasure, French.] An aperture in the wall; battiment.

To EMBRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To decorate; to embellish: not in use. *Spenser.*

To E'MBROCATE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρίχω.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors. *Wiseman.*

EME

EMBROCA'TION. *f.* [from *embrocate*.]

1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits.

2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed. *Wiseman.*

To EMBROI'DER. *v. a.* [broder, French.]

To border with ornament; to decorate with figured work. *Waller.*

EMBROI'DERER. *f.* [from *embroider*.] One that adorns clothes with needlework. *Ecclus.*

EMBROI'DERY. *f.* [from *embroider*.]

1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework. *Bacon.*

2. Variegation; diversity of colours. *Spect.*

To EMBROI'L. *v. a.* [brouiller, French.]

1. To disturb; to confuse; to distract. *K. Ch.*

2. To perplex; to entangle. *Addison.*

To EMBROI'THEL. *v. a.* [brotbel, brodel.]

To enclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

E'MBRYO. } *f.* [ἐμβρυον.]

E'MBRYON. }

1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb. *Brown. Burnet.*

2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production, yet unfinished. *Swift.*

EME. *f.* [eame, Sax.] Uncle: obsolete. *Spen.*

EME'NDABLE. *a.* [emendo, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *f.* [emendo, Latin.]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better. *Grey.*

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDA'TOR. *f.* [emendo, Lat.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

E'MERALD. *f.* [emeraude, Fr. smaragdus, Lat.] A green precious stone. *Woodward.*

To EMERGE. *v. n.* [emergeo, Latin.]

1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered. *Boyle.*

2. To issue; to proceed. *Newton.*

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view. *Pope.*

EME'RGENCE. } *f.* [from *emerge*.]

EME'RGENCY. }

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered. *Brown.*

2. The act of rising into view. *Newton.*

3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty. *Glanville.*

4. Pressing necessity; exigence. A sense not proper. *Addison.*

EME'RGENT. *a.* [from *emerge*.]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Rising into view, or notice. *Milton.*

3. Issuing from any thing. *South.*

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual. *Clarendon.*

E'MERODS. } *f.* [from *hemorrhoids*.] Pain-

E'MERODS. } ful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. *Samuel.*

EME'RSION. *f.* [from *emerge*.] The time when a star, having been obscured by its approach to the sun, appears again. *Brown.*

E'MERY. *f.* [esmeril, Fr.] An iron ore, considerably rich. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill.*

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EME'TICAL. } *a.* [*ἐμετικόν*.] Having the quality

EME'TICK. } of provoking vomits. *Hale.*

EME'TICALLY. *ad.* [*from emetico*.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle.*

EMICA'TION. *f.* [*emicatio*, *Lat.*] Sparkling; flying off in small particles. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION. *f.* [*from emictum*, *Lat.*] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages. *Harv.*

To E'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, *Latin.*] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION. *f.* [*from emigrate*.] Change of habitation. *Hale.*

E'MINENCE. } *f.* [*eminentia*, *Latin.*]

E'MINENCY. } 1. Loftiness; height.

2. Summit; highest part. *Ray.*

3. A part rising above the rest. *Dryden.*

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice. *Addison.*

5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; reputation; celebrity; fame; greatness. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Supreme degree. *Milton.*

7. Notice; distinction. *Shakspeare.*

8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT. *a.* [*eminens*, *Latin.*]

1. High; lofty. *Milton.*

2. Dignified; exalted. *Dryden.*

3. Conspicuous; remarkable. *Addison.*

E'MINENTLY. *ad.* [*from eminent*.]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation. *Milton.*

2. In a high degree. *Swift.*

E'MISSARY. *f.* [*emissarius*, *Latin.*]

1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent. *Swift.*

2. One that emits or sends out. *Arbutnot.*

EMISSION. *f.* [*emissio*, *Latin.*] The act of sending out; vent. *Evelyn.*

To EMI'T. *v. a.* [*emitto*, *Latin.*]

1. To send forth; to let go. *Woodward.*

2. To let fly; to dart. *Prior.*

3. To issue out juridically. *Ayliffe.*

EMME'NAGOGUES. *f.* [*ἐμμηνα and αἶμα*.]

Medicines that promote the courses. *Quincy.*

EMMET. *f.* [*æmette*, *Saxon.*] An ant; a pismire. *Sidney.*

To EMME'W. *v. a.* [*from mew*.] To mew or coop up. *Shakspeare.*

To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, *French.*]

To excite; to rouse: not used. *Spenser.*

EMO'LLIENT. *a.* [*emolliens*, *Lat.*] Softening; suppling. *Arbutnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS. *f.* Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids. *Quincy.*

EMOLLITION. *f.* [*emollitio*, *Latin.*] The act of softening. *Bacon.*

EMO'LUMENT. *f.* [*emolumentum*, *Latin.*]

Profit; advantage. *South.*

EMO'NGST. *prep.* Among. *Spenser.*

EMOTION. *f.* [*emotion*, *Fr.*] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion. *Dryden.*

To EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, *French.*]

1. To fence with a pale. *Donne.*

2. To fortify. *Raleigh.*

3. To enclose; to shut in. *Cleaveland.*

4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright. *Soutbern.*

EMPA'NNEL. *f.* [*from panne*, *French.*] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear. *Corwell.*

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To summon to serve on a jury. *Gov. of Tongue.*

EMPA'RLANCE. *f.* [*from parler*, *French.*] In common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do. *Corwell.*

EMPA'SM. *f.* [*ἐμψασμα*.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [*from passion*.] To move with passion; to affect strongly. *Milton.*

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*from people*.] To form into a people or community. *Spenser.*

EMPERESS. *f.* [*from emperor*.]

1. A woman invested with imperial power. *Davies.*

2. The queen of an emperor. *Shakspeare.*

EMPEROUR. *f.* [*empereur*, *Fr.*] A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king. *Shak.*

EMPERY. *f.* [*empire*, *French.*] Empire; sovereignty: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

EMPHASIS. *f.* [*ἐμφασις*.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation. *Holder.*

EMPHA'TICAL. } *f.* [*ἐμφαίνω*.]

EMPHA'TICK. } 1. Forceful; strong; striking. *Garth.*

2. Striking the sight. *Boyle.*

EMPHA'TICALLY. *ad.* [*from emphatical*.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

2. According to appearance. *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS. *a.* [*from ἐμφύσημα*.]

Bloated; puffed up; swollen. *Sharp.*

To EMPI'E'RCE. *v. a.* [*from pierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse. *Spenser.*

EMPI'GHT. *part.* [*from to pitch*.] Set; fixed; fastened. *Spenser.*

EMPIRE. *f.* [*empire*, *French.*]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple.*

3. Command over any thing.

EMPI'RICK. *f.* [*ἐμπειρικος*.] A trier; an experimenter; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only. *Hooker.*

EMPI'RICAL. } *a.* [*from the noun*.]

EMPI'RICK. } 1. Versed in experiments. *Milton.*

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote. *Shakspeare.*

EMPI'RICALLY. *ad.* [*from empirical*.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically.

EMPI'RICISM. *f.* [*from empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER. *f.* [*ἐμπλαστρον*.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. *Wiseman.*

To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

To cover with a plaster. *Mortimer.*

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- EMPLA'STICK.** *a.* [*ἑμπλάστιχον*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Wifeman.*
- To EMPL'EAD.** *v. a.* To endict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse. *Hayward.*
- To EMPLOY.** *v. a.* [*employer*, French.]
1. To busy; to keep at work. *Temple.*
 2. To use as an instrument. *Gay.*
 3. To use as means. *Dryden.*
 4. To use as materials. *Locke.*
 5. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs. *Watts.*
 6. To fill up with business. *Dryden.*
 7. To pass or spend in business. *Prior.*
- EMPLOY.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Business; object of industry. *Pope.*
 2. Publick office. *Addison.*
- EMPLOYABLE.** *a.* [from *employ*.] Capable to be used; proper for use. *Boyle.*
- EMPLOYER.** *f.* [from *employ*.]
1. One that uses or causes to be used. *Child.*
 2. One that sets others to work.
- EMPLOYMENT.** *f.* [from *employ*.]
1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.
 2. Business; the state of being employed.
 3. Office; post of business. *Atterbury.*
 4. Business intrusted. *Shakspeare.*
- To EMPO'ISON.** *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.]
1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs. *Sidney.*
 2. To taint with poison; to envenom.
- EMPO'ISONER.** *f.* [*empoisonneur*, Fr.] One who destroys another by poison. *Bacon.*
- EMPO'ISONMENT.** *f.* [*empoisonnement*, Fr.] The practice of destroying by poison. *Bac.*
- EMPORE'TICK.** *a.* [*ἑμπορευτικὸν*.] That is used at markets, or in merchandise.
- EMPO'RUM.** *f.* [*ἑμποριον*.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a commercial city. *Dryd.*
- To EMPO'VERISH.** *v. a.* [*pauvre*, French.]
1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence. *South.*
 2. To lessen fertility.
- EMPO'VERISHER.** *f.* [from *empoverish*.]
1. One that makes others poor.
 2. That which impairs fertility. *Mortimer.*
- EMPO'VERISHMENT.** *f.* [from *empoverish*.] Cause of poverty; drain of wealth. *Sw.*
- To EMPO'WER.** *v. a.* [from *power*.]
1. To authorize; to commission. *Dryden.*
 2. To give natural force; to enable. *Baker.*
- EM'PRESS.** *f.* [contracted from *empress*.]
1. The queen of an emperour.
 2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign. *Milton.*
- EMPRISE.** *f.* [*emprise*, Fr.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise. *Pope.*
- EMPTIER.** *f.* [from *empty*.] One that empties; one that makes any place void. *Nabum.*
- EMPTINESS.** *f.* [from *empty*.]
1. Absence of plenitude; inanity. *Philips.*
 2. The state of being empty. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A void space; vacuity; *vacuum*. *Bentley.*
 4. Want of substance or solidity. *Dryden.*
 5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires. *Atterbury.*

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6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope.*
- EM'PTION.** *f.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchasing; a purchase. *Arbutnot.*
- EM'PTY.** *a.* [*æm̄t̄ig*, Saxon.]
1. Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Sh.*
 2. Evacuated; no longer full. *Spenser.*
 3. Devoid; unfurnished. *Newton.*
 4. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires. *Pope.*
 5. Without any thing to carry; unburdened; unfreighted. *Dryden.*
 6. Hungry. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful. *Ral.*
 8. Unfruitful; barren. *Genesis.*
 9. Without substance; vain. *Dryden.*
- To EM'PTY.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust. *Arbutnot.*
- To EMPU'RPLE.** *v. a.* [from *purple*.] To make of a purple colour. *Milton.*
- To EMPU'ZZLE.** *v. a.* [from *puzzle*.] To perplex; to put to a stand. *Brown.*
- EMPYE'MA.** *f.* [*ἑμπίημα*.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only. *Arbutnot.*
- EMPY'REAL.** *a.* [*ἑμπίρος*.] Formed of the element of fire; reined beyond aerial. *Milton.*
- EMPY'REAN.** *f.* [*ἑμπίρος*.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. *Milton.*
- EMPY'REUM.** *f.* [*ἑμπίρεια*.] The burning of any matter in boiling or distillation. *Harvey.*
- EMPYREUMATICAL.** *a.* [from *empyreuma*.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances. *Boyle.*
- EMPYRO'SIS.** *f.* [*ἑμπίρωσις*.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale.*
- To E'MULATE.** *v. a.* [*æmulo*, Latin.]
1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.
 2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence. *Ben Jonson.*
 3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with. *Pope.*
 4. To imitate; to copy. *Arbutnot.*
- EMULA'TION.** *f.* [*æmulatio*, Latin.]
1. Rivalry; desire of superiority. *Sprat.*
 2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention. *Shakspeare.*
- E'MULATIVE.** *a.* [from *emulate*.] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.
- EMULA'TOR.** *f.* [from *emulate*.] A rival; a competitor. *Bacon.*
- To EMU'LGE.** *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.
- EMU'LGENT.** *a.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]
1. Milking or draining out.
 2. *Emulgent* vessels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava. *Harris.*
- E'MULOUS.** *a.* [*æmulus*, Latin.]
1. Rivalling; engaged in competition. *Jonf.*
 2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise

above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious, *Shakspeare.*

E'MULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *emulous*.] With desire of excelling or outdoing another. *Granv.*

EMULSION. *f.* [*emulſio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

EMUNCTORIES. *f.* [*emunctorium*, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected. *Arb.*

EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more easy pronunciation.

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able*.] To make able; to empower. *Rogers.*

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *aet*.]

1. To act; to perform: not in use. *Spenser.*

2. To establish by law; to decree. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action. *Shakspeare.*

ENA'CT. *f.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENACTOR. *f.* [from *enact*.]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury.*

2. One that practises or performs any thing: not used. *Shakspeare.*

ENALLAGE. *f.* [*εναλλαγή*.] A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made in the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush*.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel*.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours. *Pope.*

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire. *Fairfax.*

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENAM'ELLER. *f.* [from *enamel*.] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR. *v. a.* [*amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Dryden.*

ENARRATION. *f.* [*enarrō*, Latin.] Explanation; exposition.

ENARTHROSIS. *f.* [*ἐν and ἀρθρῶν*.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman.*

ENATA'TION. *f.* [*enato*, Latin.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming.

ENAUTER. *ad.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean *left that*.

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage*.] To shut up in a cage; to coop up; to confine. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp. *Kings.*

ENCA'MPMENT. *f.* [from *encamp*.]

1. The act of encamping or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Grew.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave*.] To hide in a cave. *Shakspeare.*

ENCE'INTE. *f.* [French.] Enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification.

To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*eschaffer*, Fr.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shakspeare.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, French.]

1. To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage. *Dryden.*

2. To link together; to concatenate. *Howel.*

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery. *Granville.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney.*

3. To delight in a high degree. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTER. *f.* [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician; a forcerer. *Decay of Piety.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *enchant*.] With the force of enchantment. *Shakspeare.*

ENCHANTMENT. *f.* [*enchantement*, Fr.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation. *Knol.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTRESS. *f.* [*enchantresse*, French.]

1. A forceress; a woman versed in magical arts. *Tatler.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. *Thomson.*

To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, French.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Felton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it. *Dryden.*

3. To adorn by raised work. *Ben Jonson.*

ENCHE'ASON. *f.* [*enchefon*, old law French.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser.*

To ENCIR'CLE. *v. a.* [from *circle*.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring. *Pope.*

ENCIR'CLET. *f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*

ENCLITICKS. *f.* [*ἐνκλιτικά*.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to include. *Pope.*

ENCLO'SER. *f.* [from *enclose*.]

1. One that encloses or separates common fields into several distinct properties. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE. *f.* [from *enclose*.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing. *Wilkins.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common. *Tay.*

4. State of being shut up in any place. *Burnet.*

5. The space enclosed. *Addison.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common. *Saunders.*

ENCO'MIAST. *f.* [*ἐγκωμιστής*.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser. *Locke.*

ENC

ENCOMIASTICAL. } *a.* [*ἐγκωμιαστικός*.]
ENCOMIASTICK. } Panegyric; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM. *f.* [*ἐγκώμιον*.] Panegyric; praise; elogy. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To ENCOMPASS. *v. a.* [*from compass*.]
 1. To enclose; to encircle. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To shut in; to surround; to environ. *Sh.*
 3. To go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT. *f.* [*from compass*.]
 Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

ENCO'RE. *ad.* [*Fr.*] Again; once more. *Pope.*

ENCO'UNTER. *f.* [*encontre*, French.]

1. Duel; single fight; conflict. *Dryden.*
2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other. *Milton.*
3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger. *Shakspeare.*
4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting. *Pope.*
5. Unexpected address. *Shakspeare.*
6. Casual incident; occasion. *Pope.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To meet face to face; to front. *Shakspeare.*
2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict. *Knolles.*
3. To meet with reciprocal kindness. *Shakspeare.*
4. To attack; to meet in the front. *Tillotson.*
5. To oppose; to oppugn. *Hale.*
6. To meet by accident. *Shakspeare.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.*

1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict. *Shakspeare.*
2. To engage; to fight. *Knolles.*
3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. *f.* [*from encounter*.]

1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *More.*
2. One that loves to accost others. *Shakspeare.*

To ENCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing. *Psal.*
2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to embolden. *K. Charles.*
3. To raise confidence; to make confident. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *f.* [*from encourage*.]

1. Incitement to any action or practice.
2. Increase of confidence. *Philips.*
3. Favour; countenance; support. *Otway.*

ENCO'URAGER. *f.* [*from encourage*.] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Dryden.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*acroccher*, from *croc*, a hook, French.]

1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away. *Spenser.*
2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.*

1. To creep on gradually without right. *Hook.*
2. To pass bounds. *Milton.*

ENCRO'ACHER. *f.* [*from encroach*.]

1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means. *Swift.*
2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clarissa.*

END

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *f.* [*from encroach*.]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Corwell. Milton.*
2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addison.*

To ENCUMBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede. *Hooker.*
2. To entangle; to embarrass. *Dryden.*
3. To load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE. *f.* [*from encumber*.]

1. Clog; load; impediment. *Temple.*
2. Excrescence; useless addition. *Thomson.*
3. Burden upon an estate. *Ayliffe.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *a.* [*ἐγκυκλιος*.] Circular; sent round through a large region. *Stillingfl.*

ENCYCLOPEDIA. *f.* [*ἐγκυκλοπαιδία*.]

ENCYCLOPEDIA. } The circle of sciences; the round of learning. *Arbutnot.*

ENCYSTED. *a.* [*ἐκυστός*.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag. *Sharp.*

END. *f.* [*end*, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. *Locke.*
2. Extremity or last part in general. *Locke.*
3. The last particle of any assignable duration. *Donne.*
4. The conclusion or cessation of any action. *Genesis.*
5. Ultimate state; final doom. *Psalms.*
6. The point beyond which no progression can be made. *Psalms.*
7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. *Shakspeare.*
8. Death; fate; decease. *Rescommon.*
9. Cessation; period. *Matthew.*
10. Limit; termination. *Nabum.*
11. Abolition; total loss. *Locke.*
12. Cause of death; destroyer. *Shakspeare.*
13. Consequence; conclusive event. *Shakspeare.*
14. Fragment; broken piece. *Shakspeare.*
15. Purpose; intention. *Clarendon.*
16. Thing intended; final design. *Suckling.*
17. An END. Upright; erect; as, his hair stands an end.

To END. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish.
2. To destroy; to put to death. *Shakspeare.*

To END. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finished. *Fairf.*
2. To terminate; to conclude. *Taylor.*
3. To cease; to fail. *Locke.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [*from damage*.] To mischief; to prejudice; to harm. *South.*

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [*from danger*.]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril. *Tillotson.*
2. To incur the danger of; to hazard. *Bacon.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [*from dear*.] To make dear; to make beloved. *Wak.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *f.* [*from endear*.]

1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared. *Thomson.*
2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved. *South.*

ENDEAVOUR. *f.* [*devoir*, *endevair*, Fr.]

Labour directed to some certain end. *Tillotson.*

END

To ENDEAVOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To labour to a certain purpose. *Pope.*

To ENDEAVOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to essay. *Milton.*

ENDEAVOURER. *f.* [from *endeavour*.]
One who labours to a certain end. *Rymer.*

ENDE CAGON. *f.* [*ἐνδακων*.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } *a.* [*ἐνδαμιας*.] Peculiar to a
ENDE'MICAL. } country: used of any dis-

ENDE'MICK. } ease proceeding from some
cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To make free; to enfranchise. *Camden.*

To ENDI'CT. } *v. a.* [*enditer*, French.]
To ENDI'TE. }

1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as, *he was endited for felony.*

2. To draw up; to compose; to write. *Gay.*

To ENDI'TE. *v. n.* To compose. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT. } *f.* [from *endite*.] A bill
ENDI'TEMENT. } or declaration made in

form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth. *Hooker.*

ENDIVE. *f.* [*indive*, Fr. *intybum*, Latin.] A plant; succory. *Mortimer.*

ENDLESS. *a.* [from *end*.]
1. Having no end; being without conclusion or termination. *Pope.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent. *Tilloison.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual. *Hooker.*

4. Incessant; continual. *Pope.*

ENDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *endless*.]
1. Incessantly; perpetually. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *endless*.]
1. Extension without limit.

2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

3. The quality of being round without an end. *Donne.*

ENDLONG. *ad.* [*end and long*.] In a straight line. *Dryden.*

ENDMOST. *a.* [*end and most*.] Remoteit; furthest; at the further end.

To ENDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endorser*, French.]
1. To register on the back of a writing; to supercribe. *Howel.*

2. To cover on the back: not used. *Milton.*

ENDORSEMENT. *f.* [from *endorse*.]
1. Supercription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification. *Herbert.*

To ENDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.]
1. To enrich with a portion. *Exodus.*

2. To supply with any external goods. *Addis.*

3. To enrich with any excellence. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one. *Shakspeare.*

ENDOWMENT. *f.* [from *endow*.]
1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or assuring a dower. *Cowel.*

3. Appropriation of revenue. *Dryden.*

4. Gifts of nature. *Addison.*

To ENDUE. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To supply with mental excellencies. *Common Prayer.*

ENDURANCE. *f.* [from *endure*.]
1. Continuance; lastingness. *Spenser.*

ENF

2. Patience; sufferance. *Temple.*

3. State of suffering. *South.*

4. Delay; procrastination: obsolete. *Shak.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, Fr.]
1. To bear; to sustain; to support. *Bacon.*

2. To bear with patience. *Milton.*

3. To undergo; to sustain. *Dryden.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.*
1. To last; to remain; to continue. *Locke.*

2. To brook; to bear; to admit. *Davies.*

ENDU'RER. *f.* [from *endure*.]
1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer. *Spenser.*

2. Continuer; laster.

ENDWISE. *ad.* [*end and wise*.] Erectly; uprightly; on end. *Ray.*

To EN'E'CATÉ. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Latin.] To kill; to destroy. *Harvey.*

EN'EMY. *f.* [*ennemi*, French.]
1. A publick foe. *Davies.*

2. A private opponent; an antagonist. *Matt.*

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend. *Shakspeare.*

4. One that dislikes. *Prior.*

5. The fiend; the devil. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGETICK. *a.* [*ἐνεργητικός*.]
1. forcible; active; vigorous. *Harvey.*

2. Operative; active; working. *Grew.*

ENERGY. *f.* [*ἐνεργια*.]
1. Power not exerted in action. *Bacon.*

2. Force; vigour; efficacy. *Smalridge.*

3. Faculty; operation. *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life. *Roscommon.*

To ENERVATE. *v. a.* [*enervare*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon.*

ENERVATION. *f.* [from *enervate*.]
1. The act of weakening; emasculation.

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENER'VE. *v. a.* [*enervare*, Lat.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush. *Digby.*

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famish*.] To starve; to famish; to kill with hunger.

To ENFEE'BLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To weaken; to enervate. *Taylor.*

To ENFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*seoffamentum*, low Latin.] To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term. *Hale.*

ENFE'OFFMENT. *f.* [from *enseoff*.]
1. The act of enfeoffing.

2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to enchain: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

ENFILA'DE. *f.* [French.] A straight passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. Military term.

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

To ENFI'RE. *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire; to set on fire; to kindle: obsolete. *Spenser.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*enforcer*, French.]
1. To give strength to; to strengthen.

2. To make or gain by force. *Spenser.*

3. To put in act by violence. *Shakspeare.*

4. To instigate; to provoke; to urge on. *Sp.*

ENG

5. To urge with energy. *Clarendon.*
 6. To compel; to constrain. *Davies.*
 7. To press with a charge. *Shakspeare.*
TO ENFO'RCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to show beyond contradiction. *Hooker.*
ENFO'RCE. *f.* [from *force*.] Power; strength; not used. *Milton.*
ENFO'RCEDLY. *ad.* [from *enforce*.] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by choice. *Shakspeare.*
ENFO'RCEMENT. *f.* [from *enforce*.]
 1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered. *Raleigh.*
 2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke.*
 3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*
 4. Pressing exigence. *Shakspeare.*
ENFO'RCE. *f.* [from *enforce*.] Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*
ENFO'ULDRED. *a.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with lightning; obsolete. *Spenser.*
TO ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchise*.]
 1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. *Davies.*
 2. To set free from slavery. *Temple.*
 3. To free or release from custody. *Shaksp.*
 4. To denizen; to endenizen. *Watts.*
ENFRANCHI'SEMENT. *f.*
 1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen. *Cowell.*
 2. Release from prison or from slavery. *Shak.*
ENFRO'ZEN. *part.* [from *frozen*.] Congealed with cold: not used. *Spenser.*
TO ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [from *engager*, French.]
 1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To impawn; to stake. *Hudibras.*
 3. To enlist; to bring into a party. *Tillotson.*
 4. To embark in an affair. *Digby.*
 5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent. *Addison.*
 6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain. *Waller.*
 7. To bind by any appointment or contract. *Atterbury.*
 8. To seize by the attention.
 9. To employ; to hold in business. *Dryden.*
 10. To encounter; to fight. *Pope.*
TO ENGA'GE. *v. n.*
 1. To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon.*
 2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party. *Dryden.*
ENGA'GEMENT. *f.* [from *engagement*, Fr.]
 1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.
 2. Obligation by contract. *Atterbury.*
 3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. *Swift.*
 4. Employment of the attention. *Rogers.*
 5. Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden.*
 6. Obligation; motive. *Hammond.*
TO ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol*.] To imprison; to confine. *Shakspeare.*
TO ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* [from *garrison*.] To protect by a garrison. *Howel.*

ENG

- TO ENGE'NDER.** *v. a.* [from *engendrer*, French.]
 1. To beget between different sexes. *Sidney.*
 2. To produce; to form. *Davies.*
 3. To excite; to cause; to produce. *Addison.*
 4. To bring forth. *Prior.*
TO ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced. *Dryden.*
ENGINE. *f.* [from *engin*, French.]
 1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
 2. A military machine. *Fairfax.*
 3. Any instrument. *Raleigh.*
 4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses. *Dryden.*
 5. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect.
 6. An agent for another. *Duppa.*
ENGINE'ER. *f.* [from *ingenieur*, French.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army. *Daniel.*
ENGINERY. *f.* [from *engine*.]
 1. The act of managing artillery. *Milton.*
 2. Engines of war; artillery. *Milton.*
TO ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To encircle; to surround. *Shakspeare.*
ENGLISH. *a.* [from *englez*, Saxon.] Belonging to England. *Shakspeare.*
TO ENGLISH. *v. a.* To translate into English. *Brown.*
TO ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [from *engloutir*, French.]
 1. To swallow up. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To glut; to pamper. *Ascham.*
TO ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore*.] To pierce; to prick; not used. *Spenser.*
TO ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge. *Spenser.*
TO ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To feed with eagerness and voracity. *Milton.*
TO ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *greile*, French.] To indent in curve lines. *Carew.*
TO ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain*.] To die deep; to die in grain. *Spenser.*
TO ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple*.] To close with; to contend with hold on each other. *Daniel.*
TO ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *grasp*.] To seize; to hold fast in the hand. *Spenser.*
TO ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* pret. *engraved*; part. pass. *engraved* or *engraven*. [from *engraver*, Fr.]
 1. To picture by incisions in any matter. *Pope.*
 2. To mark wood or stone. *Exodus.*
 3. To impress deeply; to imprint. *Locke.*
 4. [from *grave*.] To bury; to inter. *Spens.*
ENGRA'VE. *f.* [from *engrave*.] A cutter in stone or other matter. *Hale.*
TO ENGRIVE. *v. a.* To pain; to vex. *Sp.*
TO ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [from *grossir*, French.]
 1. To thicken; to make thick. *Spenser.*
 2. To increase in bulk. *Wotton.*
 3. To fatten; to plump up. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To seize in the gross. *South.*
 5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price. *Pope.*
ENGRO'SSER. *f.* [from *engross*.] He that

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purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price. *Locke.*
ENGROSSMENT. *f.* [from *engross*.] Appropriation of things in the grols; exorbitant acquisition. *Swift.*
To ENGWARD. *v. a.* [from *guard*.] To protect; to defend: not used. *Shakspeare.*
To ENHANCE. *v. a.* [*enbauffer*, French.]
 1. To lift up; to raise on high: obsolete. *Sp.*
 2. To raise; to advance. *Locke.*
 3. To raise in esteem. *Atterbury.*
 4. To aggravate. *Hammond.*
ENHANCEMENT. *f.* [from *enhance*.]
 1. Increase; augmentation of value. *Bacon.*
 2. Aggravation; increase of ill. *G. of Tongue.*
ENIGMA. *f.* [*ænigma*, Latin.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms. *Pope.*
ENIGMATICAL. *a.* [from *enigma*.]
 1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed. *Brown.*
 2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended. *Hammond.*
ENIGMATICALLY. *ad.* In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptance imply. *Brown.*
ENIGMATIST. *f.* [from *enigma*.] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles. *Addison.*
To ENJOIN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. *Tillotson.*
ENJOINER. *f.* One who gives injunctions.
ENJOINMENT. *f.* Direction; command. *Br.*
To ENJOY. *v. a.* [*enjoir*, French.]
 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure. *Addis.*
 2. To obtain possession or fruition of. *Milton.*
 3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to delight. *More.*
To ENJOY. *v. a.* To live in happiness. *Mil.*
ENJOYER. *f.* One that has fruition.
ENJOYMENT. *f.* Happiness; fruition. *Til.*
To ENKINDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle*.]
 1. To set on fire; to inflame. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To rouse passions. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To incite to any act or hope. *Shakspeare.*
To ENLARGE. *v. n.* [*enlargir*, French.]
 1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.
 2. To increase any thing in magnitude; to extend. *Locke.*
 3. To increase by representation; to magnify.
 4. To dilate; to expand. *Corinthians.*
 5. To set free from limitation. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To extend to more purposes or uses. *Hooker.*
 7. To amplify; to aggrandize. *Locke.*
 8. To release from confinement. *Shaksp.*
 9. To diffuse in eloquence. *Clarendon.*
To ENLARGE. *v. n.* To expatiate; to speak in many words. *Clarendon.*
ENLARGEMENT. *f.* [from *enlarge*.]
 1. Increase; augmentation; further extension. *Hayward.*
 2. Release from confinement. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Magnifying representation. *Pope.*
 4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse. *Cla.*
ENLARGER. *f.* Amplifier; one that increases or dilates any thing. *Brown.*

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To ENLIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light*.] To illuminate; to supply with light. *Pope.*
To ENLIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]
 1. To illuminate; to supply with light. *Pf.*
 2. To quicken in the faculty of vision. *Sam.*
 3. To instruct; to furnish with increase of knowledge. *Rogers.*
 4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
 5. To illuminate with divine knowledge.
ENLIGHTENER. *f.* [from *enlighten*.]
 1. Illuminator; one that gives light. *Milton.*
 2. Instructor.
To ENLINK. *v. a.* [from *link*.] To chain to; to connect. *Shakspeare.*
To ENLIVEN. *v. a.* [from *life*, *live*.]
 1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.
 2. To make vigorous or active. *Swift.*
 3. To make sprightly or vivacious.
 4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.
ENLIVENER. *f.* That which animates; that which invigorates. *Dryden.*
To ENLUMINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate: not in use. *Spenser.*
ENMITY. *f.* [from *enemy*.]
 1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion. *Locke.*
 2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity. *Milton.*
 3. State of opposition. *James.*
 4. Malice; mischievous attempts. *Atterbury.*
To ENMARBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble*.] To turn to marble; obsolete. *Spenser.*
To ENMESH. *v. a.* [from *mesh*.] To net; to entangle; to entrap. *Shakspeare.*
ENNEAGON. *f.* [*ennea* and *gonia*.] A figure of nine angles.
ENNEATICAL. *a.* [*ennea*.] *Enneatical* days, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical* years, every ninth year of one's life.
To ENNOBLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, French.]
 1. To raise from commonalty to nobility. *Sb.*
 2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise. *South.*
 3. To elevate; to magnify. *Waller.*
 4. To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*
ENNOBLEMENT. *f.* [from *ennoble*.]
 1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.
 2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity. *Glan.*
ENODATION. *f.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of untying a knot.
 2. Solution of a difficulty.
ENORMITY. *f.* [from *enormous*.]
 1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
 2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption. *Hooker.*
 3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany. *Swift.*
ENORMOUS. *a.* [*enormis*, Latin.]
 1. Irregular; out of rule. *Milton.*
 2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure. *Newton.*
 3. Disordered; confused. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Wicked beyond the common measure.
 5. Exceeding in bulk the common measures. *Pope.*
ENORMOUSLY. *ad.* Beyond measure.

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ENO'RMOUSNESS. *f.* Immeasurable wickedness. *Decay of Piety.*

ENOUGH. *a.* plural *enow.* [genoh, Sax.] In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy. *Locke.*

ENOUGH. *f.*

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence. *Temple.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties. *Bacon.*

ENOUGH. *ad.*

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.

2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: *I am ready enough to quarrel.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution: *the song is well enough.*

4. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety. *Shakspeare.*

ENO'W. The plural of *enough.*

EN PASSANT. *ad.* [French.] By the way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [enrager, French.] To irritate; to make furious. *Walsh.*

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range.*] To place regularly; to put in order. *Spenser.*

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank.*] To place in orderly ranks. *Shakspeare.*

To ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt.*] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm. *Shakspeare.*

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *ravish.*] To throw into ecstasy. *Spenser.*

ENRA'VISHMENT. *f.* [from *enravish.*] Ecstasy of delight. *Glanville.*

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [enricher, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. *Sb.*

2. To fertilize; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.*

3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable. *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT. *f.*

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon.*

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakspeare.*

To ENRI'NG. *v. a.* [from *ring.*] To make round; to encircle. *Shakspeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* [from *ripe.*] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection. *Donne.*

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest. *Shakspeare.*

To ENRO'LL. *v. a.* [enroller, French.]

1. To insert in a roll or register. *Sprat.*

2. To record; to leave in writing. *Milton.*

3. To involve; to inwrap. *Spenser.*

ENRO'LLER. *f.* He that enrolls; he that registers.

ENRO'LEMENT. *f.* Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record. *Davies.*

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* To fix by the root; to implant deep. *Shakspeare.*

To ENRO'UND. *v. a.* To environ; to surround; to encircle; to enclose. *Shakspeare.*

ENS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. Any being or existence,

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2. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE. *f.* [esempio, Italian.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. *Sanderson.*

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to show by example. *Spenser.*

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [sanguis, Lat.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood. *Mil.*

To ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* To insert in a schedule or writing. *Shakspeare.*

To ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* To cover as with a fort; to secure. *Shakspeare.*

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* To sew up; to enclose by a seam. *Camden.*

To ENSE'AR. *v. a.* To cauterize; to scorch or stop with fire. *Shakspeare.*

To ENSHI'ELD. *v. a.* To shield; to cover; to protect. *Shakspeare.*

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred. *Tate.*

ENSIFORM. *a.* [ensiformis, Latin.] Having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN. *f.* [enseigne, French.]

1. The flag or standard of a regiment. *Shak.*

2. Any signal to assemble. *Isaiab.*

3. Badge; mark of distinction. *Waller.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag.

ENSIGNBEARER. *f.* He that carries the flag; the ensign. *Sidney.*

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *slave.*]

1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty. *Milton.*

2. To make over to another as his slave or bondman. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT. *f.* The state of servitude; slavery. *South.*

ENSLA'VER. *f.* [from *enslave.*] He that reduces others to servitude. *Swift.*

To ENSU'E. *v. a.* [ensuivre, Fr.] To follow; to pursue. *Davies.*

To ENSU'E. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a consequence to premises. *Hooker.*

2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time. *Shakspeare.*

ENSU'RANCE. *f.* [from *ensure.*]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.

2. The sum paid for security.

ENSU'RANCER. *f.* [from *ensurance.*] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. *Dryden.*

To ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *sure.*]

1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

3. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated. *L'Est.*

ENSU'RER. *f.* [from *ensure.*] One who makes contracts of ensurance.

ENTAB'LATURE. } *f.* [from *table.*] The architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar. *Harris.*

ENT

ENTAIL. *f.* [from the French, *entaillez*, cut.]

1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.
 2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.
 3. Engraver's work; inlay: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- To ENTAIL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut, French.]
1. To settle the descent of any estate, so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure. *Dryden.*
 2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing. *Tillotson.*
 3. To cut: obsolete. *Spenser.*

To ENTAME. *v. a.* To tame; to subjugate; to subdue. *Shakspeare.*

To ENTANGLE. *v. a.*

1. To inwrap or insnare with something not easily extricable.
2. To lose in multiplied involutions.
3. To twist, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made.
4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex. *Clarendon.*
5. To puzzle; to bewilder. *Hayward.*
6. To insnare by captious questions or artful talk. *Matthew.*
7. To distract with variety of cares. *Timothy.*
8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTANGLEMENT. *f.* [from *entangle*.]

1. Involvement of any thing intricate or adhesive.
2. Perplexity; puzzle. *More.*

ENTANGLER. *f.* One that entangles.

To ENTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place. *Asterbury.*
2. To initiate in a business, method, or society. *Locke.*
3. To introduce or admit into any counsel. *Shakspeare.*
4. To set down in writing. *Graunt.*

To ENTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in. *Judges.*
2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance. *Watts.*
3. To engage in. *Addison.*
4. To be initiated in. *Milton.*

ENTERDEAL. *f.* [*entre and deal*.] Reciprocal transactions: obsolete. *Spenser.*

ENTERING. *f.* [from *enter*.] Entrance; passage into a place. *Isaiab.*

To ENTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave. *Sidney.*

ENTEROCOLE. *f.* [*enterocole*, Lat.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. *Sharp.*

ENTEROLOGY. *f.* [*εντερον* and *λογος*.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTEROMPHALOS. *f.* [*εντερον* and *μφαλος*.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE. *f.* [*entre and parler*, Fr.] Parley; mutual talk; conference. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLEADER. *f.* [*entre and plead*.] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. *Cow.*

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ENTERPRISE. *f.* [*entreprise*, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt. *Dryden.*

To ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay. *Temple.*
2. To receive; to entertain: obsolete. *Spenser.*

ENTERPRISER. *f.* A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things. *Hayward.*

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretente*, French.]

1. To converse with; to talk with. *Locke.*
2. To treat at the table. *Addison.*
3. To receive hospitably. *Hebrews.*
4. To keep in one's service. *Shakspeare.*
5. To reserve in the mind. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To please; to amuse; to divert. *Addison.*
7. To admit with satisfaction. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER. *f.* [from *entertain*.]

1. He that keeps others in his service. *Bacon.*
2. He that treats others at his table. *Smalridge.*
3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *f.*

1. Conversation.
2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision. *Waller.*
3. Hospitable reception.
4. Reception; admission. *Tillotson.*
5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants. *Shakspeare.*
6. Payment of soldiers: obsolete. *Davies.*
7. Amusement; diversion. *Temple.*
8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED. *a.* [*entre and tissue*.] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances. *Shakspeare.*

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne*.]

1. To place on a regal seat. *Shakspeare.*
2. To invest with sovereign authority. *Ayliffe.*

ENTHUSIASM. *f.* [*ενθουσιασμος*.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke.*
2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion.
3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIAST. *f.* [*ενθουσιαστος*.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God. *Locke.*
2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions. *Pope.*
3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIASTICAL. } *a.* [*ενθουσιαστικος*.]

ENTHUSIASTICK. }

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity. *Calamy.*
2. Vehemently hot in any cause.
3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Burn.*

ENTHYME'ME. *f.* [*ενθυμημα*.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition. *Brown.*

To ENTICE. *v. a.* To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes. *Ascham.*

ENTICEMENT. *f.*

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill. *Hook.*
2. The means by which one is allured to ill; allurements; blandishment. *Taylor.*

ENTICER. *f.* One that allures to ill.

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- ENTI'INGLY.** *ad.* [from *entice*.] Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Addison.*
- E'NTIERTY.** *f.* [*entierté*, Fr.] The whole. *Bac.*
- ENTI'RE.** *a.* [*entier*, French.]
1. Whole; undivided. *Bacon.*
 2. Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Newton.*
 3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. *Hooker.*
 4. Sincere; hearty. *Bacon.*
 5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed. *Prior.*
 6. Unmingled; unallayed. *Milton.*
 7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful. *Clar.*
 8. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken. *Spenser.*
- ENTI'RELY.** *ad.*
1. In the whole; without division. *Raleigh.*
 2. Completely; fully. *Milton.*
 3. With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenser.*
- ENTI'RENESS.** *f.*
1. Totality; completeness; fulness. *Boyle.*
 2. Honesty; integrity.
- To ENTI'TLE.** *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]
1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation. *Hooker.*
 2. To give a title or discriminative appellation. *Hooker.*
 3. To superscribe, or prefix a title. *Locke.*
 4. To give a claim to any thing. *Rogers.*
 5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke.*
- ENTIFY.** *f.* [*entietas*, low Latin.]
1. Something which really is; a real being. *Crashaw.*
 2. A particular species of being. *Bacon.*
- To ENTO'IL.** *v. a.* [from *toil*.] To insnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon.*
- To ENTO'MB.** *v. a.* [from *to mb.*] To put into a tomb; to bury. *Denham.*
- ENTRA'ILS.** *f.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, French.]
1. The intestines; the inward parts; the bowels; the guts. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The internal parts. *Locke.*
- To ENTRA'IL.** *v. a.* [*intralciale*, Ital.] To mingle; to interweave; to diversify. *Spenser.*
- ENTRANCE.** *f.* [*entrans*, French.]
1. The power of entering into a place. *South.*
 2. The act of entering. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue. *Wotton.*
 4. Initiation; commencement. *Locke.*
 5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge. *Bacon.*
 6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity. *Hayward.*
 7. The beginning of any thing. *Hakewill.*
- To ENTRANCE.** *v. a.* [from *trance*.]
1. To put into a trance. *Milton.*
 2. To put into an ecstasy.
- To ENTRA'P.** *v. a.* [from *trap*.]
1. To insnare; to catch in a trap. *Spenser.*
 2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to entangle. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To take advantage of. *Ecclus.*
- To ENTRE'AT.** *v. a.* [*traiter*, French.]
1. To petition; to solicit; to importune. *Genesis.*

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2. To prevail upon by solicitation. *Rogers.*
 3. To treat or use well or ill. *Prior.*
 4. To entertain; to amuse: not used. *Shak.*
 5. To entertain; to receive: not used. *Spenser.*
- To ENTRE'AT.** *v. n.*
1. To offer a treaty or compact: not used. *Ma.*
 2. To treat; to discourse: not used. *Hakewill.*
 3. To make a petition. *Shakspeare.*
- ENTRE'ATANCE.** *f.* Petition; entreaty; solicitation; not used. *Fairfax.*
- ENTRE'ATY.** *f.* [from *entreat*.] Petition; prayer; solicitation; request. *Shakspeare.*
- ENTREME'TS.** *f.* [French.] Small plates set between the main dishes. *Mortimer.*
- ENTRY.** *f.* [*entrée*, French.]
1. The passage by which any one enters a house. *Bacon.*
 2. The act of entrance; ingress. *Addison.*
 3. The act of taking possession of any estate. *Bacon.*
 4. The act of registering or setting down in writing. *Bacon.*
 5. The act of entering publicly into any city. *Bacon.*
- To ENU'BILATE.** *v. a.* [*e* and *nubilo*, Lat.] To clear from clouds.
- To ENU'CLEATE.** *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To solve; to clear; to disentangle.
- To ENVE'LOP.** *v. a.* [*envelopper*, French.]
1. To inwrap; to cover. *Philips.*
 2. To hide; to surround. *Spenser.*
 3. To line; to cover on the inside. *Spenser.*
- ENVELOPE.** *f.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward case. *Swift.*
- To ENVE'NOM.** *v. a.* [from *venom*.]
1. To taint with poison; to poison. *Milton.*
 2. To make odious. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To enrage; to exasperate. *Dryden.*
- ENVIABLE.** *a.* [from *envy*.] Deserving envy; such as may excite envy. *Carew.*
- ENVI'ER.** *f.* [from *envy*.] One that envies another; a maligner. *Clarendon.*
- ENVIOUS.** *a.* [from *envy*.] Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another. *Sidney.*
- ENVIOUSLY.** *ad.* With envy; with malignity; with ill-will. *Duppa.*
- To ENVI'RON.** *v. a.* [*environer*, French.]
1. To surround; to encompass. *Kneller.*
 2. To involve; to envelop. *Donne.*
 3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To enclose; to invest. *Cleveland.*
- ENVI'RONS.** *f.* [*environs*, Fr.] The neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about the country.
- To ENU'MERATE.** *v. a.* [*numero*, Latin.] To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly; to number. *Wake.*
- ENUMERATION.** *f.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over. *Spenser.*
- To ENU'NCIATE.** *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express.
- ENU'NCIATION.** *f.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; publick attestation. *Taylor.*
 2. Intelligence; information. *Hale.*
 3. Expression.

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ENUNCIATIVE. *a.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expressive. *Ayliffe.*

ENUNCIATIVELY. *ad.* Declaratively.

ENVOY. *f.* [*envoye*, French.]

1. A publick minister sent from one power to another. *Denham.*

2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.

3. A messenger. *Blackmore.*

TO ENVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French.]

1. To hate another for excellence, happiness, or success. *Collier.*

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly. *Dryd.*

TO ENVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity. *Taylor.*

ENVY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness. *Pope.*

2. Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.*

3. Malice; malignity. *Shakspeare.*

4. Publick odium; ill repute. *Bacon.*

TO ENWHEEL. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompass; to encircle. *Shakspeare.*

TO ENWOMB. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]

1. To make pregnant. *Spenser.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb. *Donne.*

EO'LIPILE. *f.* [from *Aeolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball, half filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe. *Burnet.*

EPA'CT. *f.* [*ἐπακτα.*] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. *Harris.*

EPAULMENT. *f.* [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. *Harris.*

EPE'NTHESES. *f.* [*ἐπιένθεσις.*] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA. *f.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches. *Ezekiel.*

EPHE'MERA. *f.* [*ἐφήμερα.*]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL. } *a.* [*ἐφήμερος.*] Diurnal;

EPHE'MERICK. } beginning and ending in a day. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS. *f.* [*ἐφήμερις.*]

1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.

2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets. *Dryden.*

EPHE'MERIST. *f.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology. *Howel.*

EPHE'MERON-WORM. *f.* A sort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*

E'PHOD. *f.* [*אֶפֶד.*] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. *Sandys.*

E'PIC. *a.* [*epicus*, Lat.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. *Dryd.*

EPI

EPICE'DIUM. *f.* [*ἐπικήδιον.*] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*

E'PICURE. *f.* [*epicureus*, Lat.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakspeare.*

E'PICURISM. *f.* [from *epicure.*] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure. *Calamy.*

EPICY'CLE. *f.* [*ἐπι and κύκλος.*] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris.*

EPICY'CLOID. *f.* [*ἐπικύκλωσις.*] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

EPIDE'MICAL. } *a.* [*ἐπι and δῆμος.*]

EPIDE'MICK. }

1. That falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Craunt.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.*

3. General; universal: not used. *Cleveland.*

EPIDE'RMIS. *f.* [*ἐπίδερμις.*] The scarfskin of a man's body.

E'PIGRAM. *f.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] A short poem terminating in a point. *Peacham.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*epigrammati-*

EPIGRAMMA'TICK. } *cus*, Latin.]

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.*

2. Suitable or belonging to epigrams. *Addison.*

EPIGRA'MMATIST. *f.* [from *epigram.*] One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Pope.*

EPI'GRAPHÉ. *f.* [*ἐπιγραφή.*] An inscription on a statue.

E'PILEPSY. *f.* [*ἐπιληψία.*] Any convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or some of its parts, with a loss of sense. *Floyer.*

EPILE'PTICK. *a.* [from *epilepsy.*] Convulsed; diseased with an epilepsy. *Arbutnot.*

E'PILOGUE. *f.* [*epilogus*, Lat.] The poem or speech at the end of a play. *Dryden.*

EPINY'CTIS. *f.* [*ἐπινυκτις.*] A sore at the corner of the eye. *Wifeman.*

EPI'PHANY. *f.* [*ἐπιφάνια.*] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was.

EPIPHONE'MA. *f.* [*ἐπιφώνημα.*] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*

EPI'PHORA. *f.* [*ἐπιφορά.*] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a defluxion of humours on the eyes. *Harris.*

EPIPHYLOSPE'RMIOUS. *a.* [from *ἐπι, φολων, and σπέρμα.*] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves.

EPIPHY'SIS. *f.* [*ἐπιφύσις.*] Accretion; the parts added by accretion. *Quincy. Wifeman.*

EPI'PLOCE. *f.* [*ἐπιπλοκή.*] A figure of rhe-

EQU

torick, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.

EPI'SCOPACY. *f.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] The government of bishops; the government of the church established by the apostles. *Clarendon.*

EPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *episcopus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a bishop. *Hooker.*
2. Vested in a bishop. *Rogers.*

EPI'SCOPATE. *f.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

E'PI'SODE. *f.* [*ἐπίσῳδον*.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main-subject. *Addison.*

EPISO'DICAL. } *a.* [from *episode*.] Contain-

EPISO'DICK. } ed in an episode. *Dryden.*

EPISPA'STICK. *a.* [*ἐπι and σπῳσ*.]

1. Drawing. *Arbutnot.*
2. Blistering. *Dryden.*

EPI'STLE. *f.* [*ἐπιστολή*.] A letter. *Dryden.*

EPI'STOLARY. *a.* [from *epistle*.]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.
2. Transacted by letters. *Addison.*

EPI'STLER. *f.* [from *epistle*.] A scribbler of letters.

E'PITAPH. *f.* [*ἐπίταφος*.] An inscription upon a tomb. *Smith.*

EPITHALA'MIUM. *f.* [*ἐπιθάλλαμος*.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage. *Sand.*

E'PITHEM. *f.* [*ἐπίθεμα*.] A liquid medication externally applied. *Brown.*

E'PITHET. *f.* [*ἐπίθετον*.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *Swift.*

EPI'TOME. *f.* [*ἐπίτομος*.] Abridgment; abbreviation; compendious abstract. *Wotton.*

To EPI'TOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome*.]

1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space. *Donne.*
2. To diminish; to curtail. *Addison.*

EPI'TOMISER. } *f.* [from *epitomise*.] An

EPI'TOMIST. } abridger; an abstracter.

E'POCH. } *f.* [*ἐποχή*.] The time at which

EPO'CHA. } a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered. *Sou.*

EPO'DE. *f.* [*ἐπῳδος*.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPE'E. *f.* [*ἐπῳδαία*.] An epic or heroick poem. *Dryden.*

EPULA'TION. *f.* [*epulatio*, Latin.] Banquet; feast. *Brown.*

EPULO'TICK. *f.* [*ἐπουλώτικος*.] A cicatrizing medicament. *Wifeman.*

EQUABI'LITY. *f.* [from *equable*.] Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity. *Ray.*

E'QUABLE. *a.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itself; even; uniform. *Bentley.*

E'QUABLY. *ad.* [from *equable*.] Uniformly; evenly; equally to itself. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL. *a.* [*æqualis*, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison. *Hale.*
2. Adequate to any purpose. *Clarendon.*
3. Even; uniform. *Smith.*
4. In just proportion. *Dryden.*
5. Impartial; neutral. *Dryden.*
6. Indifferent. *Cheyne.*

EQU

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties. *Maccabees.*

8. Being upon the same terms. *Maccabees.*

E'QUAL. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferior or superior to another.
2. One of the same age. *Galatians.*

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or person equal to another.
2. To rise to the same state with another person.
3. To be equal to. *Shakspeare.*
4. To recompense fully. *Dryden.*

To E'QUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal*.]

1. To make even. *Brown.*
2. To be equal to: not used. *Digby.*

EQUA'LITY. *f.* [from *equal*.]

1. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared. *Shakspeare.*
2. The same degree of dignity. *Milton.*
3. Evenness; uniformity; equability. *Brown.*

E'QUALLY. *ad.* [from *equal*.]

1. In the same degree with another. *Rogers.*
2. Evenly; equably; uniformly. *Locke.*
3. Impartially. *Shakspeare.*

E'QUALNESS. *f.* Equality. *Shakspeare.*

EQUA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *æquus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Consisting of right angles.

EQUANI'MITY. *f.* [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

EQUA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUA'TION. *f.* [*æquare*, Lat.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole. *Holder.*

EQUA'TION. [In algebra.] An expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value.

EQUA'TION. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its real motion.

EQUA'TOR. *f.* [*æquator*, Latin.] A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. *Harris.*

EQUATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *equator*.] Pertaining to the equator. *Cheyne.*

EQUE'RRY. *f.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Master of the horse.

EQUE'STRIAN. *a.* [*æquestris*, Latin.]

1. Being on horseback. *Spettator.*
2. Skilled in horsemanship.
3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUICRU'RAL. } *a.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Lat.]

EQUICRU'RE. } *a.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Lat.]

1. Having legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles. *Digby.*

EQUIDI'STANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *distans*, Lat.]

Being at the same distance. *Ray.*

EQUIDI'STANTLY. *ad.* [from *equidistant*.]

At the same distance. *Brown.*

EQUIFO'RMITY. *f.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Lat.]

Uniform equality. *Brown.*

EQUILA'TERAL. *a.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Lat.]

Having all sides equal. *Bacon.*

EQU

TO EQUILIBRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*.] To balance equally. *Boyle.*

EQUILIBRATION. *f.* [from *equilibrate*.] Equipoise. *Derham.*

EQUILIBRIUM. *f.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoise; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind. *South.*

EQUINECESSARY. *a.* [*æquus* and *necessarius*, Lat.] Needful in the same degree. *Hud.*

EQUINOCTIAL. *f.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL. *a.* [from *equinox*.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox. *Milton.*
2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.
3. Being near the equinoctial line. *Phillips.*

EQUINOCTIALLY. *ad.* In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*

EQUINOX. *f.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.]

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. *Harris. Brown.*
2. Equality; even measure; improper. *Sb.*
3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical use. *Dryden.*

EQUINUMERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Lat.] Having the same number. *Arbutnot.*

TO EQUIP. *v. a.* [*equiper*, French.]

1. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.
2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

EQUIPAGE. *f.* [*equipage*, French.]

1. Furniture for a horseman. *Milton.*
2. Carriage of state; vehicle. *Pope.*
3. Attendance; retinue.
4. Accoutrements; furniture.

EQUIPAGED. *a.* Accoutred; attended. *Sp.*

EQUIPENDENCY. *f.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Lat.] The act of hanging in equipoise. *South.*

EQUIPMENT. *f.* [from *equip*.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutering.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE. *f.* [*æquus*, Lat. and *poids*, Fr.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*

EQUIPOLLENCE. *f.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Latin.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT. *a.* [*equipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*

EQUIPONDERANCE. } *f.* [*æquus* and *pon-*
EQUIPONDERANCY. } *dus*, Lat.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUIPONDERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Lat.] Being of the same weight. *Ray.*

TO EQUIPONDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to another thing. *Wilkins.*

EQUIPONDIOUS. *a.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equilibrated; equal on either part: not in use. *Glanville.*

EQUITABLE. *a.* [*equitable*, French.]

1. Just; due to justice. *Boyle.*
2. Loving justice; candid; impartial.

EQUITABLY. *ad.* Justly; impartially.

ERE

EQUITY. *f.* [*equitè*, French.]

1. Justice; right; honesty. *Tillotson.*
2. Impartiality. *Hooker.*
3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE. } *f.* [*æquus* and *valeo*,
EQUIVALENCY. } *Lat.*] Equality of power or worth. *Smalbridge.*

TO EQUIVALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

EQUIVALENT. *a.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]

1. Equal in value. *Prior.*
2. Equal in any excellence. *Milton.*
3. Equal in force or power. *Milton.*
4. Of the same cogency or weight. *Hooker.*
5. Of the same import or meaning. *South.*

EQUIVALENT. *f.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. *Rogers.*

EQUIVOCAL. *a.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Uncertain; doubtful. *Ray.*

EQUIVOCAL. *f.* Ambiguity. *Dennis.*

EQUIVOCALLY. *ad.* [from *equivocal*.]

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense. *South.*
2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the stated order. *Bentley.*

EQUIVOCALNESS. *f.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris.*

TO EQUIVOCATE. *v. n.* [*equivocatio*, Lat.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCATION. *f.* [*equivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning. *Hook.*

EQUIVOCATOR. *f.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambiguous language. *Shakspeare.*

ERA. *f.* [*æra*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*

ERADIATION. *f.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.]

1. Emission of radiance. *K. Charles.*

TO ERADICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]

1. To pull up by the root. *Brown.*
2. To completely destroy; to end. *Swift.*

ERADICATION. *f.* [from *eradicate*.]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.
2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE. *a.* [from *eradicate*.] That cures radically; that drives quite away.

TO ERA'ISE. *v. a.* [*raiser*, French.]

1. To destroy; to excise. *Peacham.*
2. To expunge; to rub out.

ERA'ISEMENT. *f.* [from *erase*.]

1. Destruction; devastation.
2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *ad.* [*ær*, Sax.] Before; sooner than. *Sb.*

ERELO'NG. *ad.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed. *Spenser.*

ERENO'W. *ad.* Before this time. *Dryden.*

EREWHI'LE. } *ad.* Some time ago; before

EREWHI'LES. } a little while. *Shakspeare.*

TO ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. To place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. To raise; to build. *Addison.*
3. To establish anew; to settle. *Raleigh.*

ERR

4. To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden.*
 5. To raise consequences from premises. *Locke.*
 6. To animate; to encourage. *Denham.*
TO ER'E'CT. *v. n.* To raise upright. *Bacon.*
ER'E'CT. *a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
 1. Upright; not leaning; not prone. *Brown.*
 2. Directed upward. *Philips.*
 3. Bold; confident; unshaken. *Granville.*
 4. Vigorous; not depressed. *Hooker.*
ER'E'CTION. *f.* [*from erect.*]
 1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward. *Brerewood.*
 2. The act of building or raising edifices. *Ral.*
 3. Establishment; settlement. *South.*
 4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments. *Sidn.*
 5. Act of rousing; excitement to attention.
ER'E'CTNESS. *f.* Uprightness of posture. *Br.*
E'REMITE. *f.* [*eremita*, Lat. *ἐρημίτης*.] One who lives in a wilderness; a hermit. *Raleigh.*
EREMI'TICAL. *a.* [*from eremite.*] Religiously solitary. *Stillingsfleet.*
EREPTA'TION. *f.* [*erecto*, Latin.] A creeping forth. *Bailey.*
ERE'PTION. *f.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A snatching or taking away by force.
E'RGOT. *f.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the size of a chestnut, placed behind and below the pastern joint. *Far. Dict.*
ERI'STICAL. *a.* [*eris*.] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.
ERKE. *a.* [*earz*, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; slothful. *Chaucer.*
E'RMELINE. *f.* [diminutive of *ermine*; *ermelin*, Fr.] An ermine. *Sidney.*
E'RMINE. *f.* [*bermine*, French.] An animal found in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a valuable fur. *Trevoux.*
E'RMINED. *a.* Clothed with ermine. *Pope.*
E'RNE. } Do immediately flow from the Saxon
E'RON. } *epp*, *eapn*, a cottage. *Gibson.*
TO E'RO'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker; to eat away; to corrode. *Bacon.*
EROGA'TION. *f.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.
EROS'ION. *f.* [*erofio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of eating away.
 2. The state of being eaten away. *Arbutnot.*
TO ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]
 1. To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.*
 2. To miss the right way; to stray. *Com. Pr.*
 3. To deviate from any purpose. *Pope.*
 4. To commit errors; to mistake. *Taylor.*
E'RRABLE. *a.* [*from err.*] Liable to err.
E'RRABLENESS. *f.* Liable to errour; liable to mistake. *Decay of Piety.*
E'RRAND. *f.* [*ærpend*, Saxon.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. *Hooker.*
E'RRANT. *a.* [*errans*, Latin.]
 1. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Brown.*
 2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. *Johnson.*
E'RRANTRY. *f.* [*from errant.*]
 1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer. *Addison.*

ERY

2. The employment of a knight errant.
ERRA'TA. *f.* [*Lat.*] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book.
ERRA'TICK. *a.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]
 1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course. *Pope.*
 2. Irregular; changeable. *Harvey.*
ERRA'TICALLY. *ad.* [*from erratical or erratic.*] Without rule; without method. *Br.*
E'RRHINE. *a.* [*ῥίπνα*.] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing. *Bacon.*
ERRO'NEOUS. *a.* [*from erro*, Latin.]
 1. Wandering; unsettled. *Newton.*
 2. Irregular; wandering from the right road. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Mistaking; misled by error. *South.*
 4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth; physically false. *Newton.*
ERRO'NEOUSLY. *ad.* By mistake; not rightly. *Hooker.*
ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *f.* Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth. *Boyle.*
E'RROR. *f.* [*error*, Latin.]
 1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A blunder; a mistake committed. *Dryden.*
 3. Roving excursion; irregular course. *Dryd.*
 4. [*In theology.*] Sin. *Hebrews.*
 5. [*In law.*] A mistake in pleading, or in the process. *Cowell.*
ERST. *ad.* [*erst*, German.]
 1. First. *Spenser.*
 2. At first; in the beginning. *Milton.*
 3. Once; when time was. *Milton.*
 4. Formerly; long ago. *Prior.*
 5. Before; till then; till now. *Knolles.*
ERUBE'SCENCE. } *f.* [*erubescencia*, Latin.]
ERUBE'SCENCY. } The act of growing red; redness.
ERUBE'SCENT. *a.* [*erubescens*, Lat.] Reddish; somewhat red; inclining to redness.
TO ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.
ERUCTA'TION. *f.* [*from eruct.*]
 1. The act of belching.
 2. Belch; the matter vented from the stomach. *Arbutnot.*
 3. A sudden burst of wind or matter. *Woodw.*
ERUDI'TION. *f.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge. *Swift.*
ERU'GINOUS. *a.* [*æruginosus*, Latin.] Partaking of the nature of copper. *Harvey.*
ERU'PTION. *f.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of bursting forth. *Bacon.*
 2. Burst; emission. *Addison.*
 3. Sudden excursion of a hostile kind. *Milt.*
 4. Violent exclamation. *South.*
 5. Efflorescence; pustules. *Arbutnot.*
ERU'PTIVE. *a.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Bursting forth. *Thomson.*
ERYNGO. *f.* [*eryngion*.] A plant; sea-holly.
ERYSI'PELAS. *f.* [*ἔρυσίπτελας*.] A disorder that is generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red, and citron colour, spreading from one place to another. *Wifeman.*

ESC

ESCALADE. *f.* [French.] The act of scaling the walls of a fortification. *Addison.*

ESCALOP. *f.*

1. A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented. *Woodward.*

2. An inequality of margin; indenture. *Ray.*

To ESCAPE. *v. a.* [escape, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid. *Wake.*

2. To pass unobserved by one. *Denham.*

To ESCAPE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger; to avoid punishment. *Chronicles.*

ESCAPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of shunning danger. *Psal.*

2. Excursion; sally. *Denham.*

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. *Cowell.*

4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *Raleigh.*

5. Sally; flight; irregularity. *Milton.*

6. Oversight; mistake. *Brerewood.*

ESCARGATOIRE. *f.* [French.] A nursery of snails. *Addison.*

ESCHALOT. *f.* [French.] Pronounced *shallot*. A plant. *Mortimer.*

ESCHAR. *f.* [εσχάρα.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications. *Sharp.*

ESCHAROTICK. *a.* [from *eschar*.] Caustick; having the power to tear or burn the flesh.

ESCHAROTICK. *f.* A caustick application. *Floyer.*

ESCHEAT. *f.* [from *eschewir*, Fr.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir. *Cowell.*

To ESCHEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor. *Clarendon.*

ESCHEATOR. *f.* [from *escheat*.] An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator. *Camden.*

To ESCHEW. *v. a.* [eschewir, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to shun. *Sandys.*

ESCORT. *f.* [escort, Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCORT. *v. a.* [escorter, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T. *f.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support. *Shakspeare.*

ESCO'UT. *f.* [escouter, Fr.] Listeners or spies; persons sent for intelligence. *Hayward.*

ESCRITOIR. *f.* [French.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCU'AGE. *f.* [from *escu*, French, a shield.]

Escuage, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. Another kind of this *escuage* uncertain is called *Castleward*, where the tenant by his land is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is, where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. *Cowell.*

E'SCULENT. *a.* [esculentus, Lat.] Good for food; eatable. *Bacon.*

ESS

E'SCULENT. *f.* Something fit for food. *Bacon.*

ESCU'TCHEON. *f.* [French.] The shield of the family; the ensigns armorial. *Brown.*

ESPA'LIER. *f.* Trees planted and cut so as to join. *Evelyn.*

ESPA'RCET. *f.* A kind of fainsoin. *Mort.*

ESPE'CIAL. *a.* [specialis, Latin.] Principal; chief. *Daniel.*

ESPE'CIALLY. *ad.* Principally; chiefly; particularly. *Hooker.*

ESPE'RANCE. *f.* [French.] Hope. *Shakspeare.*

ESPI'AL. *f.* [French.] A spy. *Spenser.*

ESPLANADE. *f.* [French.] The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USAL. *a.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon.*

ESPO'USALS. *f.* without a singular. [espous, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

To ESPOUSE. *v. a.* [espouser, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another. *Bacon.*

2. To marry; to wed. *Milton.*

3. To adopt; to take to himself. *Bacon.*

4. To maintain; to defend. *Dryden.*

To ESPY. *v. a.* [espier, French.]

1. To see things at a distance. *Hooker.*

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid. *Sidney.*

3. To see unexpectedly. *Genesius.*

4. To discover as a spy. *Jobua.*

To ESPY. *v. n.* To watch; to look about. *Jer.*

ESQUIRE. *f.* [escuer, French.]

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, next in degree below a knight. *Blount.*

To ESSAY. *v. a.* [essayer, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Pope.*

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals. *Loc.*

ESSAY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Attempt; endeavour. *Smith.*

2. A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece. *Bacon.*

3. A trial; an experiment. *Locke.*

4. First taste of any thing. *Dryden.*

ESSENCE. *f.* [essentia, Latin.]

1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no. *Watts.*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing what it is. *Hooker.*

3. Existence; the quality of being. *Sidney.*

4. Being; existent person. *Milton.*

5. Species of existent being. *Bacon.*

6. Constituent substance. *Milton.*

7. The cause of existence: not proper. *Shak.*

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent. *Pope.*

To ESSENCE. *v. a.* [from *essence*.] To perfume; to scent. *Addison.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [essentialis, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing. *Sprat.*

EST

2. Important in the highest degree; principal. *Denham.*
3. Pure; highly rectified; subtly elaborated. *Arbutnot.*
- ESSENTIAL.** *f.*
 1. Existence; being. *Milton.*
 2. Nature; first or constituent principle. *South.*
 3. The chief point.
- ESSENTIALLY.** *ad.* [*essentialiter*, Latin.] By the constitution of nature; really. *South.*
- ESSOINE.** *f.* [of the French *essoié*.]
 1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness.
 2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear. *Cowell.*
 3. Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*
- To ESTABLISH.** *v. a.* [*établir*, French.]
 1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably. *Hale.*
 2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm. *Swift.*
 3. To make firm; to ratify. *Numbers.*
 4. To fix or settle in an opinion. *Acts.*
 5. To form or model. *Clarendon.*
 6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably; not in use. *Psalms.*
 7. To make a settlement of any inheritance: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- ESTABLISHER.** *f.* [from *establish*.] He who establishes. *Digby.*
- ESTABLISHMENT.** *f.* [*établissement*, Fr.]
 1. Settlement; fixed state. *Spenser.*
 2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification. *Bacon.*
 3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family. *Spenser.*
 4. Foundation; fundamental principle. *Atter.*
 5. Allowance; income; salary. *Swift.*
- ESTATE.** *f.* [*état*, French.]
 1. The general interest; the publick. *Bacon.*
 2. Condition of life. *Dryden.*
 3. Circumstances in general. *Locke.*
 4. Fortune; possession in land. *Sidney.*
 5. Rank; quality. *Sidney.*
 6. A person of high rank: not used. *Mark.*
- To ESTATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune. *Shakspeare.*
- To ESTEEM.** *v. a.* [*estimer*, French.]
 1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing. *Wisdom.*
 2. To compare; to estimate by proportion. *Davies.*
 3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence. *Dryden.*
 4. To hold in opinion; to think. *Romans.*
- ESTEEM.** *f.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard. *Pope.*
- ESTEEMER.** *f.* [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets a high rate upon any thing. *Locke.*
- ESTIMABLE.** *a.* [French.]
 1. Valuable; worth a large price. *Shaksp.*
 2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of honour and respect. *Temple.*
- ESTIMABLENESS.** *f.* [from *estimable*.] The quality of deserving regard.

ETC

- To ESTIMATE.** *v. a.* [*estimo*, Latin.]
1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else. *Locke.*
 2. To calculate; to compute.
- ESTIMATE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Computation; calculation. *Woodward.*
 2. Value. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgment. *L'Estrange.*
- ESTIMATION.** *f.* [from *estimate*.]
1. The act of adjusting proportional value.
 2. Calculation; computation.
 3. Opinion; judgment. *Bacon.*
 4. Esteem; regard; honour. *Hooker.*
- ESTIMATIVE.** *a.* [from *estimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference. *Hale.*
- ESTIMATOR.** *f.* [from *estimate*.] A settler of rates; a computist.
- ESTIVAL.** *a.* [*estivus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the summer.
 2. Continuing for the summer.
- ESTIVATION.** *f.* [*estivatio*, Latin.] The act of passing the summer. *Bacon.*
- ESTRADE.** *f.* [French.] An even or level space.
- To ESTRANGE.** *v. a.* [*estranger*, French.]
1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw. *Dryd.*
 2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor. *Jeremiah.*
 3. To alienate from affection. *Milton.*
 4. To withdraw or withhold. *Glanville.*
- ESTRANGEMENT.** *f.* [from *estranger*.]
- Alienation; distance; removal. *South.*
- ESTRAPADE.** *f.* [French.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises mightily before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs.
- ESTREATE.** *f.* [*extrañum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing. *Cowell.*
- ESTREPEMENT.** *f.* [of the French, *estrepier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods. *Cowell.*
- ESTRICH.** *f.* [commonly written *estrich*.] The largest of birds. *Sandys.*
- ESTUANCE.** *f.* Heat; warmth. *Brown.*
- ESTUARY.** *f.* [*æstuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.
- To ESTUATE.** *v. a.* [*æstuo*, Lat.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil.
- ESTUATION.** *f.* [from *æstuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion. *Norris.*
- ESTURE.** *f.* [*æstus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion. *Chapman.*
- ESURIENT.** *a.* [*esuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious.
- ESURINE.** *a.* [*esurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating. *Wifeman.*
- ETC.** A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies, and so on.
- To ETCH.** *v. a.* [*etizen*, German.] A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, and well blacked

ETY

with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which having its backside tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken outlines with a stiff, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterward with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground; and then there is poured on well tempered *aqua fortis*, which eats into the figure or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

ETERNAL. *a.* [eternus, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end. *Deuteronomy. Locke.*
2. Without beginning. *Locke.*
3. Without end; endless. *Shakspeare.*
4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting. *Dr.*
5. Unchangeable. *Dryden.*

ETERNAL. *f.* [eternel, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.*

ETERNALIST. *f.* [eternus, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*

To ETERNALIZE. *v. a.* [from eternal.] To make eternal.

ETERNALLY. *ad.* [from eternal.]

1. Without beginning or end.
2. Unchangeably; invariably. *South.*
3. Perpetually; without intermission. *Addis.*

ETERNAL. *a.* [eternus, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless. *Shakspeare.*

ETERNITY. *f.* [eternitas, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end. *Locke.*
2. Duration without end. *Addison.*

To ETERNIZE. *v. a.* [eterno, Latin.]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate. *Milton.*
2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Sidney.*

ETHER. *f.* [aether, Latin; αἰθήρ.]

1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed. *Newton.*
2. The matter of the highest regions above.

ETHERAL. *a.* [from ether.]

1. Formed of ether. *Dryden.*
2. Celestial; heavenly. *Milton.*

ETHEREOUS. *a.* [from ether.] Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*

ETHICAL. *a.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; treating on morality.

ETHICALLY. *ad.* According to the doctrine of morality. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ETHICK. *a.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS. *f.* without the singular. [ἠθικά.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality. *Donne. Bentley.*

ETHNICK. *a.* [ἠθικός.] Heathen; pagan; not Jewish; not christian. *Grew.*

ETHNICKS. *f.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*

ETHOLOGICAL. *a.* [ἠθολογία and ἠθολογία.] Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY. *f.* [αἰτιολογία.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper. *Arbutnot.*

ETYMOLOGICAL. *a.* [from etymology.] Relating to etymology. *Locke.*

ETYMOLOGIST. *f.* [from etymology.] One who searches out the original of words.

EVA

ETYMOLOGY. *f.* [etymologia, Lat. ἔτυμον and λόγος.]

1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Collier.*
2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON. *f.* [ἔτυμον.] Original; primitive word. *Peacham.*

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [vaco, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey.*

To EVA'CUATE. *v. a.* [evacuo, Latin.]

1. To make empty; to clear. *Hooker.*
2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.
3. To void by the excretory passages. *Arb.*
4. To make void; to nullify. *South.*
5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. *Swift.*

EVA'CUANT. *f.* [evacuans, Lat.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVA'CUATION. *f.* [from evacuare.]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge. *Hale.*
2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*
3. The practice of emptying the body by physick. *Temple.*
4. Discharge of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [evado, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. *Brown.*
2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge. *Dryd.*
3. To escape or elude by sophistry. *Stillings.*
4. To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable. *South.*

To EVA'DE. *v. n.*

1. To escape; to slip away. *Bacon.*
2. To practise sophistry or evasions. *South.*

EVA'GATION. *f.* [evagor, Lat.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

Ray.

EVANE'SCENT. *a.* [evanescent, Latin.] Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses. *Wollaston.*

EVANGE'LICAL. *a.* [evangelicus, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the christian law revealed in the gospel. *Atterb.*
2. Contained in the gospel. *Hooker.*

EVA'NGELISM. *f.* [from evangely.] The promulgation of the blessed gospel. *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST. *f.* [εὐαγγελιστής.]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.
2. A promulgator of the christian laws.

Decay of Piety.

To EVA'NGELIZE. *v. a.* [evangelizo, Lat. εὐαγγελίζω.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *f.* [εὐαγγέλιον.] Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus. *Spenser.*

EVA'NID. *a.* [evanidus, Lat.] Faint; weak; evanescent. *Brown.*

To EVA'NISH. *v. n.* [evanesco, Latin.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

EVA'FORABLE. *a.* [from evaporate.] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours. *Grew.*

EVE

TO EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit. *Boyle.*

TO EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*
1. To drive away in fumes. *Bentley.*
2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies. *Wotton.*

EVAPORATION. *f.* [from *evaporate*.]
1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge. *Howel.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. *Raleigh.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *f.* [*evasum*, Latin.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *evade*.]
1. Practising evasion; elusive. *Pope.*

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical. *EVA'SIVELY.* *ad.* By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

EU'CHARIST. *f.* [*εὐχαριστία*.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Hooker. Taylor.*

EUCCHARISTICAL. *a.* [from *eucharist*.]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Ray.*
2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY. *f.* [*εὐχολόγιον*.] A formula of prayers.

EU'CRASY. *f.* [*εὐκρασία*.] An agreeable well-proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby the body is in health. *Quincy.*

EVE.
E'VEN. } *f.* [*æfen*, Saxon.]

1. The close of the day. *May.*
2. The vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday. *Duppa.*

E'VEN. *a.* [*æfen*, Saxon.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Newton.*
2. Uniform; equal to itself. *Prior.*
3. Level with; parallel to. *Exodus.*
4. Not having inclination any way. *Shaksp.*
5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.*
6. Equal on both sides; fair. *South.*
7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt. *Shaksp.*
8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain. *Pope.*
9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd. *Taylor.*

TO E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even. *Shaksp.*
2. To make out of debt. *Raleigh.*
3. To level; to make level. *Carew.*

TO E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to.

E'VEN. *ad.* [often contracted to *ev'n*.]

1. Verily. *Spenser.*
2. Notwithstanding. *Dryden.*
3. Likewise; not only so, but also. *Atterb.*
4. So much as. *Swift.*

EVE

EVENHA'NDED. *a.* [*even and hand*.] Impartial; equitable. *Shaksp.*

E'VENING. *f.* [*æftn*, Saxon.] The close of the day; the beginning of night. *Watts.*

E'VENLY. *ad.* [from *even*.]

1. Equally; uniformly. *Bentley.*
2. Levelly; without asperities. *Wotton.*
3. Without inclination to either side; horizontally. *Brerewood.*
4. Impartially; without favour or enmity. *Bacon.*

E'VENNESS. *f.* [from *even*.]

1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity. *Grew.*
3. Equality of surface; levelness.
4. Freedom from inclination to either side; horizontal position. *Hooker.*
5. Impartiality; equal respect.
6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity. *Atterbury.*

E'VENSONG. *f.* [*even and song*.]

1. The form of worship used in the evening. *Taylor.*

2. The evening; the close of the day. *Dryd.*

E'VENTIDE. *f.* [*even and tide*.] The time of evening. *Spenser.*

EVE'NT. *f.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An accident; any thing that happens, good or bad. *Ecclus.*
2. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot. *Dryden.*

TO EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Latin.]

To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL. *a.* [*event and full*.] Full of incidents. *Shaksp.*

TO EVE'NTILATE. *v. n.* [*eventilo*, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.
2. To examine; to discuss.

EVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *event*.] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *ad.* In the event; in the last result; in the consequence. *Boyle.*

E'VER. *ad.* [*æppe*, Saxon.]

1. At any time. *Tillotson.*
2. At all times; always; without end. *Hoo.*
3. For ever. Eternally; to perpetuity. *Phil.*
4. At one time. *Spenser.*
5. In any degree. *Hall.*
6. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *Shaksp.*
7. EVER *a.* Any. *Shaksp.*
8. It is often contracted into *e'er*.

9. It is much used in composition in the sense of *always*; as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everdure*, enduring without end. *Crasshaw.*

EVERBU'BLING. *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBU'RNING. *a.* Unextinguished. *Milt.*

EVERDU'RING. *a.* Eternal; enduring without end. *Raleigh.*

EVERGRE'EN. *a.* Verdant throughout the year. *Milton.*

EVERGREEN. *f.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. *Evelyn.*

EVERHO'NOURED. *a.* Always held in honour or esteem. *Pope.*

EVI

EVERLASTING. *a.* Enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal. *Hammond.*

EVERLASTING. *f.* Eternity. *Psalms.*

EVERLASTINGLY. *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shakspeare.*

EVERLASTINGNESS. *f.* Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration. *Donne.*

EVERLIVING. *a.* Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant. *Newton.*

EVERMORE. *ad.* Always; eternally. *Til.*

EVEROPEN. *a.* Never closed; not at any time shut. *Taylor.*

EVERPLEASING. *a.* Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure. *Sidney.*

To EVERSE. *v. a.* [*everfus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert: not used. *Glanville.*

To EVERRT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To destroy; to overthrow. *Ayliffe.*

EVERWATCHFUL. *a.* Always vigilant. *Pope.*

EVERY. *a.* [*æfen ealc*, Saxon.]

1. Each one of all. *Hammond.*

2. EVERY-WHERE. In all places. *Hooker.*

EVERYOUNG. *a.* Not subject to old age; undecaying. *Pope.*

EVEDROPPER. *f.* [*ever* and *dropper*.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night to listen. *Dryden.*

To EVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [*evestigo*, Latin.] To search out.

EUGH. *f.* A tree; the yew. *Dryden.*

To EVICT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial discourse.

2. To take away by a sentence of law. *K. Ja.*

3. To prove; to evince. *Cheyne.*

EVICTION. *f.* [*from evict*.]

1. Disposition or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence. *L'Estrange.*

EVIDENCE. *f.* [*French*.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; notoriety; indubitable certainty.

2. Testimony; proof. *Tillotson.*

3. Witnesses; one that gives evidence. *Bentley.*

To EVIDENCE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To prove; to evince. *Tillotson.*

2. To show; to make discovery of. *Milton.*

EVIDENT. *a.* [*French*.] Plain; apparent; notorous. *Brown.*

EVIDENTLY. *ad.* Apparently; certainly; undeniably. *Prior.*

E'VIL. *a.* [*ÿrel*, Saxon.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good. *Psalms.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt. *Matthew.*

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous. *Prov.*

4. Mischievous; destructive. *Genesis.*

EVIL. *f.* [*generally contracted to ill*.]

1. Wickedness; a crime. *Shakspeare.*

2. Injury; mischief. *Proverbs.*

3. Malignity; corruption. *Ecclesiastical.*

4. Misfortune; calamity. *Job.*

5. Malady; disease. *Shakspeare.*

E'VIL. *ad.* [*commonly contracted to ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever respects. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not well; not virtuously. *John.*

EVO

3. Not well; not happily. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Injuriouly; not kindly. *Deuteronomy.*

5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVILAFFE'CTED. *a.* Not kind; not disposed to kindness. *Acts.*

EVILDO'ER. *f.* Malefactor; one that commits crimes. *Peter.*

EVILFA'VOURED. *a.* Ill countenanced; having no good aspect. *Bacon.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *f.* [*from evilfavoured*.] Deformity. *Deuteronomy.*

E'VILLY. *ad.* [*from evil*.] Not well. *Shak.*

EVILM'INDED. *a.* Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS. *f.* [*from evil*.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind. *Hale.*

EVILSPEAK'ING. *f.* Slander; defamation; calumny; cenforiousness. *Peter.*

EVILW'ISHING. *a.* Wishing bad to; having no good-will. *Sidney.*

EVILWO'RKER. *f.* One who does wickedness. *Philippians.*

To EVINCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to show; to manifest. *Atterbury.*

EVINCIBLE. *a.* [*from evince*.] Capable of proof; demonstrable. *Hale.*

EVINCIBLY. *a.* [*from evincible*.] In such a manner as to force conviction.

To EVIRATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood; to emasculate.

To EVISCERATE. *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails.

EVITABLE. *a.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned. *Hook.*

To EVITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to shun; to escape. *Shakspeare.*

EVITATION. *f.* [*from evitate*.] The act of avoiding. *Bacon.*

EVITE'RNAL. *a.* [*æviturnus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITER'NITY. *f.* [*æviturnitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *f.* [*eu and logos*.] Praise; encomium; panegyrick. *Spenser.*

EU'NUCH. *f.* [*εὐνοχος*.] One that is castrated or emasculated. *Fenton.*

To EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch. *Brown.*

EVOCATION. *f.* [*evocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling out. *Broome.*

EVOLATION. *f.* [*evolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away.

To EVO'LTE. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Lat.] To unfold; to disentangle. *Hale.*

To EVO'LTE. *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior.*

EVOLUTION. *f.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding. *Boyle.*

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded. *More.*

3. [*In geometry*.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve,

is such a gradual approach of the circumfe-

EXA

- rence to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend. *Har.*
4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. *Harris.*
- EVOMITION.** *f.* [evomo, Lat.] The act of vomiting out.
- EUPHONICAL.** *a.* [from euphony.] Sound-ing agreeably.
- EUPHONY.** *f.* [εὐφωμία.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.
- EUPHORBUM.** *f.*
1. A plant.
 2. A gum resin, brought to us in drops or grains, of a bright yellow colour, and a glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. *Hill.*
- EUPHRASY.** *f.* [euphrasia, Latin.] The herb eyebright. *Milton.*
- EUROCLYDON.** *f.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A tempestuous wind in the Mediterranean. *Æt.*
- EURUS.** *f.* [Latin.] The east wind. *Peacbam.*
- EURYTHMY.** *f.* [εὐρυθμία.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.
- EUTHANASIA.** } *f.* [εὐθανασία.] An easy death. *Arbutnot.*
- EUTHANASY.** } death.
- EVULSION.** *f.* [evulsio, Lat.] The act of plucking out. *Brown.*
- EVULGATION.** *f.* [evulgo, Lat.] The act of divulging; publication.
- EWE.** *f.* [eoye, Saxon.] The shee sheep.
- EWER.** *f.* [from eau, perhaps anciently eu, water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands. *Pope.*
- EWRY.** *f.* [from ewer.] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen of the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver ewers after dinner.
- EX.** A Latin preposition often prefixed to compound words; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw *out*, and sometimes only enforcing the meaning.
- To EXACERBATE.** *v. a.* [exacerbo, Lat.] To embitter; to exasperate.
- EXACERBATION.** *f.* [from exacerbate.]
1. Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity.
 2. Height of a disease; paroxysm. *Bacon.*
- EXACERVATION.** *f.* [acervus, Lat.] The act of heaping up.
- EXACT.** *a.* [exactus, Latin.]
1. Nice; not deviating from rule. *Pope.*
 2. Methodical; not negligently performed.
 3. Careful; not negligent. *Spektor.*
 4. Honest; strict; punctual. *Ecclus.*
- To EXACT.** *v. a.* [exigo, exactus, Latin.]
1. To require authoritatively. *Taylor.*
 2. To demand of right. *Smalridge.*
 3. To summon; to enjoin. *Denham.*
- To EXACT.** *v. n.* To practise extortion. *Pf.*
- EXACTER.** *f.* [from exact.]
1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon.*
 2. He that demands by authority. *Bacon.*
 3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands. *Tillotson.*

EXA

- EXACTION.** *f.* [from exact.]
1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Extortion; unjust demand. *Davies.*
 3. A tribute severely levied. *Addison.*
- EXACTLY.** *ad.* [from exact.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. *Atterbury.*
- EXACTNESS.** *f.* [from exact.]
1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry. *Woodward.*
 2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate. *Rogers.*
- To EXAGGERATE.** *v. a.* [exaggero, Lat.]
1. To heap upon; to accumulate. *Hale.*
 2. To heighten by representation. *Clarendon.*
- EXAGGERATION.** *f.* [from exaggerate.]
1. The act of heaping; a heap. *Hale.*
 2. Hyperbolic amplification. *Swift.*
- To EXAGITATE.** *v. a.* [exagito, Latin.]
1. To shake; to put in motion. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives: not in use. *Hooker.*
- EXAGITATION.** *f.* [from exagitate.] The act of shaking or agitating.
- To EXALT.** *v. a.* [exalter, French.]
1. To raise on high. *Matthew.*
 2. To elevate to wealth or dignity. *Ezekiel.*
 3. To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clarendon.*
 4. To praise; to extol; to magnify. *Psalms.*
 5. To raise up in opposition. *Kings.*
 6. To intend; to enforce. *Prior.*
 7. To heighten; to refine by fire. *Arbut.*
 8. To elevate in distinction or ornament. *Roscom.*
- EXALTATION.** *f.* [from exalt.]
1. The act of raising on high.
 2. Elevation to power or dignity. *Hooker.*
 3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity. *Tillotson.*
 4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue. *Quincy.*
 5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased. *Dryden.*
- EXAMEN.** *f.* [Lat.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry. *Brown.*
- EXAMINATE.** *f.* [examinatus, Latin.] The person examined. *Bacon.*
- EXAMINATION.** *f.* [examinatio, Latin.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition. *Locke.*
- EXAMINATOR.** *f.* [Latin.] An examiner; an inquirer. *Brown.*
- To EXAMINE.** *v. a.* [examino, Latin.]
1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories. *Church Catechism.*
 2. To interrogate a witness. *Æt.*
 3. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.
 4. To try by experiment, or observation; to narrowly sift; to scan.
 5. To make inquiry into; to search into; to scrutinize. *Locke.*
- EXAMINER.** *f.* [from examine.]
1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence. *Hale.*
 2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinizes. *Newton.*

EXC

EXA'MPLARY. *a.* [from *example*.] Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker.*

EXA'MPLE. *f.* [*example*, French.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled. *Raleigh.*

2. Precedent; former instance of the like. *Sb.*

3. Precedent of good. *Milton.*

4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. *Timothy.*

5. One punished for the admonition of others. *Jude.*

6. Influence which disposes to imitation. *Rog.*

7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification. *Dryden.*

8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application. *Dryden.*

To EXA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To exemplify; to give an instance of. *Sp.*

2. To set an example. *Shakspeare.*

EXA'NGUIOUS. *a.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] Having

no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous. *Brown.*

EXA'NIMATE. *a.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]

1. Lifeless; dead. *Thomson.*

2. Spiritless; depressed. *Thomson.*

EXANIMATE'ION. *f.* [from *exanimatus*.] De-

privation of life.

EXA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeless;

dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA. *f.* [*ἑλανθματα*.] Efflo-

rescencies; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHE'MATOUS. *a.* [from *exanthema*.]

Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To EXA'NTLATE. *v. a.* [*exantlo*, Latin.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhaust; to waste away. *Boyle.*

EXANTLA'TION. *f.* [from *exantlate*.] The

act of drawing out; exhaustion.

EXARA'TION. *f.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual

act of writing.

EXARTICULA'TION. *f.* [*ex* and *articulus*,

Latin.] The dislocation of a joint.

To EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *Add.*

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate;

to embitter. *Bacon.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Ba.*

EXASPERA'TER. *f.* [from *exasperate*.] He

that exasperates; a provoker.

EXASPERA'TION. *f.* [from *exasperate*.]

1. Aggravation; malignant representation. *K. Charles.*

2. Provocation; irritation. *Atterbury.*

To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, L.]

1. To dismiss from service.

2. To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

EXAUCTORA'TION. *f.* [from *exauctorate*.]

1. Dismission from service.

2. Deprivation; degradation. *Ayliffe.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *f.* [*excandescere*, Lat.]

EXCANDE'SCENCY. }

1. Heat; the state of growing hot.

2. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION. *f.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Dis-

enchantment by a counter charm.

To EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnis*, Lat.]

To clear from flesh.

EXCARNIFICA'TION. *f.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] *Grew.*

The act of taking away the flesh.

To EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To

hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmore.*

EXCAVATION. *f.* [from *excavate*.]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.

2. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward.*

2. To excel; to surpass. *Kings.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fit-

ness. *Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden.*

EXCE'EDING. *part. a.* [from *exceed*.] Great

in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'EDING. *ad.* In a very great degree;

eminently. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'EDINGLY. *ad.* To a great degree;

greatly; very much. *Newton.*

To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To outgo

in good qualities; to surpass. *Prior.*

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in

a great degree; to be eminent. *Temple.*

EXCELLENCE. } *f.* [*excellence*, French;

EXCELLENCY. } *excellencia*, Latin.]

1. The state of abounding in any good quality.

2. Dignity; high rank in existence. *Dryden.*

3. The state of excelling in any thing. *Locke.*

4. That in which one excels. *Addison.*

5. Purity; goodness. *Shakspeare.*

6. A title of honour. Usually applied to am-

bassadors and governors. *Shakspeare.*

EXCELLENT. *a.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue, worth, or dignity. *Taylor.*

2. Eminent in any good quality. *Job.*

EXCELLENTLY. *ad.*

1. Well; in a high degree. *Brown.*

2. To an eminent degree. *Dryden.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.] To

leave out, and specify as left out of a general

precept, or position. *Corinthians.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make ob-

jections. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT. *preposit.* [from the verb.]

1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of. *Milt.*

2. Unless; if it be not so that. *Tillotson.*

EXCE'PTING. *preposit.* Without inclusion

of; without exception of. *Dryden.*

EXCE'PTION. *f.* [*exceptio*, Latin.]

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended

in a precept, or position. *South.*

2. Thing excepted, or specified in exception.

3. Objection; cavil. *Bentley.*

4. Peevish dislike; offence taken. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *a.* [from *exception*.]

Liable to objection. *Addison.*

EXCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *except*.] Peevish;

froward; full of objections. *South.*

EXCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *except*.] Including

an exception. *Watts.*

EXCE'PTLESS. *a.* [from *except*.] Omitting

or neglecting all exceptions. *Shakspeare.*

EXCE'PTOR. *f.* [from *except*.] Objector. *Bur.*

EXC

To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Lat.] To strain out ; to separate or emit by strainers. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTION. *f.* [*exemptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning ; selecting.
2. The thing gleaned or selected. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS. *f.* [*excessus*, Latin.]

1. More than enough ; superfluity. *Hooker.*
2. Exuberance ; state of exceeding. *Newton.*
3. Intemperance ; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink. *Duppa.*
4. Violence of passion.
5. Transgression of due limits. *Denham.*

EXCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*excessif*, French.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon.*
2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike. *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* Exceedingly ; eminently ; in a great degree. *Addison.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another. *Locke.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Rowe.*

EXCHA'NGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller.*
2. Traffick by permutation. *South.*
3. The form or act of transferring. *Shakspeare.*
4. The balance of the money of different nations. *Hayward.*
5. The thing given in return for something received. *Locke.*
6. The thing received in return for something given. *Dryden.*
7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGER. *f.* [from *exchange*.] One who practises exchange. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT. *f.* See ESCHEAT. *Spenser.*

EXCHE'ATOR. *f.* See ESCHEATOR. *Car.*

EXCHE'QUER. *f.* [*eschiquier*, Norman Fr.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown, and wherein all causes touching the revenue are handled. *Har.*

EXCI'SE. *f.* [*accijs*, Dutch ; *excisum*, Lat.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid. *Marvell.*

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing. *Pope.*

EXCI'SEMAN. *f.* An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCI'SION. *f.* [*excisio*, Latin.] Extirpation ; destruction ; ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCITA'TION. *f.* [from *excito*, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion. *Bacon.*
2. The act of rousing or awakening. *Watts.*

To EXCI'TE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]

1. To rouse ; to animate ; to stir up ; to encourage. *Spenser.*
2. To put into motion ; to awaken ; to raise.

EXCI'TEMENT. *f.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is stirred up. *Shakspeare.*

EXCI'TER. *f.* [from *excite*.]

EXC

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion. *K. Charles.*

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]

1. To cry out with vehemence ; to make an outcry. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To declare with loud vociferation. *Shakspeare.*

EXCLA'IM. *f.* [from the verb.] Clamour ; outcry : not used. *Shakspeare.*

EXCLA'IMER. *f.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries. *Atterbury.*

EXCLAMA'TION. *f.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]

1. Vehement outcry ; clamour ; outrageous vociferation. *Hooker.*
2. An emphatical utterance. *Sidney.*
3. A note by which a pathetic sentence is marked thus !.

EXCLA'MATORY. *a.* [from *exclaim*.]

1. Practising exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]

1. To shut out ; to hinder from entrance or admission. *Dryden.*
2. To debar ; to hinder from participation ; to prohibit. *Dryden.*
3. To except in any position.
4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege. *Hooker.*
5. To dismiss from the womb or egg. *Brown.*

EXCLU'SION. *f.* [from *exclude*.]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission. *Bacon.*
2. Rejection ; not reception. *Addison.*
3. The act of debarring from any privilege. *Bacon.*
4. Exception.
5. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb. *Ray.*
6. Ejection ; emission ; thing emitted. *Brown.*

EXCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *exclude*.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission. *Milton.*
2. Debarring from participation. *Locke.*
3. Not taking into any account or number.
4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *ad.*

1. Without admission of another to participation. *Boyle.*
2. Without comprehension in an account or number ; not inclusively. *Ayliffe.*

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up ; to make by boiling. *Bacon.*

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Latin.] To invent ; to strike out by thinking. *More.*

EXCOMMUNICABLE. *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated. *Hooker.*

To EXCOMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, Lat.] To eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical censure. *Ham.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *f.* [from *excommunicate*.] An ecclesiastical interdict ; exclusion from the fellowship of the church. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'Riate. *v. a.* To flay ; to strip off the skin. *Wifeman.*

EXCORIA'TION. *f.* [from *excoriate*.]

1. Loss of skin ; privation of skin ; the act

EXC

of flaying.

2. Plunder; spoil.

EXCORTICATION. *f.* [from *ex* and *cortex*, Lat.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quin.*

TO EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking.

EXCREMENT. *f.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as useless, from the natural passages of the body. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTAL. *a.* [from *excrement*.] That is voided as excrement. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTITIOUS. *a.* [from *excrement*.] Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body. *Bacon.*

EXCRESCENCE. } *f.* [*excreresco*, Lat.] Some-
EXCRESCENCY. } what growing out of

another without use, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley.*

EXCRESCENT. *a.* [*excreresco*, Latin.] That grows out of another with preternatural superfluity. *Pope.*

EXCRETION. *f.* [*excretio*, Latin.]
1. Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body. *Quincy.*
2. The thing excreted. *Bacon.*

EXCRETIVE. *a.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*

EXCRETORY. *a.* [from *excretion*.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRETORY. *f.* The instrument of excretion. *Cheyne.*

EXCRUCIABLE. *a.* [from *excruciate*.] Liable to torment.

TO EXCRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*

EXCUBATION. *f.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night.

TO EXCULPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpa*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Clar.*

EXCURSION. *f.* [*excursion*, French.]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble. *Pope.*

2. An expedition into some distant part. *Loc.*

3. Progression beyond fixed limits. *Arbutnot.*

4. Digression; ramble from a subject. *Boyle.*

EXCURSIVE. *a.* [from *excursus*, Lat.] Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomson.*

EXCUSABLE. *a.* [from *excuse*.] Pardonable; that may be excused. *Tillotson.*

EXCUSABLENESS. *f.* [from *excusable*.] Pardonableness; capability to be excused. *Boyle.*

EXCUSATION. *f.* [from *excuse*.] Excuse; plea; apology. *Bacon.*

EXCUSATORY. *a.* [from *excuse*.] Pleading excuse; apologetical; making apology.

TO EXCUSE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To disengage from an obligation. *Clarend.*

3. To remit; not to exact. *South.*

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission. *South.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addis.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. *Corinthians.*

Arbutnot.

Howel.

EXE

EXCUSE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sid.*

2. The act of excusing or apologizing. *Shak.*

3. Cause for which one is excused. *Roscom.*

EXCUSELESS. *a.* [from *excuse*.] That for which no excuse can be given. *D. of Piety.*

EXCUSER. *f.* [from *excuse*.]

1. One who pleads for another. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another.

TO EXCUSS. *v. a.* [*excussus*, Latin.] To seize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*

EXCUSSION. *f.* [*excussio*, Lat.] Seizure by law.

EXECRABLE. *a.* [*execrabilis*, Lat.] Hateful; detestable; accursed. *Hooker.*

EXECRABLY. *ad.* [from *execrable*.] Cursedly; abominably. *Dryden.*

TO EXECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon. *Temple.*

EXECRATION. *f.* [from *execrate*.] Curse; imprecation of evil. *Stillington.*

TO EXECT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Lat.] To cut out; to cut away. *Harvey.*

EXECTION. *f.* [from *exect*.] The act of cutting out.

TO EXECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practise. *South.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined. *Locke.*

3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally. *Davies.*

4. To put to death; to kill. *Shakespeare.*

EXECUTER. *f.* [from *execute*.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing. *Sh.*

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable. *Shakespeare.*

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death; not used. *Shakespeare.*

EXECUTERSHIP. *f.* [from *executer*.] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon.*

EXECUTION. *f.* [from *execute*.]

1. Performance; practice. *Bacon.*

2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law. *Cresch.*

4. Destruction; slaughter. *Hayward.*

EXECUTIONER. *f.* [from *execution*.]

1. He that puts in act, or executes. *Shaksp.*

2. He that inflicts capital punishments. *Sid.*

3. He that kills; he that murders. *Shaksp.*

4. The instrument by which any thing is performed. *Crashaw.*

EXECUTIVE. *a.* [from *execute*.]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws. *Sw.*

EXECUTRIX. *f.* [from *execute*.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

EXEGESIS. *f.* [*ἐξήγησις*.] An explanation.

EXEGETICAL. *a.* [*ἐξηγητικός*.] Explanatory; exppository. *Walker.*

EXEMPLAR. *f.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*

EXE

- EXE'MPLARILY.** *ad.* [from *exemplary*.] *Howel.*
 1. So as deserves imitation.
 2. So as may warn others. *Clarendon.*
- EXE'MPLARINESS.** *f.* State of standing as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotson.*
- EXE'MPLARY.** *a.* [from *exemplar*.]
 1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation. *Bacon.*
 2. Such as may give warning to others. *K. C.*
 3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. *Prior.*
- EXEMPLIFICATION.** *f.* [from *exemplify*.]
 A copy; a transcript. *Hayward.*
- To EXE'MPLIFY.** *v. a.* [from *exemplar*.]
 1. To illustrate by example. *Hooker.*
 2. To transcribe; to copy.
- To EXE'MPT.** *v. a.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. *Knolles.*
- EXE'MPT.** *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Free by privilege. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Not subject; not liable to. *Ben Jonson.*
 3. Clear; not included. *Lee.*
 4. Cut off from: not used. *Shakspeare.*
- EXE'MPTION.** *f.* [from *exempt*.] Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts. *Bacon.*
- EXE'MPTIOUS.** *a.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.] Separable; that may be taken from another. *More.*
- To EXE'NTERATE.** *v. a.* [from *exentero*, Latin.] To embowel. *Brown.*
- EXENTERATION.** *f.* [from *exenteratio*, Latin.] The act of taking out the bowels. *Brown.*
- EXE'QUIAL.** *a.* [from *exequia*, Latin.] Funeral; relating to funerals.
- EXE'QUIES.** *f.* Without a singular. [from *exequia*, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. *Dryden.*
- EXE'RCENT.** *a.* [from *exercens*, Latin.] Practising; following any calling. *Ayliffe.*
- EXERCISE.** *a.* [from *exercitium*, Latin.]
 1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to health. *Bacon.*
 2. Something done for amusement. *Bacon.*
 3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness. *Sidney.*
 4. Preparatory practice in order to skill.
 5. Use; actual application of any thing. *Hook.*
 6. Practice; outward performance. *Addison.*
 7. Employment. *Locke.*
 8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform. *Milton.*
 9. Act of divine worship whether public or private. *Shakspeare.*
- To EXERCISE.** *v. a.* [from *exerceo*, Latin.]
 1. To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.*
 2. To train to use by any act. *Locke.*
 3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate. *Hebrews.*
 4. To busy; to keep busy. *Atterbury.*
 5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction. *Milton.*
 6. To practise; to perform. *Bacon.*
 7. To exert; to put in use. *Locke.*
 8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill. *Addison.*

EXH

- To EXERCISE.** *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health or amusement. *Broome.*
- EXERCISER.** *f.* [from *exercise*.] He that directs or uses exercise.
- EXERCITATION.** *f.* [from *exercitatio*, Latin.]
 1. Exercise. *Brown.*
 2. Practice; use. *Felton.*
- To EXE'RT.** *v. a.* [from *exerco*, Latin.]
 1. To use with an effort. *Rowe.*
 2. To put forth; to perform. *South.*
 3. To enforce; to push to an effort. *Dryden.*
 4. To bring out. *Dryden.*
 5. To emit; to push out. *Philips.*
- EXE'RTION.** *f.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.
- EXE'SION.** *f.* [from *exesus*, Latin.] The act of eating through. *Brown.*
- EXESTUATION.** *f.* [from *exæstuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition. *Bay.*
- To EXFO'LIATE.** *v. n.* [from *ex* and *folium*, Lat.] To shell off; to separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. *Wiseman.*
- EXFOLIATION.** *f.* [from *exfoliate*.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound. *Wiseman.*
- EXFO'LIATIVE.** *a.* [from *exfoliate*.] That has power of procuring exfoliation. *Wiseman.*
- EXHA'LABLE.** *a.* [from *exhale*.] That may be evaporated. *Boyle.*
- EXHALATION.** *f.* [from *exhalatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.
 2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.
 3. That which rises in vapours. *Milton.*
- To EXHA'LE.** *v. a.* [from *exhalo*, Latin.]
 1. To send or draw out in vapours. *Temple.*
 2. To draw out. *Shakspeare.*
- EXHA'LEMENT.** *f.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour. *Brown.*
- To EXHA'UST.** *v. a.*
 1. To drain; to diminish. *Bacon.*
 2. To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left. *Locke.*
- EXHA'USTION.** *f.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing or draining.
- EXHA'USTLESS.** *a.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Blackmore.*
- To EXHI'BIT.** *v. a.* [from *exhibeo*, Latin.]
 1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal manner. *Clarendon.*
 2. To show; to display. *Pope.*
- EXHI'BITER.** *f.* [from *exhibit*.] He that offers any thing in a publick manner. *Shakspeare.*
- EXHIBITION.** *f.* [from *exhibit*.]
 1. The act of exhibiting; display. *Grew.*
 2. Allowance; salary; pension. *Swift.*
 3. Payment; recompence. *Shakspeare.*
- EXHI'BITIVE.** *a.* [from *exhibit*.] Representative; displaying. *Norris.*
- To EXHI'LARATE.** *v. a.* [from *exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven. *Philips.*
- EXHILARATION.** *f.* [from *exhilarate*.]
 1. The act of giving gaiety.
 2. The state of being enlivened. *Bacon.*

EXI

TO EXHORT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Lat.] To incite by words to any good action. *Common Prayer.*
EXHORTATION. *f.* [from *exhort*.]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shakspeare.*

EXHORTATORY. *a.* [from *exhort*.] Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER. *f.* One who exhorts.

TO EXICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry.

EXICCATION. *f.* [from *exiccate*.] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up. *Bentley.*

EXICCATIVE. *a.* [from *exiccate*.] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

EXIGENCE. } *f.* [from *exigent*.]

EXIGENCY. }

1. Demand; want; need. *Atterbury.*

2. Pressing necessity; sudden occasion. *Pope.*

EXIGENT. *f.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help. *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found. *Shakspeare.*

3. End.

EXIGUITY. *f.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness. *Boyle.*

EXIGUOUS. *a.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little; not used. *Harvey.*

EXILE. *f.* [*exilium*, Latin.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished. *Shak.*

2. The person banished. *Dryden.*

EXILE. *a.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. *Bacon.*

TO EXILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To banish; to drive from a country. *Shakspeare.*

EXILEMENT. *f.* Banishment. *Wotton.*

EXILIATION. *f.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] The act of springing out suddenly. *Brown.*

EXILITY. *f.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Smallness; slenderness; diminution. *Grew.*

EXIMIOUS. *a.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent.

EXINATION. *f.* [*exinatio*, Latin.] Privation; loss. *Decay of Piety.*

TO EXIST. *v. n.* [*existo*, Latin.] To be; to have a being. *South.*

EXISTENCE. } *f.* [*existentia*, low Latin.]

EXISTENCY. } State of being; actual possession of being. *Watts.*

EXISTENT. *a.* [from *exist*.] Having being; in possession of being. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMATION. *f.* [*existimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.

2. Esteem.

EXIT. *f.* [Latin.]

1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off.

2. Recess; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shakspeare.*

3. Passage out of any place. *Gianville.*

4. Way by which there is a passage out. *Woodward.*

EXITIAL. } *a.* [*exitialis*, Lat.] Destructive; fatal; mortal. *Harvey.*

EXITIOUS. }

EXP

EXODUS. } *f.* [*ἔξοδος*.] Departure; journey

EXODY. } from a place; the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt. *Hale.*

EXOLETE. *a.* [*exoletus*, Latin.] Obsolete; out of use.

TO EXOLVE. *v. a.* [*exolvere*, Latin.] To loose; to pay.

EXOMPHALOS. *f.* [*ἔξ and ὠμφαλός*.] A navel rupture.

TO EXONERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to disburden. *Ray.*

EXONERATION. *f.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of disburdening, or discharging. *Grew.*

EXOPTABLE. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by entreaty.

EXORBITANCE. } *f.* [from *exorbitant*.]

EXORBITANCY. }

1. The act of going out of the track prescribed.

2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right. *Dryden.*

3. Boundless depravity. *Garth.*

EXORBITANT. *a.* [*ex and orbito*, Latin.]

1. Going out of the prescribed track.

2. Deviating from the course appointed or rule established. *Woodward.*

3. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method. *Hooker.*

4. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive. *Addison.*

TO EXORBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex and orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed. *Bentley.*

TO EXORCISE. *v. a.* [*ἐξορκίζω*.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.

2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.

3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies. *Dryden.*

EXORCISER. *f.* [from *exorcise*.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM. *f.* [*ἐξορκισμός*.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away. *Harvey.*

EXORCIST. *f.* [*ἐξορκιστής*.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits. *Acts.*

2. An enchanter; a conjurer; improperly. *Sb.*

EXORDIUM. *f.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition. *May.*

EXORNATION. *f.* [*exornatio*, Lat.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hooker.*

EXOSSATED. *a.* [*exossatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones.

EXO'STOSIS. *f.* [*ἔξ and ὥστος*.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural. *Quincy.*

EXO'SSEOUS. *a.* [*ex and ossa*, Lat.] Wanting bones; boneless. *Brown.*

EXOTICK. *a.* [*ἑξωτικός*.] Foreign; not produced in our own country. *Evelyn.*

EXOTICK. *f.* A foreign plant. *Addison.*

TO EXPAND. *v. a.* [*expandere*, Latin.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.

2. To dilate; to spread out every way. *Arb.*

EXP

EXPANSE. *f.* [*expansum*, Lat.] A body widely extended without inequalities. *Savage.*
EXPANSIBILITY. *f.* [from *expansible*.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface. *Grew.*
EXPANSIBLE. *a.* [from *expansus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended. *Grew.*
EXPANSION. *f.* [from *expand*.]
 1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space. *Bentley.*
 2. The act of spreading out. *Grew.*
 3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended. *Locke.*
 4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter. *Locke.*
EXPANSIVE. *a.* [from *expand*.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface. *Ray.*
TO EXPATIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Latin.]
 1. To range at large. *Addison.*
 2. To enlarge upon in language. *Broome.*
 3. To let loose; to allow to range. *Dryden.*
TO EXPECT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]
 1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil. *Milton.*
 2. To wait for; to attend the coming. *Dryd.*
TO EXPECT. *v. n.* To wait; to stay. *Job.*
EXPECTABLE. *a.* [from *expect*.] To be expected; to be hoped or feared. *Brown.*
EXPECTANCE. } *f.* [from *expect*.]
EXPECTANCY. }
 1. The act or state of expecting. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. Something expected. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Hope. *Shakspeare.*
EXPECTANT. *a.* [French.] Waiting in expectation. *Swift.*
EXPECTANT. *f.* [from *expect*.] One who waits in expectation of any thing. *Pope.*
EXPECTATION. *f.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of expecting. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear. *Rogers.*
 3. Prospect of any thing good to come. *Psalm.*
 4. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected. *Milton.*
 5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us. *Osway.*
EXPECTER. *f.* [from *expect*.]
 1. One who has hopes of something. *Swift.*
 2. One who waits for another. *Shakspeare.*
TO EXPECTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Lat.] To eject from the breast. *Arbutnot.*
EXPECTORATION. *f.* [from *expectorate*.]
 1. The act of discharging from the breast.
 2. That discharge which is made by coughing. *Arbutnot.*
EXPECTORATIVE. *a.* [from *expectorate*.] Having the quality of promoting expectoration. *Harvey.*
EXPEDIENCE. }
EXPEDIENCY. } *f.* [from *expedient*.]
 1. Fitness; propriety; suitability to an end. *South.*
 2. Expedition; adventure. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Haste; dispatch. *Shakspeare.*
EXPEDIENT. *a.* [*expedit*, Latin.]
 1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable. *Tillot.*
 2. Quick; expeditious. *Shakspeare.*

EXP

EXPEDIENT. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. That which helps forward, as means to an end. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. A shift; means to an end contrived in an exigence, or difficulty. *Woodward.*
EXPEDIENTLY. *ad.* [from *expedient*.]
 1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.
 2. Hastily; quickly; not used. *Shakspeare.*
TO EXPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]
 1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.
 2. To hasten; to quicken. *Swift.*
 3. To dispatch; to issue from a public office. *Bacon.*
EXPEDITE. *a.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]
 1. Quick; hasty; soon performed. *Sandys.*
 2. Easy; disencumbered; clear. *Hooker.*
 3. Nimble; active; agile. *Tillotson.*
 4. Light armed. *Bacon.*
EXPEDITELY. *ad.* [from *expedite*.] With quickness; readily; hastily. *Grew.*
EXPEDITION. *f.* [from *expedite*.]
 1. Haste; speed; activity. *Hooker.*
 2. A march or voyage with martial intentions. *Shakspeare.*
EXPEDITIOUS. *a.* [from *expedite*.]
 1. Speedy; quick; soon done.
 2. Nimble; swift; acting with celerity.
EXPEDITIOUSLY. *ad.* Speedily; nimbly.
TO EXPEL. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]
 1. To drive out; to force away. *Burnet.*
 2. To eject; to throw out. *Bacon.*
 3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence. *Dryden.*
 4. To reject; to refuse. *Spenser.*
 5. To keep off; to exclude. *Shakspeare.*
EXPELLER. *f.* One that expels or drives away.
TO EXPEND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend. *Hayward.*
EXPENSE. *f.* [*expensum*, Latin.] Cost; charges; money expended. *Ben Jonson.*
EXPENSEFUL. *a.* Costly; expensive. *Wat.*
EXPENSELESS. *a.* Without cost. *Milton.*
EXPENSIVE. *a.* [from *expense*.]
 1. Given to expense; extravagant. *Temple.*
 2. Costly; requiring expense.
 3. Liberal; distributive. *Sprat.*
EXPENSIVELY. *ad.* With great expense.
EXPENSIVENESS. *f.*
 1. Addition to expense; extravagance.
 2. Costliness. *Arbutnot.*
EXPERIENCE. *f.* [*experientia*, Latin.]
 1. Practice; frequent trial. *Raleigh.*
 2. Knowledge gained by practice. *Shakspeare.*
TO EXPERIENCE. *v. a.*
 1. To try; to practise.
 2. To know by practice. *Milton.*
EXPERIENCED. *participial a.*
 1. Made skilful by experience. *Locke.*
 2. Wise by long practice. *Pope.*
EXPERIENCER. *f.* One who makes trial; a practiser of experiments. *Digby.*
EXPERIMENT. *f.* [*experimentum*, Lat.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertainty or unknown effect. *Bac.*
TO EXPERIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To try; to search out by trial. *Ray.*
 2. To know by experience. *Locke.*

EXP

EXPERIMENTAL. *a.*
 1. Pertaining to experiment.
 2. Built upon experiment. *Brown.*
 3. Known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*
EXPERIMENTALLY. *ad.* By experience; by trial. *Evelyn.*
EXPERIMENTER. *f.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiments. *Digby.*
EXPERT. *a.* [*expertus*, Latin.]
 1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent. *Prior.*
 2. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*
 3. Skilful by practice or experience. *Bacon.*
EXPERTLY. *ad.* In a skilful ready manner.
EXPERTNESS. *f.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readiness; dexterity. *Knolles.*
EXPIABLE. *a.* Capable to be expiated.
To EXPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]
 1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for. *Bacon.*
 2. To avert the threats of prodigies.
 3. To make reparation for. *Clarendon.*
EXPIATION. *f.* [from *expiate.*]
 1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.
 2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement. *Dryden.*
 3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted. *Hayward.*
EXPIATORY. *a.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation. *Hooker.*
EXPIATION. *f.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.
EXPIRATION. *f.* [from *expire.*]
 1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The last emission of breath; death. *Ramb.*
 3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.
 4. Vapour; matter expired. *Bacon.*
 5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed. *Boyle.*
 6. The conclusion of any limited time. *Sh.*
To EXPIRE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]
 1. To breathe out. *Spenser.*
 2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations. *Woodward.*
 3. To close; to conclude: obsolete. *Spenser.*
To EXPIRE. *v. n.*
 1. To make an emission of the breath. *Walt.*
 2. To die; to breathe the last. *Pope.*
 3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed. *Spem.*
 4. To fly out with a blast. *Dryden.*
 5. To conclude; to come to an end. *Shaksp.*
To EXPLAIN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear. *Gay.*
EXPLAINABLE. *a.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained or interpreted. *Brown.*
EXPLAINER. *f.* [from *explain.*] Expofitor; interpreter; commentator.
EXPLANATION. *f.* [from *explain.*]
 1. The act of explaining or interpreting.
 2. The sense given by an explainer. *Swift.*
EXPLANATORY. *a.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation. *Swift.*
EXPLETIVE. *f.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] Something used only to take up room. *Swift.*

EXP

EXPLICABLE. *a.* [from *explicare.*] Explainable; possible to be explained. *Hale.*
To EXPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.]
 1. To unfold; to expand. *Blackmore.*
 2. To explain; to clear. *Taylor.*
EXPLICATION. *f.* [from *explicate.*]
 1. The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding.
 2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation. *Hooker.*
 3. The sense given by an explainer. *Burnet.*
EXPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain. *Watts.*
EXPLICATOR. *f.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.
EXPLICIT. *a.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet.*
EXPLICITLY. *ad.* Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
To EXPLODE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]
 1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt. *Roscommon.*
 2. To drive out with noise and violence, as from a gun. *Blackmore.*
EXPLODER. *f.* [from *explode.*] A hisser; one who drives out with open contempt.
EXPLOIT. *f.* [*exploitum*, Latin.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt. *Denham.*
To EXPLOIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve: not used. *Camden.*
To EXPLORE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To search out; to explore. *Brown.*
EXPLORATION. *f.* [from *explore.*] Search; examination. *Brown.*
EXPLORATOR. *f.* [from *explore.*] One who searches; an examiner.
EXPLO'RATORY. *a.* [from *explore.*] Searching; examining.
To EXPLORE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial. *Boyle.*
EXPLOREMENT. *f.* Search; trial. *Brown.*
EXPLOSION. *f.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence. *Woodward. Newton.*
EXPLOSIVE. *a.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noise and violence. *Woodward.*
EXPONENT. *f.* [from *expono*, Lat.] Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the exponent arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. *Harris.*
EXPONENTIAL. *f.* [from *exponent.*] Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones.
To EXPORT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country. *Addison.*
EXPORT. *f.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.
EXPORTATION. *f.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries. *Swift.*
EXPORTER. *f.* [from *export.*] He that carries out commodities. *Locke.*
To EXPOSE. *v. a.* [*expositum*, Latin.]
 1. To lay open; to make liable to. *Prior.*

EXP

2. To put in the power of any thing. *Dryden.*
3. To lay open ; to make bare. *Dryden.*
4. To lay open to censure or ridicule. *Dryd.*
5. To lay open to examination. *Locke.*
6. To put in danger. *Clarendon.*
7. To cast out to chance. *Prior.*
8. To censure ; to treat with dispraise. *Add.*
- EXPOSITION.** *f.* [from *expose.*]
1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air. *Arbutnot.*
2. Explanation ; interpretation. *Dryden.*
- EXPOSITOR.** *f.* [from *expositor*, Lat.] Explainer ; expounder ; interpreter. *South.*
- TO EXPOSTULATE.** *v. a.* [from *expostulare*, Lat.] To canvass with another ; to altercation ; to debate without open rupture. *Cotton.*
- EXPOSTULATION.** *f.* [from *expostulare.*]
1. Debate ; altercation ; discussion of an affair without rupture. *Spectator.*
2. Charge ; accusation. *Waller.*
- EXPOSTULATOR.** *f.* One that debates with another without open rupture.
- EXPOSTULATORY.** *a.* [from *expostulare.*] Containing expostulation. *L'Estrange.*
- EXPOSURE.** *f.* [from *expose.*]
1. The act of exposing or letting out to observation.
2. The state of being open to observation. *Sb.*
3. The state of being exposed to any thing.
4. The state of being in danger. *Shakspeare.*
5. Exposition ; situation. *Evelyn.*
- TO EXPOUND.** *v. n.* [from *expono*, Latin.]
1. To explain ; to clear ; to interpret. *Raigb.*
2. To examine ; to lay open. *Hudibras.*
- EXPOUNDER.** *f.* [from *expound.*] Explainer ; interpreter. *Hooker.*
- TO EXPRESS.** *v. a.* [from *expressus*, Latin.]
1. To copy ; to resemble ; to represent. *Dr.*
2. To represent by any of the imitative arts ; as poetry, sculpture, painting. *Smith.*
3. To represent in words ; to exhibit by language ; to utter ; to declare. *Milton.*
4. To show or make known in any manner. *Prior.*
5. To denote ; to designate. *Numbers.*
6. To squeeze out ; to force out by compression. *Bacon.*
7. To extort by violence. *Ben Jonson.*
- EXPRESS.** *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Copied ; resembling ; exactly alike. *Milt.*
2. Plain ; apparent ; in direct terms. *B. Jon.*
3. Clear ; not dubious. *Stillingfleet.*
4. On purpose ; for a particular end. *Atter.*
- EXPRESS.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A message sent on purpose. *Clarendon.*
2. A message sent. *King Charles.*
3. A declaration in plain terms. *Norris.*
- EXPRESSIBLE.** *a.* [from *expressi.*]
1. That may be uttered or declared. *Woodw.*
2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.
- EXPRESSION.** *f.* [from *expressi.*]
1. The act or power of representing any thing. *Holder.*
2. The form or mode of language in which thoughts are uttered. *Buckingham.*

EXS

3. A phrase ; a mode of speech.
4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press. *Arbutnot.*
- EXPRESSIVE.** *a.* [from *expressi.*] Having the power of utterance or representation. *Pope.*
- EXPRESSIVELY.** *ad.* In a clear and representative way.
- EXPRESSIVENESS.** *f.* The power of expression, or representation by words. *Addison.*
- EXPRESSLY.** *ad.* [from *expressi.*] In direct terms ; plainly ; not by implication. *Stillingfleet.*
- EXPRESSURE.** *f.* [from *expressi.* : not used.]
1. Expression ; utterance. *Shakspeare.*
2. The form ; the likeness represented. *Sb.*
3. The mark ; the impression. *Shakspeare.*
- TO EXPROBRATE.** *v. a.* [from *exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach ; to impute only with blame ; to upbraid. *Brown.*
- EXPROBRATION.** *f.* [from *exprobrate.*] Reproachful accusation. *Hooker.*
- TO EXPROPRIATE.** *v. a.* [from *expropriare*, Lat.] To make no longer our own. *Boyle.*
- TO EXPUGN.** *v. a.* [from *expugno*, Latin.] To conquer ; to take by assault.
- EXPUGNATION.** *f.* [from *expugn.*] Conquest ; the act of taking by assault. *Sandys.*
- TO EXPULSE.** *v. a.* [from *expulso*, Lat.] To drive out ; to expel ; to force away. *Bacon.*
- EXPULSION.** *f.* [from *expulso.*]
1. The act of expelling or driving out. *Arb.*
2. The state of being driven out. *Raigb.*
- EXPULSIVE.** *a.* [from *expulso.*] Having the power of expulsion. *Wiseman.*
- EXPUNCTION.** *f.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition ; the act of expunging, or effacing.
- TO EXPUNGE.** *v. a.* [from *expugno*, Latin.]
1. To blot out ; to rub out. *Swift.*
2. To efface ; to annihilate. *Sandys.*
- EXPURGATION.** *f.* [from *expurgatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of purging or cleansing. *Wiseman.*
2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood. *Brown.*
- EXPURGATOR.** *f.* One who corrects by expunging. *Digby.*
- EXPURGATORY.** *a.* [from *expurgatorius*, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown.*
- EXQUISITE.** *a.* [from *exquisitus*, Latin.]
1. Far-sought ; excellent ; consummate ; complete. *Raigb.*
2. Consummately bad. *King Charles.*
3. Very sensibly felt. *Cheyne.*
- EXQUISITELY.** *ad.* Perfectly ; completely.
- EXQUISITENESS.** *f.* Nicety ; perfection.
- EXSCRIPT.** *f.* [from *exscriptum*, Lat.] A copy ; a writing copied from another.
- EXSICCANT.** *a.* [from *exsiccare.*] Drying ; having the power to dry up. *Wiseman.*
- TO EXSICCATE.** *v. a.* [from *exsicco*, Lat.] To dry. *Mortimer.*
- EXSICCATION.** *f.* [from *exsiccare.*] The act of drying. *Brown.*
- EXSICCATIVE.** *a.* [from *exsiccare.*] Having the power of drying.
- EXSPUITION.** *f.* [from *expuo*, Latin.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*

EXT

EXSUCTION. *f.* [*exugo*, Lat.] The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

EXSUDATION. *f.* [from *exudo*, Latin.] A sweating out; an exhalation. *Derham.*

EXSUFFLATION. *f.* [*ex* and *sufflo*, Latin.] A blast working underneath. *Bacon.*

To EXSUFFOLATE. *v. a.* [*suffolar*, Ital.] To whisper; to buzz in the ear. *Shaksp.*

To EXSUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Latin.] To rouse up; to stir up.

EXTANCY. *f.* [from *extant*.]

1. The state of rising above the rest.

2. Parts rising up above the rest. *Boyle.*

EXTANT. *a.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest. *Ray.*

2. Public; not suppressed. *Graunt.*

EXTATICAL. } *a.* [*extaticus*. See *E.C.*

EXTATICK. } *STACY.*

1. Tending to something external. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous. *Pope.*

EXTEMPORAL. *a.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden. *Wotton.*

2. Speaking without premeditation. *B. Jon.*

EXTEMPORALLY. *ad.* [from *extemporal*.]

Quickly; without premeditation. *Shakspere.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS. *a.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Unpremeditated; sudden.

EXTEMPORARY. *a.* [*extemporarius*, Lat.]

Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick. *More.*

EXTEMPORE. *ad.* [*extempore*, Lat.] Without premeditation; suddenly; readily. *South.*

EXTEMPORINESS. *f.* [from *extempore*.]

The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore*.]

To speak without premeditation. *South.*

To EXTEND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out in any direction. *Pope.*

2. To amplify; opposed to *contract*. *Wotton.*

3. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

4. To widen to a large comprehension. *Locke.*

5. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space. *Prior.*

6. To enlarge; to continue. *Pope.*

7. To increase in force or duration. *Shaksp.*

8. To enlarge the comprehension of any position. *Hooker.*

9. To impart; to communicate. *Psalms.*

10. To seize by course of law. *Hudibras.*

To EXTEND. *v. n.* To reach to any distance. *Graunt.*

EXTENDER. *f.* [from *extend*.] That by which any thing is extended. *Wiseman.*

EXTENDIBLE. *a.* [from *extend*.] Capable of extension. *Arbutnot.*

EXTENSIBILITY. *f.* [from *extensibilis*.] The quality of being extensible. *Grew.*

EXTENSIBLE. *a.* [*extensio*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth. *Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension. *Glanville.*

EXT

EXTENSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *extensibilis*.] Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION. *f.* [from *extensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended. *Burnet.*

EXTENSIONAL. *a.* [from *extension*.] Long drawn out; having great extent. *More.*

EXTENSIVE. *a.* [*extensivus*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large. *Watts.*

2. That may be extended: not used. *Royle.*

EXTENSIVELY. *ad.* Widely; largely. *Watts.*

EXTENSIVENESS. *f.*

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness. *Watts.*

2. Possibility to be extended. *Ray.*

EXTENSOR. *f.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is extended. *Quincy.*

EXTENT. *f.* [Latin.] Extended. *Spenser.*

EXTENT. *f.* [*extensus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended. *Milton.*

2. Bulk; size; compass. *Milton.*

3. Communication; distribution. *Shaksp.*

4. Execution; seizure. *Shakspere.*

To EXTENUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.]

1. To lessen; to make small in bulk. *Grew.*

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality. *Dr.*

3. To lessen; to degrade. *Milton.*

4. To lessen; to palliate. *Milton.*

5. To make lean.

EXTENUATION. *f.* [from *extenuate*.]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment. *Atterbury.*

3. A general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

EXTERIOR. *a.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinsic. *Boyle.*

EXTERIORLY. *ad.* Outwardly; externally.

To EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [*extermio*, Lat.]

To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy. *Bentley.*

EXTERMINATION. *f.* [from *extermio*.]

Destruction; excision. *Bacon.*

EXTERMINATOR. *f.* [*extermiator*, Lat.]

That by which any thing is destroyed.

To EXTERMINE. *v. a.* [*extermio*, Latin.]

To exterminate: not used. *Shakspere.*

EXTERN. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. External; outward; visible. *Shakspere.*

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself. *Digby.*

EXTERNAL. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself: opposite to *internal*. *Tilloson.*

2. Having the outward appearance. *Stillingfl.*

EXTERNALLY. *ad.* Outwardly. *Taylor.*

To EXTIL. *v. n.* [*ex* and *stillo*, Latin.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION. *f.* [from *ex* and *stillo*, Lat.]

The act of falling in drops. *Derham.*

To EXTIMULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Latin.]

To prick; to incite by stimulation. *Brown.*

EXTIMULATION. *f.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation. *Bacon.*

EXT

EXTINCT. *a.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]

1. Extinguished; quenched; put out. *Pope.*
2. At a stop; without progressive succession. *Dryden.*
3. Abolished; out of force. *Ayliffe.*

EXTINCTION. *f.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing. *Harvey.*
2. The state of being quenched. *Rogers.*
3. Destruction; excision. *Thomson.*
4. Suppression. *Thomson.*

To EXTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.]

1. To put out; to quench. *Dryden.*
2. To suppress; to destroy. *Hayward.*
3. To cloud; to obscure. *Shakspeare.*

EXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *extinguish*.] That may be quenched, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER. *f.* [from *extinguish*.] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT. *f.*

1. Exinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction. *Davies.*
2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*
3. Termination of a family. *Davies.*

To EXTI'RP. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To eradicate; to root out; not used. *Shakspeare.*

To EXTI'RPA'. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To root out; to eradicate; to excise. *Locke.*

EXTIRPA'TION. *f.* [from *extirpare*.] Eradication; excision; destruction. *Tilbison.*

EXTIRPA'TOR. *f.* [from *extirpare*.] One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS. *a.* [*extispicius*, Latin.]

Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication. *Brown.*

To EXTOL. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Lat.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Dryden.*

EXTOLLER. *f.* A praiser; a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE. *a.* [from *extor*.] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY. *ad.* In an extorsive manner; by violence.

To EXORT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo*, *extortus*, Lat.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one. *Rowe.*
2. To gain by violence or oppression. *Spenser.*

To EXORT. *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence: not in use. *Davies.*

EXORTER. *f.* One who practises oppression or extortion. *Camden.*

EXTORTION. *f.* [from *extort*.]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. *Davies.*
2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away. *King Charles.*

EXTORTIONER. *f.* [from *extortion*.] One who practises extortion. *Camden.*

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extra'ctum*, Latin.]

1. To draw out of something. *Bacon.*
2. To draw by chymical operation. *Philips.*
3. To take from something. *Milton.*
4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity. *Burnet.*
5. To select and abstract from a larger treatise. *Swift.*

EXTRACT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The substance extracted; the chief parts

EXT

drawn from any thing.

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome. *Camden.*

EXTRA'CTION. *f.* [*extra'ctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon.*
2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent. *Clarendon.*

EXTRACTOR. *f.* [Lat.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *a.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Latin.] Not consisting in words, but realities. *Brown.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Latin.] Out of the regular course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION. *f.* [*extra* and *missio*, Lat.] The act of emitting outward. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *a.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glanville.*

EXTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic. *Woodward.*

EXTRAORDINARILY. *ad.*

1. In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hooker.*
2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably. *Howel.*

EXTRAORDINARINESS. *f.* [from *extraordinary*.] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *a.* [*extraordinarius*, L.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary. *Davies.*
2. Different from the common course of law. *Clarendon.*
3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *ad.* Extraordinarily.

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Latin.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Lat.] Not within the same province. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRARE'GULAR. *a.* [*extra* and *regula*, Lat.] Not comprehended within a rule. *Taylor.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. *f.* [*extravagant*, Latin.]

1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits. *Hammond.*
2. Irregularity; wildness.
3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence. *Tillotson.*
4. Unnatural tumour; bombast. *Dryden.*
5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence. *Arbutnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *a.* [*extravagant*, Lat.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. *Shaksp.*
2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods. *Dryden.*
3. Not comprehended in any thing. *Ayliffe.*

EXT

4. Irregular; wild. *Milton.*
 5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive. *Add.*
EXTRA'VAGANT. *f.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition. *L'Estrange.*
EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *ad.*
 1. In an extravagant manner; wildly. *Dryd.*
 2. In an unreasonable degree. *Pope.*
 3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.
EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *f.* [from *extravagant*.] Excess; excursion beyond limits.
To EXTRA'VAGATE. *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits.
EXTRA'VASATED. *a.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels. *Arbutnot.*
EXTRAVASA'TION. *f.* [from *extravasated*.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced, out of the proper containing vessels. *Arbut.*
EXTRA'VE'NATE. *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*
EXTRA'VE'RSION. *f.* [*extra* and *versio*, Lat.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out. *Boyle.*
EXTRA'UGHT. *part.* Extracted. *Shaksp.*
EXTRE'ME. *a.* [*extremus*, Latin.]
 1. Greatest; of the highest degree. *Dent.*
 2. Utmost. *Shakspere.*
 3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing. *Dryden.*
 4. Pressing in the utmost degree. *Hooker.*
 5. Rigorous; strict. *Psalms.*
EXTRE'ME. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing. *Milton.*
 2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity. *Locke.*
EXTRE'MELY. *ad.* [from *extreme*.]
 1. In the utmost degree. *Sidney.*
 2. Very much; greatly. *Swift.*
EXTRE'MITY. *f.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]
 1. The utmost point; the highest degree. *Hooker.*
 2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle. *Brown.*
 3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition. *Denham.*
 4. Remoteest parts; parts at the greatest distance. *Arbutnot.*
 5. Violence of passion. *Spenser.*
 6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress. *Clarendon.*
 7. The most aggravated state. *Dryden.*
To E'XTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.] To disembarass; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle. *Addison.*
EXTRICA'TION. *f.* [from *extricate*.] The act of disentangling; disentanglement. *Boyle.*
EXTRI'NSICAL. *a.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.]
EXTRI'NSICK. *f.* External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsic. *Ray.*
EXTRI'NSICALLY. *ad.* [from *extrinsecal*.] From without. *Glanville.*
To EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extruam*, Lat.] To build; to raise; to form into a structure.
EXTRU'CTOR. *f.* [from *extruam*.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

EYE

- To EXTRU'DE.** *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thrust off; to drive off. *Woodward.*
EXTRU'SION. *f.* [*extrusio*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or driving out. *Bacon.*
EXTU'BERANCE. *f.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant. *Moxon.*
EXU'BERANCE. *f.* [*exuberatio*, Lat.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance. *Garth.*
EXU'BERANT. *a.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]
 1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous. *Pope.*
 2. Abounding in the utmost degree. *Boyle.*
EXU'BERANTLY. *ad.* Abundantly; to a superfluous degree. *Woodward.*
To EXU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the highest degree. *Boyle.*
EXU'CCOUS. *a.* [*exsuccus*, Latin.] Without juice; dry. *Brown.*
EXUDA'TION. *f.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]
 1. The act of emitting in sweat. *Wise.*
 2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body. *Bacon.*
To EXU'DATE. *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To sweat out; to issue out by sweat. *Arbutnot.*
To EXU'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Latin.]
 1. To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore. *Ray.*
 2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. *Milton.*
EXULCERA'TION. *f.* [from *exulcerate*.]
 1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*
 2. Exacerbation; corrosion. *Hooker.*
EXU'LCERATORY. *a.* [from *exulcerate*.] Having a tendency to cause ulcers.
To EXU'LT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph. *Hooker.*
EXU'LTANCE. *f.* [from *exult*.] Transport; joy; triumph. *Government of the Tongue.*
EXULTA'TION. *f.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*
To EXU'NDATE. *v. a.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow.
EXUNDA'TION. *f.* [from *exundate*.] Overflow; abundance. *Ray.*
EXU'PERABLE. *a.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.
EXU'PERANCE. *f.* [*exuperantia*, Latin.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown.*
To EXU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Latin.] To stir up; to rouse.
EXU'STION. *f.* [*exustio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.
EXU'VIE. *f.* [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shell; whatever is shed by animals. *Woodward.*
EY, EA, EE. May either come from *ig*, an island, or from *ea*, which signifies a water, river, &c. or from *teag*, a field. *Gibson.*
EY'AS. *f.* [*niais*, Fr.] A young hawk just taken from the nest. *Shakspere.*
EY'ASMUSKET. *f.* A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. *Shakspere.*
EYE. *f.* plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [*ez*, Saxon.]
 1. The organ of vision. *Dryden.*
 2. Sight; ocular knowledge. *Galatians.*

EYE

3. Look; countenance. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Front; face. *Shakspeare.*
 5. A posture of direct opposition. *Dryden.*
 6. Aspect; regard. *Bacon.*
 7. Notice; observation; watch. *Dryden.*
 8. Opinion formed by observation. *Denham.*
 9. Sight; view. *Shakspeare.*
 10. Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton.*
 11. Any small perforation. *South.*
 12. Any small catch for a hook. *Boyle.*
 13. Bud of a plant. *Evelyn.*
 14. A small shade of colour. *Boyle.*
 15. Power of perception. *Deuteronomy.*
- To EYE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe. *More.*
- To EYE.** *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance: not used. *Shakspeare.*
- EYEBALL.** *f.* [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye; the pupil. *Shakspeare.*
- EYEBRIGHT.** *f.* [cupbrasia, Lat.] An herb.
- EYEBROW.** *f.* [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye. *Dryden.*
- EYED.** *a.* [from eye.] Having eyes. *Spenser.*
- EYEDROP.** *f.* [eye and drop.] Tear. *Shak.*
- EYEGLANCE.** *f.* [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenser.*
- EYEGLASS.** *f.* [eye and glass.] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight. *Shakspeare.*
- EYELASH.** *f.* [eye and lash.] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.
- EYELESS.** *a.* [from eye.] Without eyes; sightless; deprived of sight. *Milton.*

EYR

- EYELET.** *f.* [œillet, Fr.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through. *Wifeman.*
- EYELID.** *f.* [eye and lid.] The membrane that shuts over the eye. *Bacon.*
- EY'ESERVANT.** *f.* [eye and servant.] A servant that works only while watched.
- EY'ESERVICE.** *f.* [eye and service.] Service performed only under inspection. *Colossians.*
- EY'ESHOT.** *f.* [eye and shot.] Sight; glance; view. *Spectator.*
- EY'ESIGHT.** *f.* [eye and sight.] Sight of the eye. *Samuel.*
- EY'ESORE.** *f.* [eye and sore.] Something offensive to the sight. *Clarendon.*
- EYESPOTTED.** *a.* [eye and spot.] Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*
- EY'ESTRING.** *f.* [eye and string.] The tendon by which the eye is moved. *Shakspeare.*
- EY'ETOOTH.** *f.* [eye and tooth.] The tooth in the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the tang. *Ray.*
- EY'EWINK.** *f.* [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakspeare.*
- EYEWIT'NESS.** *f.* [eye and witnejs.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes. *Addison.*
- EYRE.** *f.* [eyre, Fr.] The court of justices itinerants. *Cowell.*
- EY'RY.** *f.* [from ey, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch. *Milton.*

F.

FAB

- F** Has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips, and a forcible breath.
- FABA'CEOUS.** *a.* [fabaceus, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean.
- FAB'LE.** *f.* [fable, French.]
1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept. *Addison.*
 2. A fiction in general. *Dryden.*
 3. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem. *Dryden.*
 4. A lie; a vitious falsehood. *Addison.*
- To FA'BLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.*
 2. To tell falsehoods; to lie. *Shakspeare.*
- To FA'BLE.** *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely. *Milton.*
- FABLED.** *a.* [from fable.] Celebrated in fables. *Tickel.*
- FABLER.** *f.* [from fable.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.
- To FA'BRICATE.** *v. a.* [fabricor, Latin.]

FAC

1. To build; to construct.
 2. To forge; to devise falsely.
- FABRICA'TION.** *f.* [from fabricate.] The act of building; construction. *Hale.*
- FA'BRICK.** *f.* [fabrica, Latin.]
1. A building; an edifice. *Wotton.*
 2. Any system or compages of matter. *Prior.*
- To FA'BRICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct. *Phillips.*
- FA'BULIST.** *f.* [fabuliste, Fr.] A writer of fables. *Croxal.*
- FABULO'SITY.** *f.* [fabulositas, Lat.] Fullness of feigned stories. *Abbot.*
- FA'BULOUS.** *a.* [fabulosus, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales. *Addison.*
- FA'BULOUSLY.** *ad.* In fiction. *Brown.*
- FACE.** *f.* [face, French; from facies, Latin.]
1. The visage. *Bacon.*
 2. Countenance; cast of the features. *Pope.*
 3. The surface of any thing. *Genesis.*
 4. The front or forepart of any thing. *Ezek.*
 5. Visible state of affairs. *Milton.*
 6. Appearance; resemblance. *Ben Jonson.*

F A C

7. Presence; fight. *Dryden.*
 8. Confidence; boldness. *Tillotson.*
 9. Distortion of the face. *Shakspeare.*
FACE *to FACE.* [An adverbial expression.]
 1. When both parties are present. *Aët.*
 2. Without the interposition of other bodies; nakedly. *Corinthians.*
TO FACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To carry a false appearance. *Spenser.*
 2. To turn the face; to come in front. *Dryd.*
TO FACE. *v. a.*
 1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness. *Dryden.*
 2. To oppose with impudence. *Hudibras.*
 3. To stand opposite to. *Pope.*
 4. To cover with an additional superficies. *Ad.*
FACELESS. *f.* [from *face*.] Being without a face.
FACEPAINTER. *f.* [*face* and *painter*.] A drawer of portraits.
FACEPAINTING. *f.* [*face* and *painting*.] The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden.*
FACELET. *f.* [*facette*, Fr.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles. *Bacon.*
FACE'TIOUS. *a.* [*facetieux*, French.] Gay; cheerful; lively; witty. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
FACE'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *facetious*.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.
FACE'TIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *facetious*.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gayety.
FACE'ILE. *a.* [*facile*, French.]
 1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour. *Milton.*
 2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.
 3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere. *Ben Jonson.*
 4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded. *Calamy.*
TO FAC'ILITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] To make easy; to free from difficulty. *Clarendon.*
FAC'ILITY. *f.* [*facilité*, French.]
 1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty. *Raleigh.*
 2. Readiness in performing; dexterity. *Dryd.*
 3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded; ready compliance. *Bacon.*
 4. Easiness of access; affability. *South.*
FACINE'RIOUS. *a.* Wicked; tacinorous. *Sb.*
FA'ING. *f.* [from *to face*.] An ornamental covering. *Wolton.*
FACI'NOROUS. *a.* [*facinora*, Lat.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.
FACI'NOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *facinorosa*.] Wickedness in a high degree.
FACT. *f.* [*factum*, Latin.]
 1. A thing done; an effect produced. *South.*
 2. Reality; not supposition. *Smalridge.*
 3. Action; deed. *Dryden.*
FA'CTION. *f.* [*faction*, French.]
 1. A party in a state. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Tumult; discord; dissension. *Clarendon.*
FA'CTIONARY. *f.* [*factionnaire*, French] A party man; not in use. *Shakspeare.*
FA'CTIOUS. *f.* [*factieux*, French]
 1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publicly dissentious. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Proceeding from publick dissensions. *K. C.*

F A G

- FA'CTIOUSLY.** *ad.* In a manner criminally dissentious or tumultuous. *K. Charles.*
FA'CTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *factious*.] Inclination to publick dissension.
FACTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*factitius*, Latin] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature. *Boyle.*
FA'CTOR. *f.* [*factor*, Latin.] An agent for another; a substitute. *South.*
FA'CTORY. *f.* [from *factor*.]
 1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.
 2. The traders embodied in one place.
FACTO'TUM. *f.* [*factotum*, Lat.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business.
FA'CTURE. *f.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.
FA'CULTY. *f.* [*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.]
 1. The power of doing any thing; ability. *Hooker.*
 2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory. *Swift.*
 3. Mechanical power. *Wilkins.*
 4. [In physick.] A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal. *Quin.*
 5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon.*
 6. Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill. *Shakspeare.*
 7. Natural virtue; efficacy. *Milton.*
 8. Power; authority. *Shakspeare.*
 9. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.*
 10. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.
FACUND. *a.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent.
TO FA'DDLE. *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.
TO FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French.]
 1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.
 2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle.*
 3. To wither, as a vegetable. *Ijailab.*
 4. To die away gradually; to vanish. *Addison.*
 5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient. *Locke.*
TO FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of vigour. *Dryden.*
TO FADGE. *v. n.* [gezezan, Saxon.]
 1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To agree; to live in amity. *Hudibras.*
 3. To succeed; to hit. *L'Estrange.*
FA'CES. *f.* [Latin.] Excrements; scummings after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*
TO FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To grow weary; to taint with weariness. *Mackenzie.*
FAGE'ND. *f.* [from *fag* and *end*.]
 1. The end of a web or cloth.
 2. The refuse, or meaner part of any thing. *Fanshawe.*
FA'GOT. *f.* [*fagot*, Welsh; *fagot*, French.]
 1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire. *Fairfax.*
 2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose. *Add.*
 3. A soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.

FAI

TO FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together. *Dryden.*

TO FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French.]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short. *Locke.*

2. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced. *Psalms.*

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost. *Addison.*

4. To die; to lose life. *Shakspeare.*

5. To sink; to be born down. *Isaiah.*

6. To decay; to decline; to languish. *Milton.*

7. To miss; not to produce its effect. *Bacon.*

8. To miss; not to succeed in a design. *Shak.*

9. To be deficient in duty. *Wake.*

TO FAIL. *v. a.*

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint. *Locke.*

2. Not to assist; to neglect. *Davies.*

3. To omit; not to perform. *Dryden.*

4. To be wanting to. *Kings.*

FAIL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Misfortune; miss; unsuccessfulness.

2. Omission; non-performance. *Shakspeare.*

3. Deficiency; want. *Shakspeare.*

4. Death; extinction. *Shakspeare.*

FAILING. *f.* [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; lapse. *Rogers.*

FAILURE. *f.* [from *fail*.]

1. Deficiency; cessation. *Woodward.*

2. Omission; non-performance; slip. *South.*

3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN. *a.* [*feagn*, Saxon.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. *Spenser.*

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hooker.*

FAIN. *ad.* Gladly; very desirously. *Swift.*

TO FAIN. *v. n.* To wish; to desire fondly. *Sp.*

TO FAINT. *v. n.* [*faier*, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.

2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless. *Guardian.*

3. To grow feeble. *Bacon.*

4. To sink into dejection. *Milton.*

TO FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. *Shakspeare.*

FAINT. *a.* [*fane*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble. *Temple.*

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking. *New.*

3. Not loud; not piercing. *Boyle.*

4. Feeble of body. *Rambler.*

5. Cowardly; timorous. *Camden.*

6. Dejected; depressed. *Hebrews.*

7. Not vigorous; not active. *Davies.*

FAINTHEARTED. *a.* [*faint* and *heart*.]

Cowardly; timorous. *Isaiah.*

FAINTHEARTEDLY. *ad.* Timorously.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *f.* Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FAINTING. *f.* [from *faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion. *Wiseman.*

FAINTISHNESS. *f.* [from *faint*.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility. *Arbutnot.*

FAINTLING. *a.* [from *faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded. *Arbutnot.*

FAINTLY. *ad.* [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly. *Watts.*

2. Not in bright colours. *Pope.*

FBI

3. Without force of representation. *Shaksp.*

4. Without strength of body. *Dryden.*

5. Not vigorously; not actively. *Shakspeare.*

6. Timorously; with dejection. *Denham.*

FA'INTNESS. *f.* [from *faint*.]

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.

2. Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenser.*

3. Timorousness; dejection. *Shakspeare.*

FA'INTY. *a.* [from *faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated. *Dryden.*

FAIR. *a.* [*fægen*, Saxon.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Sh.*

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Hale.*

3. Pleasing to the eye. *Shakspeare.*

4. Clear; pure. *Boyle.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous. *Sh.*

6. Favourable; prosperous. *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed. *Shakspeare.*

8. Equal; just. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not foul. *Temple.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory. *Spenser.*

13. Mild; not severe. *Milton.*

14. Pleasing; civil. *Shakspeare.*

15. Equitable; not injurious. *Milton.*

16. Commodious; easy. *Shakspeare.*

17. Liberal; not narrow. *Carew.*

FAIR. *ad.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaisantly. *Dryden.*

3. Happily; successfully. *Shakspeare.*

4. On good terms. *Collier.*

FAIR. *f.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman. *Dryd.*

2. Honesty; just dealing. *Arbutnot.*

FAIR. *f.* [*foire*, French.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers. *Arbutnot.*

FA'IRING. *f.* [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair. *Ben Jonson.*

FA'IRLY. *ad.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beautifully.

2. Commodiously; conveniently. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly; without shift. *Bacon.*

4. Ingenuously; plainly; openly. *Pope.*

5. Candidly; without sinister interpretations. *Dryden.*

6. Without violence to right reason. *Dryden.*

7. Without blots. *Shakspeare.*

8. Completely; without any deficiency. *Sp.*

FA'IRNESS. *f.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beauty; elegance of form. *Sidney.*

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity. *Atterbury.*

FA'IRSPOKEN. *a.* [from *fair* and *speak*.] Bland and civil in language and address. *Hook.*

FA'IRY. *f.* [*faphō*, Saxon.]

1. A kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay. *Locke.*

2. Enchantress. *Shakspeare.*

FAIRY. *a.*

1. Given by fairies,

FAL

2. Belonging to fairies. *Shakspeare.*
FA'IRYSTONE. *f.* A stone found in gravel-pits.
FAITH. *f.* [*foi*, French.]
 1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker. Hammond.*
 2. The system of revealed truths held by the christian church. *Acts.*
 3. Trust in God. *Swift.*
 4. Tenet held. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.
 6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence. *Milton.*
 7. Honour; social confidence. *Dryden.*
 8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity. *Shakspeare.*
 9. Promise given. *Shakspeare.*
FAITHBREACH. *f.* [*faith* and *breach*.]
 Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy. *Sb.*
FAITHED. *a.* [from *faith*.] Honest; sincere: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
FAITHFUL. *a.* [*faith* and *full*.]
 1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Ephesians.*
 2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed. *Milton.*
 3. Honest; upright; without fraud. *Numb.*
 4. Observant of compact or promise. *Dryd.*
FAITHFULLY. *ad.*
 1. With firm belief in religion.
 2. With full confidence in God.
 3. With strict adherence to duty. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Without failure of performance. *Dryden.*
 5. Sincerely; with strong promises. *Bacon.*
 6. Honestly; without fraud. *South.*
 7. Confidently; steadily. *Shakspeare.*
FAITHFULNESS. *f.* [from *faithful*.]
 1. Honesty; veracity. *Psalms.*
 2. Adherence to duty; loyalty. *Dryden.*
FAITHLESNESS. *f.* [from *faithless*.]
 1. Treachery; perfidy.
 2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.
FAITHLESS. *a.* [from *faith*.]
 1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. *Hooker.*
 2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty. *Sb.*
FA'ITOUR. *f.* [*faïtard*, Fr.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow: obsolete. *Spenser.*
FAKE. *f.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*
FALCA'DE. *f.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Latin.] A horse is said to make *falcades*, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets. *Farrier's Dict.*
FALCATED. *a.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook. *Harris.*
FALCATION. *f.* Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook. *Brown.*
FALCHION. *f.* [*fauchon*, French.] A short crooked sword; a cimeter. *Dryden.*
FALCON. *f.* [*falcon*, French.]
 1. A hawk trained for sport. *Waltan.*
 2. A sort of cannon, seven feet long. *Harris.*
FALCONER. *f.* [*falconnier*, Fr.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple.*
FALCONET. *f.* [*falconnette*, French.] A sort of ordnance, six feet long. *Harris.*
FALDAGE. *f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege of letting up folds for sheep in

FAL

- any field within the manor. *Harris.*
FA'LDING. *f.* A kind of coarse cloth.
FA'LDSTOOL. *f.* [*fald* or *fold* and *stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.
To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *faln*. [*feallan*, Saxon.]
 1. To drop from a higher place. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.
 3. To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts.*
 4. To move down any descent. *Burnet.*
 5. To drop ripe from the tree. *Isaiab.*
 6. To pass at the outlet: as a river. *Arbutb.*
 7. To be determined to some particular direction. *Cheyne.*
 8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness. *Milton.*
 9. To die by violence. *Milton.*
 10. To come to a sudden end. *Davies.*
 11. To be degraded from a high station. *Sb.*
 12. To decline from power or empire. *Ad.*
 13. To enter into any state worse than the former. *Dryden.*
 14. To decrease; to be diminished. *Arbutb.*
 15. To ebb; to grow shallow.
 16. To decrease in value; to bear less price.
 17. To sink; not to amount to the full. *Ba.*
 18. To be rejected; to become null. *Locke.*
 19. To decline from violence to calmness. *Sb.*
 20. To enter into any new state of the body or mind. *Knolles.*
 21. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look. *Bacon.*
 22. To sink below something in comparison.
 23. To happen; to befall. *Donne.*
 24. To come by chance; to light on. *Shak.*
 25. To come in a stated method. *Holder.*
 26. To come unexpectedly. *Boyle.*
 27. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Hale.*
 28. To handle or treat directly. *Addison.*
 29. To come vindictively. *Chronicles.*
 30. To come by any mischance to any new possessor. *Knolles.*
 31. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence. *Swift.*
 32. To come forcibly and irresistibly. *Acts.*
 33. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, or otherwise. *Denham.*
 34. To languish; to grow faint. *Addison.*
 35. To be born; to be yeared. *Mortimer.*
 36. **To FALL away.** To grow lean. *Arbutb.*
 37. **To FALL away.** To revolt; to change allegiance. *Kings.*
 38. **To FALL away.** To apostatize. *Luke.*
 39. **To FALL away.** To perish; to be lost.
 40. **To FALL away.** To decline gradually; to fade; to languish. *Addison.*
 41. **To FALL back.** To fail of a promise or purpose. *Taylor.*
 42. **To FALL back.** To recede; to give way.
 43. **To FALL down.** To prostrate himself in adoration. *Psalms.*
 44. **To FALL down.** To sink; not to stand.
 45. **To FALL down.** To bend as a suppliant.

FAL

46. *To FALL from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence. *Hayward.*
 47. *To FALL in.* To concur; to coincide.
 48. *To FALL in.* To comply; to yield to.
 49. *To FALL off.* To separate; to be broken.
 50. *To FALL off.* To perish; to die away.
 51. *To FALL off.* To apostatize; to revolt.
 52. *To FALL on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden.*
 53. *To FALL on.* To make an assault. *Sh.*
 54. *To FALL over.* To revolt; to desert from one side to the other. *Shakspeare.*
 55. *To FALL out.* To quarrel; to jar. *Sid.*
 56. *To FALL out.* To happen; to befall. *Hoo.*
 57. *To FALL to.* To begin eagerly to eat. *Dr.*
 58. *To FALL to.* To apply himself to. *Pope.*
 59. *To FALL under.* To be subject to. *Tay.*
 60. *To FALL under.* To be ranged with. *Ad.*
 61. *To FALL upon.* To attack; to invade.
 62. *To FALL upon.* To attempt. *Holder.*
 63. *To FALL upon.* To rush against. *Add.*
To FALL. v. a.
 1. To drop; to let fall. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To sink; to depress. *Bacon.*
 3. To diminish; to let sink. *Locke.*
 4. To yean; to bring forth. *Shakspeare.*
FALL. f. [from the verb.]
 1. The act of dropping from on high. *Dryd.*
 2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high. *Locke.*
 4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.
 5. Ruin; dissolution. *Denham.*
 6. Downfall; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation. *Daniel.*
 7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion. *Hooker.*
 8. Diminution; decrease of value. *Child.*
 9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close to musick. *Milton.*
 10. Declivity; steep descent. *Bacon.*
 11. Cataract; cascade. *Pope.*
 12. The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addison.*
 13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dryden.*
 14. Any thing that comes down in great quantities. *L'Esrange.*
 15. The act of felling or cutting down.
FALLACIOUS. a. [fallacieux, French.]
 1. Producing mistake; sophistical. *South.*
 2. Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton.*
FALLACIOUSLY. ad. Sophistically; with purpose to deceive. *Brown.*
FALLACIOUSNESS. f. Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.
FALLACY. f. [fallacia, Latin.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney.*
FALLIBILITY. f. [from fallible.] Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty. *Watts.*
FALLIBLE. a. [fallio, Latin.] Liable to error; such as may be deceived. *Taylor.*
FALLING. f. [from fall.] Indenting opposed to prominence. *Addison.*
FALLINGSICKNESS. f. [fall and sickness.]
 The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient

FAL

- is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.
FA'LLOW. a. [palepe, Saxon.]
 1. Pale red, or pale yellow. *Clarendon.*
 2. Unfowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. *Hayward.*
 3. Plowed, but not sowed. *Howel.*
 4. Unplowed; uncultivated. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras.*
FA'LLOW. f. [from the adjective.]
 1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again. *Mortimer.*
 2. Ground lying at rest. *Rowe.*
To FA'LLOW. v. n. To plow in order to a second plowing. *Mortimer.*
FA'LLOWNESS. f. [from fallow.] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Don.*
FALSE. a. [falsus, Latin.]
 1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist. *Davies.*
 3. Supposititious; succeededaneous. *Bacon.*
 4. Deceiving expectation. *L'Esrange.*
 5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shak.*
 6. Not honest; not just. *Donne.*
 7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. *Sh.*
 8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real. *Dr.*
FALSE. ad. Not truly; falsely. *Shaksp.*
To FALSE. v. a. [from the noun.] Out of use.
 1. To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenser.*
 2. To deceive. *Spenser.*
 3. To defeat; to balk; to evade. *Spenser.*
FALSEHEARTED. a. [false and heart.]
 Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. *Bacon.*
FALSEHOOD. f. [from false.]
 1. Want of truth; want of veracity. *South.*
 2. Want of honesty; treachery. *Milton.*
 3. A lie; a false assertion. *Job.*
 4. Counterfeit; imposture. *Milton.*
FA'LSELY. ad. [from false.]
 1. Contrarily to truth; not truly. *Gov. of T.*
 2. Erroneously; by mistake. *Smalridge.*
 3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.
FA'LSENESS. f. [from false.]
 1. Contrariety to truth.
 2. Want of veracity; violation of promise. *Tillotson.*
 3. Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond.*
 4. Treachery; peridy; traitorousness. *Reg.*
FA'LSER. f. [from false.] A deceiver. *Spen.*
FALSIFIABLE. a. [from falsify.] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.
FALSIFICATION. f. [falsification, Fr.]
 1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not. *Bacon.*
 2. Confutation. *Broome.*
FA'LSIFIER. f. [from falsify.]
 1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not. *Boyle.*
 2. A liar. *L'Esrange.*
To FA'LSIFY. v. a. [falsifier, French.]
 1. To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker.*
 2. To confute; to prove false. *Addison.*
 3. To violate; to break by falsehood. *Knol.*
To FA'LSIFY. v. n. To tell lies. *South.*

FAM

FA'LSITY. *f.* [*falsitas*, Latin.]

1. Falshood; contrariety to truth. *Sandys.*
2. A lie; an error. *Glanville.*

To FA'LTEER. *v. n.* [*vaultur*, Islandick.]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words. *Dryd.*
2. To fail in any act of the body. *Shaksp.*
3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

To FA'LTEER. *v. a.* To cleanse; to sift. *Mor.*

FA'LTEERINGLY. *ad.* [*from falter*.] With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

To FA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*fambler*, Danish.] To hesitate in the speech. *Skinner.*

FAME. *f.* [*fama*, Latin.]

1. Celebrity; renown. *Addison.*
2. Report; rumour. *Jobua.*

FA'MED. *a.* [*from fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Dryden.*

FA'MELESS. *a.* Without fame. *May.*

FAM'LIAR. *a.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]

1. Domestic; relating to a family. *Pope.*
2. Affable; easy in conversation. *Shaksp.*
3. Unceremonious; free. *Sidney.*
4. Well known. *Watts.*
5. Well acquainted with; accustomed. *Pope.*
6. Common; frequent. *Locke.*
7. Easy; unconstrained. *Addison.*
8. Too nearly acquainted. *Camden.*

FAM'LIAR. *f.*

1. An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers.*
2. A demon supposed to attend at call. *Sb.*

FAM'LIARITY. *f.* [*familiarité*, French.]

1. Easiness of conversation; affability.
2. Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury.*
3. Easy intercourse. *Pope.*

To FAM'LIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariser*, Fr.]

1. To make easy by habitude.
2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority. *Addison.*

FAM'LIARLY. *ad.* [*from familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom. *Bacon.*
2. Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh.*
3. Easily; without formality. *Pope.*

FAM'ILLE. [*en famille*, Fr.] In a family way; domestically. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *f.* [*familia*, Latin.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household. *Swift.*
2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation. *Numbers.*
3. A course of descent; a genealogy. *Pope.*
4. A class; a tribe; a species. *Bacon.*

FA'MINE. *f.* [*famine*, French.] Scarcity of food; dearth. *Hale.*

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [*from famis*, Latin.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve. *Shaksp.*
2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life. *Milton.*

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger. *Shaksp.*

FA'MISHMENT. *f.* Want of food. *Hakew.*

FAM'O'SITY. *f.* [*from famous*.] Renown.

FA'MOUS. *a.* [*famofus*, Lat.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Peacham.*

FA'MOUSLY. *ad.* With celebrity; with great renown. *Shaksp.*

FA'MOUSNESS. *f.* Celebrity; great fame.

FAN

FAN. *f.* [*vannus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves. *Atterbury.*
2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan. *L'Estrange.*

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. *Shaksp.*
4. Any thing by which the air is moved. *Dr.*
5. An instrument to raise the fire. *Hooker.*

To FAN. *v. a.*

1. To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spectator.*
2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion. *Milton.*
3. To separate, as by winnowing. *Bacon.*

FANA'TICISM. *f.* [*from fanatic*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK. *a.* [*fanaticus*, L.] Enthusiastic; struck with a superstitious frenzy. *Milton.*

FANA'TICK. *f.* An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion. *D. of Piety.*

FA'NCIFUL. *a.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason. *Woodward.*
2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images. *Hayward.*

FA'NCIFULLY. *ad.* According to the wildness of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS. *f.* Addiction to the pleasures of imagination. *Hale.*

FA'NCY. *f.* [*phantasia*, Latin.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things or persons. *Granville.*
2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason. *Clarendon.*
3. Taste; idea; conception of things. *Addison.*
4. Image; conception; thought. *Shaksp.*
5. Inclination; liking; fondness. *Collier.*
6. Caprice; humour; whim. *Dryden.*
7. Frolick; idle scheme; vagary. *L'Estrange.*
8. Something that pleases or entertains. *Bac.*

To FA'NCY. *v. n.* To imagine; to believe without being able to prove. *Locke.*

To FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to imagine. *Dr.*
2. To like; to be pleased with. *Raleigh.*

FA'NCYMONGER. *f.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shaksp.*

FA'NCYSICK. *a.* One whose distemper is in his own mind. *L'Estrange.*

FANE. *f.* [*pane*, Fr. *fanum*, Lat.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion. *Philips.*

FA'NFARON. *f.* [*French*.]

1. A bully; a hector. *Dryden.*
2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform. *L'Estrange.*

FANFARON'ADE. *f.* [*from fanfaron*.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Sw.*

To FANG. *v. a.* [*fangan*, Saxon.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shaksp.*

FANG. *f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized. *Shaksp.*
2. The nails; the talons.
3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken. *Evelyn.*

FAR

FA'NGED. *a.* [from *fang*.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments in imitation of fangs. *Phillips*.
FA'NGLE. *f.* [from *pengan*, Saxon.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme.
FA'NGLED. *a.* [from *fangle*.] Gaudy; ridiculously showy; vainly decorated. *Shak*.
FA'NGLESS. *a.* [from *fang*.] Toothless; without teeth. *Shakespeare*.
FA'NGOT. *f.* A quantity of wares.
FA'NNEL. *f.* [*fanon*, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass priest when he officiates.
FA'NNER. *f.* One that plays a fan. *Jerem*.
FA'NTASIED. *a.* [from *fantasy*.] Filled with fancies or imaginations. *Shakespeare*.
FANTA'SM. *f.* See PHANTASM.
FANTA'STICAL. } *a.* [*fantastique*, Fr.]
FANTA'STICK. }
 1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.
 2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.
 3. Unreal; apparent only. *Shakespeare*.
 4. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular. *Prior*.
 5. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious. *Addison*.
FANTA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *fantastical*.]
 1. By the power of imagination.
 2. Capriciously; humorously. *Shakespeare*.
 3. Whimsically. *Grew*.
FANTA'STICALNESS. } *f.*
FANTA'STICKNESS. }
 1. Humorousness; mere compliance with fancy.
 2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness. *Tillotson*.
 3. Caprice; unsteadiness.
FANTASY. *f.* [*fantaisie*, French.]
 1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. *Newton*.
 2. Idea; image of the mind. *Spenser*.
 3. Humour; inclination. *Whitgift*.
FAP. *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Shakespeare*.
FAR. *ad.* [peop, Saxon.]
 1. To great extent in length. *Prior*.
 2. To a great extent every way. *Prior*.
 3. To a great distance progressively. *Shaksp*.
 4. Remotely; at a great distance. *Knolles*.
 5. To a distance. *Raleigh*.
 6. In a great part. *Judges*.
 7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.
 8. To a great height; magnificently. *Shak*.
 9. To a certain point or degree. *Tillotson*.
 10. *Off* is joined with *far*, when *far* noting distance is not followed by a preposition: as, *I set the boat far off, I set the boat far from me*.
FAR-FETCH. *f.* A deep stratagem. *Hudibras*.
FAR-FETCHED. *a.*
 1. Brought from places remote. *Milton*.
 2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained. *Sh*.
FAR-PIERCING. *a.* Striking or penetrating a great way. *Pope*.
FAR-SHOOTING. *a.* Shooting to a great distance. *Dryden*.
FAR. *a.*
 1. Distant; remote. *Dryden*.
 2. *From FAR.* From a remote place. *Deut*.
FAR. *f.* [contracted from *farrow*.] Young pigs.

FAR

To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin.]
 1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. *Carew*.
 2. To extend; to swell out. *Shakespeare*.
FARCE. *f.* [*farcer*, Fr. to mock.] A dramatick representation written without regularity. *Dryden*.
FA'RCICAL. *a.* [from *farce*.] Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce. *Gay*.
FA'RCY. *f.* [*farcin*, French.] The leprosy of horses.
FA'RDEL. *f.* [*faridello*, Italian.] A bundle; a little pack. *Shakespeare*.
To FARE. *v. n.* [pagan, Saxon.]
 1. To go; to pass; to travel. *Fairfax*.
 2. To be in a state good or bad. *Waller*.
 3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad. *Milton*.
 4. To happen to any one well or ill. *South*.
 5. To feed; to eat. *Brown*.
FA'RE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Dryden*.
 2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.
FA'REWE'LL. *ad.*
 1. The parting compliment; adieu. *Shaksp*.
 2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness. *Waller*.
FA'REWE'LL. *f.* Leave; act of departure. *Sh*.
FARINA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; tasting like meal. *Arbutnot*.
FARM. *f.* [*ferme*, French.]
 1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner. *Hayward*.
 2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants. *Spenser*.
To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent. *Sh*.
 2. To take at a certain rate. *Camden*.
 3. To cultivate land.
FA'RMER. *f.* [*fermier*, French.]
 1. One who cultivates hired ground. *Shak*.
 2. One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer*.
FA'RMOST. *a.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; remotest. *Dryden*.
FA'RNES. *f.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness. *Carew*.
FARRA'GINOUS. *a.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of different materials. *Brown*.
FARRA'GO. *f.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.
FA'RRIER. *f.* [*ferrier*, French.]
 1. A shoer of horses. *Digby*.
 2. One who professes the medicine of horses. *Swift*.
To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses. *Mor*.
FA'RRROW. *f.* [pagan, Saxon.] A litter of pigs. *Shakespeare*.
To FA'RRROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. *Tusser*.
FART. *f.* [pagan, Saxon.] Wind from behind. *Suckling*.
To FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind. *Swift*.
FA'THER. *ad.* [We ought to write further,

FAS

and *furthest*, *forþen*, *þurþen*, Sax.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover. *Locke.*

FA'R'THER. *a.* [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forþ*, and to be written *further*.]

1. More remote. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance. *Dryd.*

FA'R'THERANCE. *f.* [more properly *furtherance*.] Encouragement; promotion. *Asch.*

FARTHERMO'RE. *ad.* [more properly *furthermore*.] Besides; moreover. *Raleigh.*

To FA'R'THER. *v. a.* [more proper to *further*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dry.*

FA'R'THEST. *ad.* [more properly *furthest*.] At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

FA'R'THEST. *a.* Most distant; remotest.

FA'R'THING. *f.* [*feorðling*, Saxon.]

1. The fourth of a penny. *Cocker.*

2. Copper money. *Gay.*

3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolic; as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

FA'R'THINGALE. *f.* A hoop, used to spread the petticoat. *Swift.*

FA'R'THINGSWORTH. *f.* As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbutnot.*

FA'SCES. *f.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls. *Dryden.*

FA'SCIA. *f.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED. *a.* [from *fascia*, Lat.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage.

FASCIA'TION. *f.* [*fascia*, Lat.] Bandage; the act of binding diseased parts. *Wiseman.*

To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINA'TION. *f.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence. *South.*

FASCINE. *f.* [French.] A faggot. *Addison.*

FA'SCINOUS. *a.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft; not in use. *Harvey.*

FA'SHION. *f.* [*façon*, French.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to outward appearance. *Luke.*

2. The make or cut of clothes. *Shakspeare.*

3. Manner; sort; way. *Hayward.*

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments. *Shakspeare.*

5. Custom; general practice. *Tillotson.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent. *Shakspeare.*

7. General approbation; mode. *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Ral.*

9. Any thing worn. *Shakspeare.*

10. The farcy, a distemper in horses. *Sb.*

To FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure. *Raleigh.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. *Spem.*

3. To counterfeit; not used. *Shakspeare.*

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE. *a.* [from *fashion*.]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish. *Rogers.*

2. Made according to the mode. *Dryden.*

3. Observant of the mode. *Shakspeare.*

FAT

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS. *f.* [from *fashionable*.] Modish elegance. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY. *ad.* [from *fashionable*.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance. *South.*

FA'SHIONIST. *f.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a top; a coxcomb.

To FAST. *v. n.* [*fastan*, Goth. *fastan*, Sax.]

1. To abstain from food. *Bacon.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence. *Matthew.*

FAST. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food. *Taylor.*

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation. *Atterbury.*

FAST. *a.* [*fast*, Saxon.]

1. Firm; immovable. *Milton.*

2. Strong; impregnable. *Spenser.*

3. Fixed; adhering. *Temple.*

4. Deep; sound. *Shakspeare.*

5. Firm in adherence. *Ascham.*

6. [from *ffest*, Welch.] Speedy; quick; swift. *Davies.*

7. FAST and loose. Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful. *Sidney.*

FAST. *ad.*

1. Firmly; immovably. *Shakspeare.*

2. Closely; nearly. *Kneller.*

3. Swiftly; nimbly. *Daniel.*

4. Frequently. *Hammond.*

To FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from *fast*.]

1. To make fast; to make firm. *Dryden.*

2. To hold together; to cement; to sink.

3. To affix; to conjoin. *Swift.*

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix. *Shakspeare.*

5. To unite inseparably. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To lay on with strength. *Dryden.*

To FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix himself. *Brown.*

FA'STENER. *f.* [from *fasten*.] One that makes fast or firm.

FA'STER. *f.* [from *fast*.] He who abstains from food.

FA'STHANDED. *a.* [*fast* and *band*.] Avaricious; closehanded; covetous. *Bacon.*

FASTIDIO'SITY. *f.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfulness; contemptuousness. *Swift.*

FASTIDIOUS. *a.* [*fastidiosus*, Latin.] Disdainful; squeamish; insolently nice. *South.*

FASTIDIOUSLY. *a.* Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamishly. *G. of the Tongue.*

FASTIGIATED. *a.* [*fastigiatus*, Latin.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top.

FA'STINGDAY. *f.* [*fast* and *day*.] Day of mortification by religious abstinence. *Taylor.*

FA'STNESS. *f.* [from *fast*.]

1. State of being fast.

2. Firmness; firm adherence. *Bacon.*

3. Strength; security. *Davies.*

4. A strong place; a place not easily forced.

5. Closeness; conciseness; not used. *Asch.*

FA'STUOUS. *a.* [*fastuosus*, Latin.] Proud; haughty.

FAT. *a.* [*fat*, Saxon.]

1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy. *Arbutnot.*

FAT

2. Coarse; gross. [*fat*, Fr.] *Dryden.*
3. Dull. *Dryden.*
4. Wealthy; rich. *Milton.*
- FAT.** *f.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood; deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread among them. *Quincy.*
- To FAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make fleshy. *Abbot.*
- To FAT.** *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full-fleshed. *L'Estrange.*
- FAT.** *f.* [pet, Sax. *vatte*, Dut.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked: commonly written *vat*. *Woodw.*
- FA'TAL.** *a.* [*fatalis*, Latin.]
 1. Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dryden.*
 2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary. *Tillotson.*
 3. Appointed by destiny. *Bacon.*
- FA'TALIST.** *f.* [from *fate*.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity. *Watts.*
- FATA'LITY.** *f.* [*fatalité*, French.]
 1. Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events. *South.*
 2. Decree of fate. *King Charles.*
 3. Tendency to danger. *Brown.*
- FA'TALLY.** *ad.* [from *fatal*.]
 1. Mortally; destructively, even to death. *Dr.*
 2. By the decree of fate. *Bentley.*
- FA'TALNESS.** *f.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.
- FATE.** *f.* [*fatum*, Latin.]
 1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes. *Milton.*
 2. Event predetermined. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Death; destruction. *Pope.*
 4. Cause of death. *Dryden.*
- FA'TED.** *a.* [from *fate*.]
 1. Decreed by fate. *Dryden.*
 2. Modelled in any matter by fate. *Prior.*
 3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Dryden.*
- FATHER.** *f.* [*faðer*, Saxon.]
 1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten. *Bacon.*
 2. The first ancestor. *Romans.*
 3. The appellation of an old man. *Camden.*
 4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety. *Shakspeare.*
 3. One who has given original to any thing good or bad. *Genesis.*
 6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. *Stillingfleet.*
 7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness. *Job.*
 8. The title of a popish confessor. *Addison.*
 9. The title of a senator of old Rome. *Dryd.*
 10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity. *Taylor.*
 11. The compellation of God as Creator. *C.P.*
- FATHER-IN-LAW.** *f.* [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife. *Addison.*
- To FATHER.** *v. a.*
 1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter. *Sh.*
 2. To supply with a father. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To adopt a composition. *Swift.*

FAT

4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production. *Hooker.*
- FA'THERHOOD.** *f.* [from *father*.] The character or authority of a father. *Hall.*
- FA'THERLESS.** *a.* [from *father*.] Wanting a father; destitute of a father. *Addison.*
- FA'THERLINESS.** *f.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.
- FA'THERLY.** *a.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting. *Shakf.*
- FA'THERLY.** *ad.* In the manner of a father. *Milton.*
- FA'THOM.** *f.* [*æðm*, Saxon.]
 1. A measure of length containing six feet; the space to which a man can extend both arms. *Holder.*
 2. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought. *Shakspeare.*
- To FA'THOM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. *Dryden.*
 2. To reach; to master. *Dryden.*
 3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth. *Felton.*
 4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom: as, *I cannot fathom his design.*
- FA'THOMLESS.** *a.* [from *fathom*.]
 1. That of which no bottom can be found.
 2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakspeare.*
- FATI'DICAL.** *a.* [*fatidicus*, Latin.] Prophectic; having the power to foretel. *Howel.*
- FA'TIFEROUS.** *a.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal; destructive.
- FA'TIGABLE.** *a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.
- To FA'TIGATE.** *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- FATI'GUE.** *f.* [*fatigue*, French.]
 1. Weariness; lassitude.
 2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil. *Dr.*
- To FATI'GUE.** *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, Fr.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil. *Prior.*
- FATKI'DNEYED.** *a.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt. *Shakspeare.*
- FA'TLING.** *f.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter. *Isaiab.*
- FA'TNER.** *f.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness. *Arbutnot.*
- FA'TNESS.** *f.* [from *fat*.]
 1. The quality of being fat or plump.
 2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh. *Spenser.*
 3. Unctuous or greasy matter. *Bacon.*
 4. Oleaginousness; sliminess. *Arbutnot.*
 5. Fertility; fruitfulness. *Genesis.*
 6. That which causes fertility. *Phillips.*
- To FA'TTEN.** *v. a.* [from *fat*.]
 1. To feed up; to make fleshy. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To make fruitful. *Dryden.*
 3. To feed grossly; to increase. *Dryden.*
- To FA'TTEN.** *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered. *Otway.*
- FA'TTY.** *a.* [from *fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy. *Bacon.*
- FATU'ITY.** *f.* [*fatuité*, Fr.] Foolishness; weakness of mind. *King Charles.*

FAV

FA'UOUS. a. [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind. *Glarv.*
2. Impotent; without force. *Denbam.*

FA'WTITTED. a. [*fat and wit*.] Heavy; dull; stupid. *Shakspeare.*

FA'UCET. f. [*fauffet*, French.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot. *Swift.*

FA'UCHION. f. [See **FALCHION**.] A crooked sword. *Dryden.*

FAUFEL. f. [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAV'ILLOUS. a. [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes. *Brown.*

FA'WLCON. f. See **FALCON**.

FAULT. f. [*faute*, French.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or objection. *Hooker.*
2. Defect; want; absence. *Shakspeare.*
3. Puzzle; difficulty.

To FAULT. v. n. [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail. *Spenser.*

To FAULT. v. a. To charge with a fault; to accuse.

FA'ULTER. f. [from *fault*.] An offender; one who commits a fault. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTFINDER. f. [*fault and find*.] A censurer; an objector.

FA'ULTILY. ad. [from *faulty*.] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

FA'ULTINESS. f. [from *faulty*.]

1. Badness; viciousness. *Sidney.*
2. Delinquency; actual offences. *Hooker.*

FA'ULTLESS. a. [from *fault*.] Exempt from fault; perfect. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTY. a. [*faulif*, French.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blamable; criminal; not innocent. *Milton.*
2. Wrong; erroneous. *Hooker.*
3. Defective; bad in any respect. *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR. v. a. [*favero*, Latin.]

1. To support; to regard with kindness; to countenance. *Bacon.*
2. To assist with advantages or conveniences. *Addison.*
3. To resemble in feature. *Spektator.*
4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. f. [*favor*, Latin.]

1. Kindness; kind regard. *Shakspeare.*
2. Support; defence; vindication. *Rogers.*
3. Kindness granted. *Sidney.*
4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment. *Swift.*
5. Leave; good-will; pardon. *Psalms.*
6. Object of favour. *Milton.*
7. Something given by a lady to be worn. *Sb.*
8. Any thing worn openly as a token. *Sb.*
9. Feature; countenance. *South.*

FA'VOURABLE. a. [*favorable*, French.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate. *Shaksf.*
2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.
3. Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple.*
4. Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon.*
5. Beautiful; well-favoured: obsolete. *Spem.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. f. [from *favorable*.] Kindness; benignity.

FEA

FA'VOURABLY. ad. [from *favorable*.] Kindly; with favour. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. particip. a.

1. Regarded with kindness. *Pope.*
2. Featured. With well or ill. *Spenser.*

FA'VOUREDLY. ad. With well or ill. In a fair or foul manner.

FA'VOURER. f. [from *favor*.] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a wellwisher; a friend. *Daniel.*

FA'VOURITE. f. [*favorite*, French.]

1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. *Pope.*
2. One chosen as a companion by his superiour. *Clarendon.*

FA'VOURLESS. a. [from *favor*.]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness.
2. Unfavouring; unpropitious. *Spenser.*

FA'USEN. f. A large sort of eel. *Chapman.*

FA'USSEBRAYE. f. A small mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. f. [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; countenancer. *Ben Jonson.*

FA'UTRESS. f. [*fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or countenances. *Chapman.*

FAWN. f. [*faon*, French.] A young deer.

To FAWN. v. n. [of uncertain original.]

1. To court by fawning before one, as a dog. *Sidney.*
2. To court by any means. *South.*
3. To court servilely. *Milton.*

FAWN. f. A servile cringe; low flattery. *Sb.*

FA'WNER. f. [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship. *Spem.*

FA'WNINGLY. ad. [from *fawn*.] In a cringing servile way.

FA'XED. a. [from *fax*, Sax.] Hairy. *Camd.*

FAY. f. [*fée*, French.]

1. A fairy; an elf. *Milton.*
2. [*foi*, French.] Faith: obsolete. *Spenser.*

FE'ABERRY. f. A gooseberry.

To FEAGUE. v. a. [*fegan*, Ger. to sweep.] To whip; to chastise; to beat.

FE'ALTY. f. [*feaulté*, Fr.] Duty due to a superiour lord; fidelity to a master. *Milton.*

FEAR. f. [*feapan*, Saxon.]

1. Dread; terror; painful apprehension of danger. *Locke.*
2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing. *Genesis.*
3. Anxiety; solicitude. *Maccabees.*
4. That which causes fear. *Shakspeare.*
5. The object of fear. *Genesis.*
6. Something hung up to scare deer. *Isaiab.*

FEAR. f. [*feopa*, Saxon.] A companion: obsolete. *Spenser.*

To FEAR. v. a. [*feapan*, Saxon.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror; to be afraid of. *Dryden.*
2. To fright; to make afraid. *Donne.*

To FEAR. v. n.

1. To live in terror; to be afraid. *Shaksf.*
2. To be anxious. *Dryden.*

FE'ARFUL. a. [*fear and full*.]

1. Timorous; easily made afraid. *Shaksf.*

FEA

2. Afraid. *Davies.*
 3. Awful; to be revered. *Exodus.*
 4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful. *Tilloison.*
FE'ARFULLY. *ad.* [from *fearful*.]
 1. Timorously; in fear. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Terribly; dreadfully. *Shakspeare.*
FE'ARFULNESS. *f.* [from *fearful*.]
 1. Timoroufness; habitual timidity.
 2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South.*
FE'ARLESLY. *ad.* [from *fearless*.] Without
 terrou; intrepidly. *Decay of Piety.*
FE'ARLESSNESS. *f.* [from *fearless*.] Exem-
 ption from fear; intrepidity. *Clarendon.*
FE'ARLESS. *a.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear;
 intrepid; courageous; bold. *Temple.*
FEASIBILITY. *f.* [from *feasible*.]
 1. Practicability.
 2. A thing practicable. *Brown.*
FE'ASIBLE. *a.* [from *feasible*, Fr.] Practicable;
 that may be effected or done. *Glanville.*
FE'ASIBLY. *ad.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.
FEAST. *f.* [*feſte*, French.]
 1. An entertainment of the table; a sum-
 ptuous treat of great numbers. *Genesis.*
 2. An anniversary day of rejoicing. *Shaks.*
 3. Something delicious to the palate. *Locke.*
To FEAST. *v. n.* To eat sumptuously. *Shak.*
To FEAST. *v. a.*
 1. To entertain sumptuously. *Hayward.*
 2. To delight; to pamper. *Dryden.*
FE'ASTER. *f.* [from *feast*.]
 1. One that fares deliciously. *Taylor.*
 2. One that entertains magnificently.
FE'ASTFUL. *a.* [from *feast* and *full*.]
 1. Festive; joyul. *Milton.*
 2. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*
FE'ASTRITE. *f.* [from *feast* and *rite*.] Custom
 observed in entertainments. *Philips.*
FEAT. *f.* [*fait*, French.]
 1. Act; deed; action; exploit. *Spenser.*
 2. A trick; a ludicrous performance. *Bacon.*
FEAT. *a.* [*fait*, French.]
 1. Ready; skilful; ingenious. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Nice; neat. *Shakspeare.*
FE'ATEOUS. *a.* Neat; dexterous; obselete.
FE'ATEOUSLY. *ad.* Neatly; dexterously. *Sp.*
FEATHER. *f.* [from *feðen*, Saxon.]
 1. The plume of birds. *Newton.*
 2. Kind; nature; species. *Shakspeare.*
 3. An ornament; an empty title.
 4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural friz-
 zling of hair. *Farrier's Dict.*
To FE'ATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dress in feathers.
 2. To fit with feathers.
 3. To tread as a cock. *Dryden.*
 4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt. *Bacon.*
 5. *To FEATHER one's nest.* To get riches
 together.
FE'ATHERBED. *f.* [from *feather* and *bed*.] A
 bed stuffed with feathers. *Donne.*
FE'ATHERDRIVER. *f.* [from *feather* and *drive*.]
 One that cleanses feathers. *Derham.*
FE'ATHERED. *a.* [from *feather*.]
 1. Clothed with feathers. *Dryden.*
 2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

FED

- FE'ATHEREDGE.** *f.* Boards or planks that
 have one edge thinner than another, are called
featheredge stuff. *Moxon.*
FE'ATHEREDGED. *a.* [from *feather* and *edge*.]
 Belonging to a featheredge. *Mortimer.*
FE'ATHERFEW. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
FE'ATHERLESS. *a.* [from *feather*.] Being
 without feather. *Howel.*
FE'ATHERLY. *a.* [from *feather*.] Resem-
 bling feathers. *Brown.*
FE'ATHERSELLER. *f.* [from *feather* and *seller*.]
 One who sells feathers for beds.
FE'ATHERY. *a.* [from *feather*.] Clothed
 with feathers. *Milton.*
FE'ATLY. *ad.* [from *feat*.] Neatly; nimble;
 dexterously. *Dryden.*
FE'ATNESS. *f.* [from *feat*.] Neatness; nice-
 ty; dexterity.
FE'ATURE. *f.* [*ſaiture*, old French.]
 1. The cast or make of the face. *Shaks.*
 2. Any lineament or single part of the face.
To FE'ATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in coun-
 tenance; to favour. *Shakspeare.*
To FEAZE. *v. a.* [*ſaiſez*, French.]
 1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce
 it again to its first stamina.
 2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsworth.*
To FEBRI'CITATE. *v. a.* [*ſebriſſitor*, Lat.]
 To be in a fever.
FEBRI'CULOSE. *a.* [*ſebriſſuloſus*, Latin.]
 Troubled with a fever.
FEBRI'FUGE. *f.* [*ſebriſ* and *fugo*, Latin.]
 Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever. *Floyer.*
FEBRI'FUGE. *a.* Having the power to cure
 fevers. *Arbutnot.*
FE'BRILE. *a.* [*ſebriſſis*, Latin.] Conſtituting
 a fever; cauſed by a fever.
FE'BRUARY. *f.* [*Februarius*, Latin.] The
 name of the ſecond month of the year.
FE'CES. *f.* [*ſæces*, Latin.]
 1. Dregs; lees; ſediment; ſubſidence. *Dry.*
 2. Excrement. *Arbutnot.*
FE'CULENCE. } *f.* [*ſæculentia*, Latin.]
FE'CULENCY. }
 1. Muddineſs; quality of abounding with
 lees or ſediment.
 2. Lees; feces; ſediment; dregs. *Boyle.*
FE'CULENT. *a.* [*ſæculentus*, Latin.] Foul;
 dreggy; excrementitious. *Glanville.*
FECUND. *a.* [*ſæcundus*, Latin.] Fruitful;
 prolifick. *Graunt.*
FECUNDATION. *f.* [*ſæcundo*, Lat.] The
 act of making prolifick. *Brown.*
To FECUNDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful.
FECUNDITY. *f.* [*ſecondité*, French.]
 1. Fruitfulneſs; quality of producing or
 bringing forth in great abundance. *Woodw.*
 2. Power of producing or bringing forth. *Ray.*
FED. The preterit and participle paſſ. of *feed*.
FE'DARY. *f.* A confederate, a partner, or a
 dependant. *Shakspeare.*
FE'DERAL. *a.* [from *ſædus*, Latin.] Relat-
 ing to a league or contract. *Hammond.*
FE'DERARY. *f.* [from *ſædus*, Latin.] A con-
 federate; an accomplice. *Shakspeare.*
FE'DERATE. *a.* [*ſæderatus*, Lat.] Leagued.

FEE

FEE. *f.* [*feoh*, Saxon.]

1. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. *Cowell.*

2. Property; peculiar. *Shakspeare.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompense. *Sb.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office. *Shakspeare.*

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers. *Ad.*

FEEFARM. *f.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held of a superior lord. *Dav.*

To FEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reward; to pay. *South.*

2. To bribe; to hire. *Shakspeare.*

3. To keep in hire. *Shakspeare.*

FE'EBLE. *a.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm. *Smith.*

To FE'EBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble: not in use. *Shaks.*

FEEBLEMINDED. *a.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind. *Tbessalonians.*

FE'EBLENESS. *f.* [from *feeble*.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity. *South.*

FE'EBLY. *ad.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength. *Drayton.*

To FEED. *v. a.* [*fodan*, Goth. *fedan*, Sax.]

1. To supply with food. *Arbutnot.*

2. To supply; to furnish. *Addison.*

3. To graze; to consume by cattle. *Mortimer.*

4. To nourish; to cherish. *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation. *Knolles.*

6. To delight; to entertain. *Bacon.*

7. To make fat.

To FEED. *v. n.*

1. To take food. *Shakspeare.*

2. To prey; to live by eating. *Temple.*

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed. *Exod.*

4. To grow fat or plump.

FEED. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten. *Sidney.*

2. Pasture. *Shakspeare.*

3. Meal; act of eating. *Milton.*

FE'EDER. *f.* [from *feed*.]

1. One that gives food. *Denham.*

2. An exciter; an encourager. *Shakspeare.*

3. One that eats. *Brown.*

To FEEL. *v. n.* pret. *felt*; part. pass. *felt*. [*felan*, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch. *Acts.*

2. To search by feeling. *Acts.*

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong. *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch. *Sharp.*

To FEEL. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the touch. *Judges.*

2. To try; to sound. *Shakspeare.*

3. To have sense of external pain or pleasure. *Creech.*

4. To be affected by; to perceive mentally.

5. To know; to be acquainted with. *Shaks.*

FEEL. *f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch. *Sharp.*

FE'ELER. *f.* [from *feel*.]

1. One that feels. *Shakspeare.*

2. The horns or antennæ of insects. *Denham.*

FE'ELING. *particip. a.* [from *feel*.]

FEL

1. Expressive of great sensibility. *Sidney.*

2. Sensibly felt. *Southern.*

FE'ELING. *f.* [from *felt*.]

1. The sense of touch. *Milton.*

2. Power of action on sensibility. *Bacon.*

3. Perception; sensibility. *Watts.*

FE'ELINGLY. *ad.* [from *feeling*.]

1. With expression of great sensibility. *Sid.*

2. So as to be sensibly felt. *Raleigh.*

FEET. *f.* The plural of foot.

FE'ETLESS. *a.* [from *feet*.] Being without feet. *Camden.*

To FEIGN. *v. a.* [*feindre*, French.]

1. To invent. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To make a show of. *Spenser.*

3. To do upon some false pretence. *Pope.*

4. To dissemble; to conceal: obsolete. *Spem.*

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention. *Shakspeare.*

FE'IGNEDLY. *ad.* [from *feign*.] In fiction; not truly. *Bacon.*

FE'IGNER. *f.* [from *feign*.] Inventer; contriver of a fiction. *Ben Jonson.*

FEINT. *participial a.* [for *feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.] Counterfeit; seeming. *Locke.*

FEINT. *f.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A false appearance. *Spektator.*

2. A mock assault.

FE'LANDERS. *f.* Worms in hawks. *Ainsw.*

To FELI'CITATE. *v. a.* [*felicitare*, French.]

1. To make happy. *Watts.*

2. To congratulate. *Brown.*

FELICITATION. *f.* [French; from *felicitate*.] Congratulation.

FELI'CITOUS. *a.* [*felix*, Latin.] Happy.

FELI'CITY. *f.* [*felicitas*, Latin.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness. *Arbutnot.*

FELINE. *a.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew.*

FELL. *a.* [*felle*, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. *Fairfax.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope.*

FELL. *f.* [*felle*, Sax.] The skin; the hide. *Sb.*

To FELL. *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.

2. To hew down; to cut down. *Dryden.*

FELL. The preterit of *fall*.

FE'LLER. *f.* [from *fell*.] One that hews down. *Isaiah.*

FELLI'FLUOUS. *a.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with gall.

FE'LLMONGER. *f.* [from *fell*.] A dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS. *f.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage. *Spenser.*

FE'LLOE. *f.* [*felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel. *Shakspeare.*

FE'LLOW. *f.* [*fel*, *faith*, and *lag*, bound.]

1. A companion; one with whom we consort. *Ascham.*

2. An associate; one united in the same affair. *Dryden.*

3. One of the same kind. *Waller.*

4. Equal; peer. *Fairfax.*

5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair. *Addison.*

FEL

6. One like another : as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.
7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with content : as, an *honest* or *sorry* fellow.
8. Mean wretch; sorry rascal. *Swift*.
9. A member of a college, or of any incorporated society. *Bacon*.
- To FE'LLOW. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. *Shakspeare*.
- FELLOW-COMMONER. *f.*
 1. One who has the same right of common.
 2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.
- FELLOW-CRE'ATURE. *f.* One that has the same Creator. *Watts*.
- FELLOW-HEIR. *f.* Coheir. *Ephesians*.
- FELLOW-HELPER. *f.* Coadjutor. *John*.
- FELLOW-LA'BOURER. *f.* One who labours in the same design. *Dryden*.
- FELLOW-SER'VANT. *f.* One that has the same master. *Milton*.
- FELLOW-SO'LDIER. *f.* One who fights under the same commander. *Shakspeare*.
- FELLOW-STU'DENT. *f.* One who studies in company with another. *Watts*.
- FELLOW-SU'FFERER. *f.* One who shares in the same evils. *Addison*.
- FELLOW-FE'LING. *f.* [*fellow and feeling*].
 1. Sympathy. *L'Estrange*.
 2. Combination; joint interest. *Arbutnot*.
- FE'LLOWLIKE. } *a.* [*fellow and like*]. Like
- FE'LLOWLY. } a companion; on equal terms; companionable. *Carew*.
- FE'LLOWSHIP. *f.* [*from fellow*].
 1. Companionship; consort; society. *Calamy*.
 2. Association; confederacy. *Knolles*.
 3. Equality.
 4. Partnership; joint interest. *Dryden*.
 5. Company; state of being together. *Shakspeare*.
 6. Frequency of intercourse; solid pleasure. *Bacon*.
 7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments, with *good* prefixed. *Clarendon*.
 8. An establishment in the college, with share in its revenues. *Swift*.
 9. [*In arithmetick*]. The rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock. *Cocker*.
- FE'LLY. *ad.* [*from fell*]. Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely; barbarously. *Spenser*.
- FELO-DE-SE. *f.* [*In law*]. He that commits felony by murdering himself.
- FE'LO'N. *f.* [*felon*, French].
 1. One who has committed a capital crime.
 2. A whittow; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane. *Wifeman*.
- FE'LO'N. *a.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman. *Pope*.
- FELO'NIOUS. *a.* [*from felon*]. Wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant. *Wotton*.
- FELO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* In a felonious way.
- FE'LO'NOUS. *a.* Wicked: not used. *Spenser*.
- FE'LO'NY. *f.* [*felonie*, French]. A crime denounced capital by the law. *Shakspeare*.
- FELT. The preterit of *feel*.

FEN

- FELT. *f.* [*felt*, Saxon.]
1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving. *Shakspeare*.
 2. A hide or skin. *Mortimer*.
- To FELT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*]. To unite without weaving. *Hale*.
- To FE'LTRE. *v. a.* [*from felt*]. To clot together like felt. *Fairfax*.
- FELU'CCA. *f.* [*feleu*, French.] A small open boat with six oars.
- FE'MALE. *f.* [*female*, French.] A she; one of the sex which brings young. *Shakspeare*.
- FE'MALE. *a.* Not male; not masculine; belonging to a she. *Milton*.
- FEME Covert. *f.* [*Fr.*] A married woman.
- FEME Sole. *f.* [*French*]. A single woman.
- FEMINA'LITY. *f.* [*from femina*, Lat.] Female nature. *Brown*.
- FE'MININE. *a.* [*femininus*, Latin.]
 1. Of the sex that brings young; female.
 2. Soft; tender; delicate. *Milton*.
 3. Effeminate; emasculated. *Raleigh*.
- FE'MININE. *f.* A she; one of the sex that brings young; a female. *Milton*.
- FE'MORAL. *a.* [*femoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp*.
- FEN. *f.* [*fenn*, Saxon.] A marsh; low and moist ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbot*.
- FEN'BERRY. *f.* [*fen and berry*]. A kind of blackberry. *Skinner*.
- FENCE. *f.* [*from defence*].
 1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.
 2. Enclosure; mound; hedge. *Dryden*.
 3. The art of fencing; defence. *Shakspeare*.
 4. Skill in defence. *Shakspeare*.
- To FENCE. *v. a.*
 1. To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge. *Fairfax*.
 2. To guard; to fortify. *Milton*.
- To FENCE. *v. n.*
 1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons. *Locke*.
 2. To guard against; to act on the defensive. *Locke*.
 3. To fight according to art. *Dryden*.
- FE'NCELESS. *a.* [*from fence*]. Without enclosure; open. *Rowe*.
- FE'NCER. *f.* [*from fence*]. One who teaches or practises the use of weapons. *Herbert*.
- FENCIBLE. *a.* [*from fence*]. Capable of defence. *Addison*.
- FE'NCINGMASTER. *f.* [*fence and master*]. One who teaches the use of weapons.
- FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *f.* A place in which the use of weapons is taught. *Locke*.
- To FEND. *v. a.* [*from defend*]. To keep off; to shut out. *Dryden*.
- To FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge. *Locke*.
- FE'NDER. *f.* [*from fend*].
 1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
 2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.
- FENERA'TION. *f.* [*saeneratio*, Lat.] Usury; the gain of interest. *Brown*.

FER

FE'NNEL. *f.* [*feniculum*, Latin.] A plant of strong scent. *Miller.*
FE'NNELFLOWER. *f.* [*nigella*.] A plant.
FE'NNELGIANT. *f.* [*ferula*.] A plant.
FE'NNY. *a.* [from *fen*.]
 1. Marthy; boggy; moorish. *Prior.*
 2. Inhabiting the marsh. *Shakspeare.*
FE'NNYSTONES. *f.* A plant.
FE'NSUCKED. *a.* [*fen* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes. *Shakspeare.*
FE'NUGREEK. *f.* [*fenum Græcum*.] A plant.
FE'OD. *f.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure.
FE'ODAL. *a.* [*feodal*, French; from *feod*.] Held from another.
FE'ODARY. *f.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superiour lord. *Hanmer.*
To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*feoffare*, low Lat.] To put into possession; to invest with right.
FEOFFE. *f.* [*feoffatus*, Latin; *feffé*, Fr.] One put in possession. *Spenser.*
FE'OFFER. *f.* [*feoffator*, low Lat.] One who gives possession of any thing.
FE'OFFMENT. *f.* [*feoffamentum*, Lat.] The act of granting possession. *Cowell.*
FERA'CITY. *f.* [*feracitas*, Latin.] Fruitfulness; fertility.
FE'RAL. *a.* [*feralis*, Lat.] Funereal; deadly.
FERIA'TION. *f.* [*feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*
FE'RINE. *f.* [*ferinus*, Lat.] Wild; savage. *Hale.*
FERINENESS. *f.* [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness. *Hale.*
FERITY. *f.* [*feritas*, Lat.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness. *Woodward.*
To FERMENT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, L.] To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts. *Pope.*
To FERMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.
FERMENT. *f.* [*ferment*, Fr. *fermentum*, L.]
 1. That which causes intestine motion. *Floy.*
 2. Intestine motion; tumult. *Rogers.*
FERMENTABLE. *a.* [from *ferment*.] Capable of fermentation.
FERMENTAL. *a.* [from *ferment*.] Having the power to cause fermentation. *Brown.*
FERMENTA'TION. *f.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. *Harris.*
FERMENTATIVE. *a.* [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation. *Arbutnot.*
FERN. *f.* [*earn*, Saxon.] A plant.
FE'RN. *a.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern. *Dryden.*
FERO'CIOUS. *a.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.]
 1. Savage; fierce. *Pope.*
 2. Ravenous; rapacious. *Brown.*
FERO'CITY. *f.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness. *Addison.*
FE'RREOUS. *a.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] Irony; partaking of iron. *Brown.*
FE'RRET. *f.* [*fured*, Welch; *ferret*, Dutch.]

FER

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. *Sidney.*
 2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.
To FE'RRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places. *Heylin.*
FE'RRETER. *f.* [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies.
FE'RRAGE. *f.* [from *ferry*.] The fare paid at a ferry.
FERRU'GINOUS. *a.* [*ferrugineus*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron. *Ray.*
FE'RRULE. *f.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. *Ray.*
To FE'RRY. *v. a.* [*ripan*, to pass, Saxon.] To carry over in a boat. *Spenser.*
To FE'RRY. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage. *Milton.*
FE'RRY. } *f.* [from the verb, and
FE'RRYBOAT. } *boat.*
 1. A vessel of carriage. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The passage over which the ferryboat passes.
FE'RKYMAN. *f.* [*ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water. *Shak.*
FERTH, or FORTH. Common terminations, are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word *fyrð*. *Gibson.*
FE'RTILE. *a.* [*fertile*, Fr. *fertilis*, Lat.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. *Dryden.*
FE'RTILENESS. Fruitfulness; fecundity.
To FERTI'LITATE. *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize: not in use. *Brown.*
FERTI'LITY. *f.* [*fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness. *Raleigh.*
To FE'RTILIZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliser*, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate. *Woodward.*
FERTILY. *ad.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteously; abundantly.
FE'RVENCY. *f.* [*servens*, Latin.]
 1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness. *Shaksp.*
 2. Pious ardour; zeal. *Hooker.*
FE'RVENT. *a.* [*servens*, Latin.]
 1. Hot; boiling. *Watton.*
 2. Hot in temper; vehement. *Hooker.*
 3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal. *Atts.*
FE'RVENTLY. *ad.* [from *servent*.]
 1. Eagerly; vehemently. *Spenser.*
 2. With pious ardour. *Colossians.*
FE'RVID. *a.* [*servidus*, Latin.]
 1. Hot; burning; boiling.
 2. Vehement; eager; zealous.
FE'RVIDITY. *f.* [from *servid*.]
 1. Heat.
 2. Zeal; passion; ardour.
FE'RVIDNESS. *f.* [from *servid*.] Ardour of mind; zeal; passion. *Bentley.*
FE'RULA. *f.* [*ferule*, Fr.] An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.
To FE'RULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.
FE'RVOUR. *f.* [*servor*, Lat. *servetur*, Fr.]
 1. Heat; warmth. *Waller.*
 2. Heat of mind; zeal. *Hooker.*
 3. Ardour of piety. *Addison.*

FET

FESCUE. *f.* [*fesix*, French.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters. *Holder.*
FESSELS. *f.* A kind of bafe grain. *May.*
FESSE. *f.* [In heraldry.] The *fesse* is fo called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band, or girdle, poffeffing the third part of the efcutcheon over the middle. *Peacbam.*
To FESTEER. *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. *Sidney.*
FESTINATE. *a.* [*feftinatus*, Latin.] Haffty; hurried: not in ufe. *Shakfpeare.*
FESTINATELY. *ad.* Hafftily. *Shakfpeare.*
FESTINATION. *f.* [*feftinatio*, Lat.] Haffe.
FESTIVAL. *a.* [*feftivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feaffs; joyous. *Atterbury.*
FESTIVAL. *f.* Time of feaff; anniverfary day of civil or religious joy. *Sandys.*
FESTIVE. *a.* [*feftivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feaff. *Thomfon.*
FESTIVITY. *f.* [*feftivitas*, Latin.]
 1. Feaffival; time of rejoicing. *South.*
 2. Gayety; joyfulness. *Taylor.*
FESTOON. *f.* [*fefton*, French.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twifted together, thickeft at the middle. *Harris.*
FESTUCINE. *a.* [*feftuca*, Lat.] Straw-colour; between green and yellow. *Brown.*
FESTUCOUS. *a.* [*feftuca*, Latin.] Formed of ftraw. *Brown.*
To FET. *v. a.* To fetch: not in ufe. *Spenf.*
FET. *f.* A piece: not in ufe. *Drayton.*
To FETCH. *v. a.* pret. *fetched*. [*peccan*, Sax.]
 1. To go and bring. *Waller.*
 2. To derive; to draw. *Shakfpeare.*
 3. To ftrike at a diftance. *Bacon.*
 4. To bring to any ftate by fome powerful operation. *Addifon.*
 5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition. *Sanderson.*
 6. To produce by fome kind of force. *Add.*
 7. To perform any excursion. *Knolles.*
 8. To perform with fuddennefs or violence. *Addifon.*
 9. To reach; to arrive at. *Chapman.*
 10. To obtain as its price. *Locke.*
To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return. *Shakfpeare.*
FETCH. *f.* [from the verb.] A ftratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. *Hudibras.*
FETCHER. *f.* [from *to fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.
FETID. *a.* [*foetidus*, Latin.] Stinking; having a fmell ftrong and offensive. *Arbutnot.*
FETIDNESS. *f.* The quality of ftinking.
FETLOCK. *f.* [*feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the paffern joint.
FETOR. *f.* [*factor*, Lat.] A ftink; a ftench; a ftrong and offensive fmell. *Arbutnot.*
FETTER. *f.* It is commonly ufed in the plural, *fetters*. [from *feet*; *pettepe*, Saxon.] Chains for the feet. *Raleigh.*
To FETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enchain; to fhackle; to tie. *Bramball.*

FIB

To FETTLE. *v. n.* To do trifling bufinefs. *Saw.*
FETUS. *f.* [*foetus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*
FEUD. *f.* [*feahd*, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention; oppofition; war. *Addifon.*
FEUDAL. *a.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a fuperiour lord.
FEUDAL. *f.* A dependance; fomething held by tenure; a fee. *Hale.*
FEUDATORY. *f.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief, but by fome conditional tenure from a fuperiour. *Bacon.*
FEVER. *f.* [*febris*, Latin.] A difeafe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulfe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. *Locke.*
To FEVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever. *Shakfpeare.*
FEVERET. *f.* [from *fever*.] A flight fever; febricula. *Ayliffe.*
FEVERFEW. *f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
FEVERISH. *a.* [from *fever*.]
 1. Difeafed with a fever.
 2. Tending to a fever. *Swift.*
 3. Uncertain; inconfant; now hot, now cold. *Dryden.*
 4. Hot; burning. *Dryden.*
FEVERISHNESS. *f.* [from *feverish*.] A flight diforder of the feverifh kind.
FEVEROUS. *f.* [*fevericus-fe*, French.]
 1. Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shakfp.*
 2. Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.*
 3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bac.*
FE'VEY. *a.* [from *fever*.] Difeafed with a fever. *Ben Jonfon.*
FE'VILLAGE. *f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas.*
FE'UILLEMORT. *f.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemst*.
FE'UTERER. *f.* A dog-keeper.
FEW. *a.* [*feo*, Saxon.]
 1. Not many; not numerous. *Berkley.*
 2. *In few*. In not many words. *Hooker.*
FE'WEL. *f.* [*feu*, Fr.] Combuftible matter; as firewood, coal. *Bentley.*
To FE'WEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel. *Cowley.*
FE'WNESS. *f.* [from *few*.]
 1. Paucity; fmallnefs of number. *Dryden.*
 2. Paucity of words; brevity. *Shakfpeare.*
To FEY. *v. a.* [*wegben*, Dutch.] To cleanse a ditch of mud. *Taffer.*
FIB. *f.* A lie; a falfehood. *Pope.*
To FIB. *v. n.* To lie; to tell lies. *Arbutnot.*
FIBBER. *f.* A teller of fibs.
FIBRE. *f.* [*fibre*, French; *fibra*, Lat.] A fmall thread or ftring; the firft conflituent parts of bodies. *Pope.*
FIBRIL. *f.* [*fibrille*, French.] A fmall fibre or ftring. *Cheyne.*
FIBROUS. *a.* [*fibreux*, French.] Compofed of fibres or ftamina. *Bacon.*
FIBULA. *f.* [Lat.] The outer and leffer bone of the leg, much fmallier than the tibia. *Qui.*

FIE

FICKLE. *a.* [*ficol*, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; unconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady. *Dryden.*
2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude. *Milton.*

FICKLENESS. *f.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness. *Sidney.*

FICKLY. *ad.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or stability. *Southern.*

FICO. *f.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers. *Carew.*

FICTILE. *a.* [*fæilis*, Latin.] Manufactured by the potter. *Bacon.*

FCTION. *f.* [*fictio*, Latin.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing. *Stilling.*
2. The thing feigned or invented. *Raleigh.*
3. A falsehood; a lie.

FICTIOUS. *a.* Fictitious; imaginary. *Prior.*

FICTITIOUS. *a.* [*fictitiu*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine. *Dryden.*
2. Feigned; imaginary. *Pope.*
3. Not real; not true; allegorical. *Addison.*

FICTITIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fictitious*.] Falsely; counterfeitedly. *Brown.*

FID. *f.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords. *Skinner.*

FIDDLE. *f.* [*fidele*, Saxon.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin. *Stillingfleet.*

To FIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle. *Bacon.*
2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing. *Arbutnot.*

FIDDLEFADDLE. *f.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *a.* Trifling; giving needless trouble. *Arbutnot.*

FIDDLER. *f.* [from *fiddle*.] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle. *Ben Jonson.*

FIDDESTICK. *f.* [*fiddle* and *stick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle. *Hudibras.*

FIDDLESTRING. *f.* [*fiddle* and *string*.] The string of a fiddle. *Arbutnot.*

FIDELITY. *f.* [*fideltas*, Latin.]

1. Honesty; veracity. *Hooker.*
2. Faithful adherence. *Clarke.*

To FIDGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To
To FIDGET. } move nimbly and irregularly.

FIDUCIAL. *a.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting. *Hammond.*

FIDUCIARY. *f.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.
2. One who depends upon faith without works. *Hammond.*

FIDUCIARY. *a.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting. *Wake.*
2. Not to be doubted. *Howel.*

FIEF. *f.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour.

FIELD. *f.* [*feld*, Saxon.]

1. Ground not inhabited; nor built on. *Ral.*
2. Ground not enclosed. *Mortimer.*
3. Cultivated tract of ground. *Pope.*
4. The open country. *Shakspeare.*
5. The ground of battle. *Milton.*
6. A battle; campaign; the action of any army while it keeps the field. *Shakspeare.*
7. A wide expanse. *Dryden.*

FIF

8. Space; compass; extent. *Smallridge.*

9. The ground or blank spot on which figures are drawn. *Dryden.*

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

FIELDED. *a.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle. *Shakspeare.*

FIELD-BASIL. *f.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant.

FIELDBED. *f.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field. *Shaks.*

FIELDFARE. *f.* [*feld* and *farian*, Saxon.] A bird. *Bacon.*

FIELDMARSHAL. *f.* [*field* and *marshal*.]

Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE. *f.* A mouse that burrows in banks. *Dryden.*

FIELDOFFICER. *f.* An officer whose command in the field extends to the whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPiece. *f.* Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges. *Knolles.*

FIEND. *f.* [*fiend*, Saxon.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; the devil. *Shakspeare.*
2. Any infernal being. *Ben Jonson.*

FIERCE. *a.* [*fier*, French.]

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged. *Job.*
2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief. *Pope.*
3. Violent; outrageous. *Genesis.*
4. Passionate; angry; furious. *Shakspeare.*
3. Strong; forcible. *James.*

FIERCELY. *ad.* Violently; furiously. *Knol.*

FIERCENESS. *f.* [from *fierce*.]

1. Ferocity; savageness. *Swift.*
2. Eagerness for blood; fury. *Sidney.*
3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment. *Shakspeare.*
4. Violence; outrageous passion. *Dryden.*

FIERIFACIAS. *f.* [In law.] A judicial writ, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt or damages. *Cowell.*

FIERINESS. *f.* [from *fier*.]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony. *Boyle.*
2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour. *Add.*

FIERY. *a.* [from *fire*.]

1. Consisting of fire. *Spenser.*
2. Hot like fire. *Shakspeare.*
3. Vehement; ardent; active. *Shakspeare.*
4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked. *Sh.*
5. Unrestrained; fierce. *Dryden.*
6. Heated by fire. *Pope.*

FIFE. *f.* [*fifre*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakspeare.*

FIFTEEN. *a.* [*fýrtyne*, Sax.] Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH. *a.* [*fýrteoða*, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH. *a.* [*fýrta*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they express: *a fifth*, *a fifth part*; a *third*, a *third part*. *Swift.*

FIFTHLY. *ad.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH. *a.* [*fýrteoða*, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty.

FIFTY. *a.* [*fiftig*, Saxon.] Five tens.

FIG

FIG. *f.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figue*, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs. *Pope.*
2. The fruit of the fig tree. *Arbutnot.*

To FIG. *v. a.* [See **FICO.**]

1. To insult with fices or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shakspeare.*
2. To put something useless into one's head. *L'Estrange.*

FI'GAPPLE. *f.* A fruit. *Mortimer.*

To FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. pass. *fought.* [*feohtan*, Saxon.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. *Swift.*
2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight. *Esdra.*
3. To act as a soldier in any case. *Dryden.*
4. To contend. *Sandys.*

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war against; to combat against. *Dryden.*

FIGHT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle. *Milton.*
2. Combat; duel. *Dryden.*
3. Something to screen the combatants in ships. *Dryden.*

FIGHTER. *f.* [from *fight*.] Warriour; duellist. *Shakspeare.*

FIGHTING. *participial a.* [from *fight*.]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle. *Chronicles.*
2. Occupied by war. *Pope.*

FI'GMARIGOLD. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

FIGMENT. *f.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned. *Brown.*

FI'GPECKER. *f.* [*fig* and *peck*.] A bird.

FI'GULATE. *a.* [from *figulus*, Latin.] Made of potters clay.

FIGURABLE. *a.* [from *figuro*, Latin.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Bacon.*

FIGURABI'LITY. *f.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL. *a.* [from *figura*.] Represented by delineation. *Brown.*

FIGURATE. *a.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form. *Bacon.*
2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

FIGURATI'ON. *f.* [*figuration*, Latin.]

1. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*
2. The act of giving a certain form. *Bacon.*

FIGURATIVE. *a.* [*figurativus*, French.]

1. Representing something else; typical; representative. *Hooker.*
2. Not literal. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations. *Dryden.*

FIGURATIVELY. *ad.* By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally. *Hammond.*

FIGURE. *f.* [*figura*, Latin.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline. *Boyle.*
2. Shape; form; semblance. *Shakspeare.*

FIL

3. Person; external form; appearance mean or grand. *Clarissa.*

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character. *Addison.*

5. Magnificence; splendour. *Laro.*

6. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else. *Addison.*

7. Representation in painting. *Dryden.*

8. Arrangement; disposition; modification. *Watts.*

9. A character denoting a number. *South.*

10. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Shakspeare.*

11. [In theology.] Type; representative. *Romans.*

12. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are distorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a trope, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers. *Stillingfleet.*

13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To FI'GURE. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape. *Dry.*
2. To show by a corporeal resemblance. *Spem.*
3. To cover or adorn with figures. *Shaksp.*
4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter. *Shakspeare.*
5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance. *Hooker. Donne.*
6. To image in the mind. *Temple.*
7. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shakspeare.*
8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. *Locke.*
9. To note by characters. *Dryden.*

FI'GURE-FLINGER. *f.* [*figure* and *fling*.] A pretender to astrology. *Collier.*

FI'GWORT. *f.* [*fig* and *wort*.] A plant.

FILA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *filum*, Latin.] Consisting of threads. *Bacon.*

FI'LACER. *f.* [*filazarius*, low Latin, *filum*.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. *Harris.*

FI'LAMENT. *f.* [*filament*, French; *filamenta*, Latin.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread. *Broome.*

FI'LBERT. *f.* A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

To FILCH. *v. n.* To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer. Usually spoken of petty thefts. *Gay.*

FI'LCHER. *f.* [from *filch*.] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. *f.* [*file*, Fr. *filum*, a thread, Lat.]

1. A thread: not used. *Wootton.*
2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. *Bacon.*
3. A catalogue; roll; series. *Shakspeare.*
4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

5. [reol, Saxon.] An instrument to rub down prominences. *Maxon.*

FI'LECUTTER. *f.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A maker of files. *Maxon.*

To FILE. *v. n.* [from *filum*.] A thread.

1. To string upon a thread or wire. *Arbutnot.*

FIL

2. [from *scolan*, Sax.] To cut with a file. *Ray*.
3. To smooth; to polish. *Shakspeare*.
4. [from *filan*, Sax.] To foul; to fully. *Sh.*
- TO FILE**. *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another. *Blackmore*.
- FIL'EMOT**. *f.* [from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, Fr.] A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Swift*.
- FIL'ER**. *f.* [from *file*.] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.
- FIL'IAL**. *a.* [filial, French; *filius*, Latin.]
 1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son. *Sid.*
 2. Bearing the character or relation of a son. *Milton*.
- FILIA'TION**. *f.* [from *filius*, Latin.] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to pater-
Hale
- FIL'INGS**. *f.* [from *file*.] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file. *Felton*.
- TO FILL**. *v. a.* [fyllan, Saxon.]
 1. To store till no more can be admitted. *John*.
 2. To store abundantly. *Milton*.
 3. To satisfy; to content. *Cheyne*.
 4. To glut; to surfeit. *Shakspeare*.
 5. **TO FILL out**. To pour out liquor for drink.
 6. **TO FILL out**. To extend by something contained. *Dryden*.
 7. **TO FILL up**. To make full. *Pope*.
 8. **TO FILL up**. To supply. *Addison*.
 9. **TO FILL up**. To occupy by bulk. *Burnet*.
 10. **TO FILL up**. To engage; to employ. *Sh.*
- TO FILL**. *v. n.*
 1. To give to drink. *Shakspeare*.
 2. To grow full.
 3. To glut; to satiate. *Bacon*.
 4. **TO FILL up**. To grow full. *Woodward*.
- FILL**. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction. *Fairfax*.
 2. The place between the shafts of a carriage; the thill. *Mortimer*.
- FILL'ER**. *f.* [from *fill*.]
 1. Any thing that fills up room without use. *Dryden*.
 2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage. *Mortimer*.
- FILL'ET**. *f.* [filet, French.]
 1. A band tied round the head or other part. *Dryden*.
 2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal. *Dryden*.
 3. Meat rolled together and tied round. *Swift*.
 4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called lissel. *Harris*.
- TO FILL'ET**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.
 2. To adorn with an astragal. *Exodus*.
- TO FILL'IP**. *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring. *Bacon*.
- FILL'IP**. *f.* A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.
- FIL'LY**. *f.* [filoy, Welsh.]
 1. A young horse or mare: not used. *Suck*.
 2. A young mare: opposed to a colt or young horse. *Shakspeare*.

FIN

- FILM**. *f.* [fylmea, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin. *Graunt*.
- TO FILM**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. *Shakspeare*.
- FIL'MY**. *a.* [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles. *Pope*.
- TO FIL'TER**. *v. a.* [filtro, low Latin.]
 1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.
 2. To strain; to percolate. *Grew*.
- FIL'TER**. *f.* [filtrum, Latin.]
 1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.
 2. A strainer; a searce. *Ray*.
- FILTH**. *f.* [filb, Saxon.]
 1. Dirt; nastiness. *Sandys*.
 2. Corruption; grossness; pollution. *Tillot*.
- FIL'THILY**. *ad.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly. *L'Estrange*.
- FIL'THINESS**. *f.* [from *filthy*.]
 1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness. *Sidney*.
 2. Corruption; pollution. *South*.
- FIL'THY**. *a.* [from *filth*.]
 1. Nasty; foul; dirty. *Shakspeare*.
 2. Gross; polluted. *Dryden*.
- TO FIL'TRATE**. *v. a.* [from *filter*.] To strain; to percolate. *Arbutnot*.
- FILTRATION**. *f.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. *Boyle*.
- FIMBLE** *Hemp*. *f.* [corrupted from *female*.] The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, is called *finble hemp*. *Mortimer*.
- FIN**. *f.* [fin, Saxon.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *Addison*.
- FIN-FOOTED**. *a.* Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown*.
- FIN'ABLE**. *a.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine; that deserves a fine. *Hayward*.
- FIN'AL**. *a.* [final, French.]
 1. Ultimate; last. *Milton*.
 2. Conclusive; decisive. *Davies*.
 3. Mortal; destructive. *Spenser*.
 4. Respecting the end or motive. *Collier*.
- FIN'ALLY**. *ad.*
 1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion. *Milton*.
 2. Completely; without recovery. *South*.
- FIN'ANCE**. *f.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon*.
- FIN'ANCIER**. *f.* [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.
- FIN'ARY**. *f.* [from *to fine*.] The second forge at the iron mills.
- FINCH**. *f.* [finc, Sax.] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.
- TO FIND**. *v. a.* [fýndan, Saxon.]
 1. To obtain by searching or seeking. *Milton*.
 2. To obtain something lost. *Shakspeare*.
 3. To obtain something desired. *Milton*.
 4. To meet with; to fall upon. *Pope*.
 5. To know by experience. *Cowley*.
 6. To come to; to attain. *Milton*.

FIN

7. To discover by study. *Dryden.*
8. To discover what is hidden. *Cowley.*
9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident. *Cowley.*
10. To gain by any mental endeavour. *Pope.*
11. To remark; to observe. *Milton.*
12. To detect; to deprehend; to catch. *Locke.*
13. To reach; to attain. *Job.*
14. To meet. *Cowley.*
15. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. *Cowley.*
16. To determine by judicial verdict. *Shaks.*
17. To supply; to furnish. *Bacon.*
18. [In law.] To approve; as, to find a bill.
19. To FIND himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain. *L'Estrange.*
20. To FIND out. To unriddle; to solve. *Ecc.*
21. To FIND out. To discover something hidden. *Newton.*
22. To FIND out. To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden.*
23. To FIND out. To invent; to excogitate. *Chronicles.*

FINDER. *f.* [from *find*.]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. *Sb.*
2. One that picks up any thing lost. *Craslow.*

FINDFAULT. *f.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller. *Shakspeare.*

FINDY. *a.* [*fýndig*, Sax.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid: not used. *Junius.*

FINE. *a.* [*finne*, French.]

1. Not coarse. *Spenser.*
2. Refined; pure; free from dross. *Ezra.*
3. Subtle; thin; tenuous. *Bacon.*
4. Refined; subtly excogitated. *Temple.*
5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. *Bacon.*
6. Clear; pellucid; transparent. *Johnson.*
7. Nice; exquisite delicate. *Davies.*
8. Artful; dexterous. *Bacon.*
9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle. *Spens.*
10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language. *Dryden.*
11. Beautiful with dignity.
12. Accomplished; elegant of manners. *Felt.*
13. Showy; splendid. *Swift.*

FINE. *f.* [*fin*, Cimbri.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment. *Davies.*
2. Penalty. *Shakspeare.*
3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Pope.*
4. The end; conclusion. [*fin*, Fr.] *Sidney.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify. *Job.*
2. To embellish; to decorate: not used. *Sb.*
3. To make less coarse. *Mortimer.*
4. To make transparent. *Mortimer.*
5. To punish with pecuniary penalty. [from the substantive.] *Locke.*

To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine. *Oldham.*

To FINE'DRAW. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINE'DRAWER. *f.* [from *finedraw*.] One whose business is to sew up rents.

FINEFINGERED. *a.* [*fine* and *finger*] Nice; artful; exquisite. *Spenser.*

FIN

FINELY. *ad.* [from *fine*.]

1. Beautifully; elegantly. *Addison.*
2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. *Peacbam.*
3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gayly. *Bacon.*
4. In small parts; subtly; not grossly. *Boy.*

FINENESS. *f.* [from *fine*.]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sidney.*
2. Show; splendour; gayety of appearance. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Subtily; artfulness; ingenuity. *Shaks.*
4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures. *Bacon.*

FINER. *f.* [from *fine*.] One who purifies metals. *Proverbs.*

FINERY. *f.* [from *fine*.] Show; splendour of appearance; gayety of colours. *Southern.*

FINE'SSE. *f.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem.

FINGER. *f.* [*finger*, Saxon.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. *Keil.*
2. A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger. *Wilkins.*
3. The hand; the instrument of work. *Wal.*

To FINGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with. *Grew.*
2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly. *South.*
3. To touch an instrument of musick. *Shak.*
4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. *Spenser.*

FINGLEFANGLE. *f.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle: a burlesque word. *Hudibras.*

FINICAL. *a.* [from *fine*.] Nice; foppish. *Sb.*

FINICALLY. *ad.* Foppishly.

FINICALNESS. *f.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety; soppery.

To FINISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French.]

1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete. *Luke.*
2. To make perfect. *Broome.*
3. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended. *Blackmore.*
4. To end; to put an end to.

FINISHER. *f.* [from *finish*.]

1. Performer; accomplisher. *Shakspeare.*
2. One that puts an end; ender. *Hooker.*
3. One that completes or perfects. *Milton.*

FINITE. *a.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated. *Brown.*

FINITELESS. *a.* [from *finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited. *Brown.*

FINITELY. *ad.* [from *finite*.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree. *Stillinger.*

FINITENESS. *f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Norris.*

FINITUDE. *f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Chey.*

FINLESS. *a.* [from *fin*.] Wanting fins.

FINLIKE. *a.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins. *Dryden.*

FINNED. *a.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on either side. *Mortimer.*

FINNY. *a.* [from *fin*.] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water. *Blackmore.*

FINTOED. *a.* [*fin* and *toe*.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes. *Ray.*

FIR

FIPPLE. *f.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] A stopper. *Bac.*
FIR. *f.* [*fyr*, Welsh.] The tree of which deal boards are made. *Pope.*
FIRE. *f.* [*fyr*, Saxon.]
 1. The igneous element. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing burning. *Cowley.*
 3. A conflagration of towns or countries. *Gra.*
 4. Flame; light; lustre. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Torture by burning. *Prior.*
 6. The punishment of the damned. *Isaiab.*
 7. Any thing that inflames the passions. *Sh.*
 8. Ardour of temper. *Atterbury.*
 9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; force of expression; spirit of sentiment. *Cow.*
 10. The passion of love. *Shadwell.*
 11. Eruption or impostumation: as, *St. Anthony's fire.*
 12. To set FIRE on, or set on FIRE. To kindle; to inflame. *Taylor.*
To FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To set on fire; to kindle. *Hayward.*
 2. To inflame the passions; to animate. *Dr.*
 3. To drive by fire. *Shakspeare.*
To FIRE. *v. n.*
 1. To take fire; to be kindled.
 2. To be inflamed with passion.
 3. To discharge any firearms. *Smith.*
FIREARMS. *f.* [*fire* and *arms*.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon.*
FIREBALL. *f.* [*fire* and *ball*.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown. *South.*
FIREBRAND. *f.* [*fire* and *brand*.]
 1. A piece of wood kindled. *L'Estrange.*
 2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief. *Bacon.*
FIREBRUSH. *f.* The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth. *Swift.*
FIRECROSS. *f.* A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Haywood.*
FIREDRAKE. *f.* A fiery serpent. *Drayton.*
FIRELOCK. *f.* A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint. *Gay.*
FIREMAN. *f.* [*fire* and *man*.]
 1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses. *Gay.*
 2. A man of violent passions. *Tatler.*
FIRENEW. *a.* New from the forge; new from the melting-house. *Shakspeare.*
FIREPAN. *f.* [*fire* and *pan*.]
 1. A pan for holding fire. *Bacon.*
 2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.
FIRER. *f.* [from *fire*.] An incendiary. *Carew.*
FIRESHIP. *f.* [*fire* and *ship*.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy. *Wise man.*
FIRESHOVEL. *f.* The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up. *Brown.*
FIRESIDE. *f.* The hearth; the chimney. *Prior.*
FIRESTICK. *f.* A lighted stick or brand. *Digb.*
FIRESTONE. *f.* A compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions to the several masses. It has its names of *pyrites*, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on

FIS

being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*
FIREWOOD. *f.* Wood to burn; fuel.
FIREWORK. *f.* Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performance. *Brown.*
FIRING. *f.* [from *fire*.] Fuel. *Mortimer.*
To FIRK. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise. *Hudibras.*
FIRKIN. *f.* [from *peopen*, Saxon.]
 1. A vessel containing nine gallons. *Arbuth.*
 2. A small vessel. *Denham.*
FIRM. *a.* [*firmus*, Latin.]
 1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard; opposed to soft. *Cleveland.*
 2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken. *Tillotson. Walsh.*
 3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid. *Ral.*
To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]
 1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix. *Knolles.*
 2. To fix without wandering. *Spenser.*
FIRMAMENT. *f.* [*firmamentum*, Lat.] The sky; the heavens. *Raleigh.*
FIRMAMENTAL. *a.* [from *firmament*.] Celestial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*
FIRMLY. *ad.* [from *firm*.]
 1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.
 2. Steadily; constantly. *Addison.*
FIRMNESS. *f.* [from *firm*.]
 1. Hardness; compactness; solidity. *Burnet.*
 2. Durability; stability. *Hayward.*
 3. Certainty; soundness. *South.*
 4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution. *Rosc.*
FIRST. [*first*, Saxon.]
 1. The ordinal of one. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Earliest in time. *Prior.*
 3. Foremost in place.
 4. Highest in dignity. *Daniel.*
 5. Great; excellent. *Shakspeare.*
FIRST. *ad.*
 1. Before any thing else; earliest. *Dryden.*
 2. Before any other consideration. *Bacon.*
 3. At FIRST. At the beginning. *Bentley.*
 4. FIRST or last. At one time or other. *Dr.*
FIRST-BEGOT. } *f.* [from *first* and
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } *begot.* The eldest of children. *Milton.*
FIRST-BORN. *f.* Eldest; the first by the order of nativity. *Locke.*
FIRST-FRUITS. *f.* [*first* and *fruits*.]
 1. What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind. *Prior.*
 2. The first profits of any thing. *Bacon.*
 3. The earliest effect of any thing. *Milton.*
FIRSTLING. *a.* [from *first*.] That is first produced or brought forth. *Deuteronomy.*
FIRSTLING. *f.* [from *first*.]
 1. The first produce or offspring. *Milton.*
 2. The thing first thought or done. *Shakspeare.*
FISCAL. *f.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury, Latin.] Exchequer; revenue. *Bacon.*
FISH. *f.* [*fisc*, Saxon.]
 1. An animal that inhabits the water. *Fish* is used collectively for the race of *fishes*. *Sh.*
 2. The flesh of fish, opposed to that of terrestrial animals, called flesh. *Brown.*

FIT

TO FISH. *v. n.*

1. To be employed in catching fishes.
 2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice. *Sb.*
- TO FISH.** *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else. *Swift.*
- FISH-HOOK.** *f.* A hook to catch fishes.
- FISH-POND.** *f.* A small pool for fish.
- FISHER.** *f.* [from *fish*.] One who is employed in catching fish. *Sandys.*
- FISHERBOAT.** *f.* [*fisher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in catching fish.
- FISHERMAN.** *f.* One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish. *Waller.*
- FISHERTOWN.** *f.* A town inhabited by fishermen. *Clarendon.*
- FISHERY.** *f.* [from *fisher*.] The business of catching fish. *Addison.*
- FISHFUL.** *a.* [from *fish*.] Abounding with fish; stored with fish. *Camden.*
- TO FISHIFY.** *v. a.* [from *fish*.] To turn to fish: a cant word. *Shakspeare.*
- FISHING.** *f.* [from *fish*.] Commodity of taking fish. *Spenser.*
- FISHKETTLE.** *f.* [*fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending. *Grew.*
- FISHMEAL.** *f.* Diet of fish. *Sharp.*
- FISHMONGER.** *f.* A dealer in fish. *Carew.*
- FISHY.** *a.* [from *fish*.]
1. Consisting of fish.
 2. Inhabited by fish. *Pope.*
 3. Having the qualities or form of fish. *Brown.*
- FISSILE.** *a.* [*fissilis*, Lat.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft. *Newton.*
- FISSILITY.** *f.* [from *fissile*.] The quality of admitting to be cleft.
- FISSURE.** *f.* [*fissura*, Lat. *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made. *Woodward.*
- TO FISSURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure. *Wiseman.*
- FIST.** *f.* [*pyt*, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down. *Denham.*
- TO FIST.** *v. a.*
1. To strike with the fist. *Dryden.*
 2. To gripe with the fist. *Shakspeare.*
- FISTINUT.** *f.* A pistachio nut.
- FISTICUFFS.** *f.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist; blows with the fist. *More.*
- FISTULA.** *f.* [Latin; *fistule*, French.]
1. A sinuous ulcer callous within. *Wiseman.*
 2. *FISTULA Lachrymalis.* A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek. *Sharp.*
- FISTULAR.** *a.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.
- FISTULOUS.** *a.* [*fistulieux*, Fr.] Having the nature of a fistula. *Wiseman.*
- FIT.** *f.*
1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper. *Sharp.*
 2. Any short return after intermission; interval. *Rogers.*
 3. Any violent affection of mind or body. *Sp.*
 4. Disorder; distemperature. *Shakspeare.*

FIX

5. It is used for the hysterical disorders of women; and the convulsions of children.

FIT. *a.*

1. Qualified; proper. *Cowley.*
 2. Convenient; meet; proper; right. *Add.*
- TO FIT.** *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flemish.]
1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another. *Denham.*
 2. To accommodate a person with any thing. *Wiseman.*
 3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing. *Boyle.*
 4. **TO FIT out.** To furnish; to equip. *Dryd.*
 5. **TO FIT up.** To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any. *Pope.*
- TO FIT.** *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming.
- FITCH.** *f.* A small kind of wild pea, commonly vetch. *Tusser.*
- FITCHAT.** } *f.* [*fissau*, Fr.] A stinking lit-
- FITCHIEW.** } tie beast, that robs the hen-
- roof and warren. *Walton.*
- FITFUL.** *a.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms. *Shakspeare.*
- FITLY.** *ad.* [from *fit*.]
1. Properly; justly; reasonably. *Tillotson.*
 2. Commodiously; meetly. *Donne.*
- FITMENT.** *f.* [from *fit*.] Something adapted to a particular purpose: not used. *Shaksp.*
- FITNESS.** *f.* [from *fit*.]
1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. *Hooker.*
 3. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit. *Shakspeare.*
- FITTER.** *f.* [from *fit*.]
1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing. *Mortimer.*
 2. A small bit. [from *fetta*, Italian.]
- FITZ.** *f.* [Norman.] A son: as, *Fitzberbert*, the son of *Herbert*; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.
- FIVE.** *a.* [*py*, Sax.] Four and one; half of ten.
- FIVELEAVED Grass.** *f.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.
- FIVES.** *f.*
1. A kind of play with a bowl.
 2. A disease of horses. *Shakspeare.*
- TO FIX.** *v. a.* [*fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.]
1. To make fast, firm, or stable. *Milton.*
 2. To settle; to establish invariably. *Locke.*
 3. To direct without variation. *Dryden.*
 4. To deprive of volatility. *Locke.*
 5. To pierce; to transfix. *Sandys.*
 6. To withhold from motion.
- TO FIX.** *v. n.*
1. To determine the resolution. *Locke.*
 2. To rest; to cease to wander. *Waller.*
 3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.
- FIXATION.** *f.* [French.]
1. Stability; firmness; steadiness. *K. Char.*
 2. Residence in a certain place. *Raleigh.*
 3. Forbearance of excursion. *Wattr.*
 4. Want or destruction of volatility. *Bacon.*
 5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness. *Glan.*
- FIXEDLY.** *ad.* [from *fixed*.]
1. Certainly; firmly. *Locke.*
 2. Stedfastly. *Burnet.*

FLA

FLA

FIXEDNESS. *f.* [from *fixed*.]

1. Stability; firmness. *Locke.*
2. Want or loss of volatility. *Bentley.*
3. Solidity; coherence of parts. *K. Charles.*
4. Steadiness; settled opinion. *Boyle.*

FIX'DITY. *f.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle.*

FIXITY. *f.* [fixité, French.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility. *Newton.*

FIXTURE. *f.* [from *fix*.]

1. Position. *Shakspeare.*
2. Stable pressure. *Shakspeare.*
3. Firmness; stable state. *Shakspeare.*

FL'ZGIG. *f.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish. *Sandys.*

FLA'BBY. *a.* [flaccidus, Lat.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking. *Arbutnot.*

FLA'BILE. *a.* [flabilis, Latin.] Subject to be blown.

FLA'CCID. *a.* [flaccidus, Lat.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense. *Holder.*

FLACCI'DITY. *f.* [from flaccid.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Wifeman.*

To FLAG. *v. n.* [flaggeren, Dutch.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension. *Swift.*
2. To grow spiritless or dejected. *B. Jonf.*
3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

To FLAG. *v. a.*

1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop. *Prior.*
2. To lay with broad stone. *Sandys.*

FLAG. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower. *Sandys.*
2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land forces. *Temple.*
3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements, [flacbe, old French.] *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM. *f.* A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER. *f.* A commander of a squadron. *Addison.*

FLAG-SHIP. *f.* The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. *f.* A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge. *Walton.*

FLA'GELET. *f.* [flageolet, French.] A small flute. *More.*

FLAGELLA'TION. *f.* [from flagello, Lat.] The use of the scourge. *Garth.*

FLA'GGINESS. *f.* [from flaggy.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLA'GGY. *a.* [from flag.]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not tense. *Dryden.*
2. Weak in taste; insipid. *Bacon.*

FLAGI'TIOUS. *a.* [from flagitius, Latin.]

1. Wicked; villanous; atrocious. *Roscom.*
2. Guilty of crimes. *Pope.*

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS. *f.* [from flagitiosus.] Wickedness; villany.

FLA'GON. *f.* [flacon, French.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Roscommon.*

FLA'GRANCY. *f.* [flagrantia, Lat.] Burning; heat; fire. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT. *a.* [flagrans, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker.*
2. Glowing; flushed. *Pope.*

3. Red; imprinted red. *Prior.*

4. Notorious; flaming into notice. *Smith.*

FLAGRA'TION. *f.* [flagro, Lat.] Burning.

FLA'GSTAFF. *f.* [flag and staff.] The staff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden.*

FLAIL. *f.* [flagellum, Latin.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Dr.*

FLAKE. *f.* [flocus, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely put together, like a flock of wool. *Grew.*
2. A stratum; layer; film; lamina. *Sandys.*

To FLAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected. *Pope.*

To FLAKE. *v. n.* To break into laminae; to part in loose bodies.

FLA'KY. *a.* [from flake.]

1. Loosely hanging together. *Blackmore.*
2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminae.

FLAM. *f.* [a cant word.] A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext. *Hudibras.*

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lie. *South.*

FLAMBEAU. *f.* [Fr.] A lighted torch. *Dryd.*

FLAME. *f.* [flamma, Latin.]

1. Light emitted from fire. *Newton.*
2. Fire. *Cowley.*
3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought. *Waller.*
4. Ardour of inclination. *Pope.*
5. Passion of love. *Cowley.*

To FLAME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light. *Milton.*
2. To shine like flame. *Prior.*
3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECO'LOURED. *a.* [flame and colour.] Of a bright yellow colour. *Peacbam.*

FLA'MEN. *f.* [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices. *Pope.*

FLAMMABI'LITY. *f.* [flamma, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire. *Brown.*

FLAMMA'TION. *f.* [flammatio, Lat.] The act of setting on flame. *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *a.* [flammeus, Latin.] Consisting of flame; resembling flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *a.* [flammifer, Latin.] Bringing flame.

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *a.* [flamma and vomo, Latin.] Vomiting out flame.

FLA'MY. *a.* [from flame.]

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing. *Sidney.*
2. Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.*

FLANK. *f.* [flanc, French.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peacbam.*
2. [In men.] The latter part of the lower belly. *Pope.*
3. The side of any army or fleet. *Hayward.*
4. That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris.*

To FLANK. *v. a.*

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.
2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side. *Dryden.*
3. To secure on the side. *Dryden.*

FLA

FLANKER. *f.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault. *Knolles*.

To FLANKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL. *f.* [*gwlanen*, Welsh.] A soft nappy stuff of wool. *Shakspeare*.

FLAP. *f.* [*læppe*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose. *Br.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. A disease in horses. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

2. To move with a flap or noise. *Tissot*.

To FLAP. *v. n.*

1. To play the wings with noise. *L'Estrange*.

2. To fall with flaps or broad parts depending. *Gay*.

FLAPDRAGON. *f.*

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon. *Shakspeare*.

To FLAPDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. *Shakspeare*.

FLA'PARED. *a.* [*flap* and *ear*.] Having loose and broad ears. *Shakspeare*.

To FLARE. *v. n.* [from *flderen*, Dutch.]

1. To flutter with a splendid show. *Shakspeare*.

2. To glitter with transient lustre. *Herbert*.

3. To glitter offensively. *Milton*.

4. To be in too much light. *Prior*.

FLASH. *f.* [*plæg*, *Minstrev.*]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Rose*.

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment. *Rogers*.

3. A short transient state. *Bacon*.

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

2. To burst out into any kind of violence. *Sh.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton*.

To FLASH. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface. *Carew*.

FLA'SHER. *f.* [from *flasb*.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLA'SHILY. *ad.* [from *flashy*.] With empty show; without real power of wit.

FLA'SHY. *a.* [from *flasb*.]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance. *Digby*.

2. Insipid; without force or spirit. *Bacon*.

FLASK. *f.* [*flasque*, French.]

1. A bottle; a vessel. *King*.

2. A powder horn. *Shakspeare*.

FLA'SKET. *f.* [from *flask*.] A vessel in which viands are served. *Pope*.

FLAT. *a.* [*plat*, French.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination. *Add.*

2. Smooth; without protuberances. *Bacon*.

3. Not elevated; fallen. *Milton*.

4. Level with the ground. *South*.

5. Lying prostrate; lying along. *Daniel*.

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures. *Philips*.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead. *Bacon*.

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

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9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected. *Milton*.

10. Unpleasant; tasteless. *Atterbury*.

11. Peremptory; absolute; downright. *Spens.*

12. Not shrill; not sharp in sound. *Bacon*.

FLAT. *f.*

1. A level; an extended plane. *Wotton*.

2. Even ground; not mountainous. *Milton*.

3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations. *Shakspeare*.

4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep. *Raleigh*.

5. The broad side of a blade. *Dryden*.

6. Depression of thought or language. *Dryden*.

7. A surface without relief, or prominences. *Bentley*.

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth. *Creech*.

2. To make vapid. *Bacon*.

To FLAT. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat; opposed to swell. *Temple*.

2. To render unanimated or evanid. *K. Cha.*

FLA'TLONG. *ad.* [*flat* and *long*.] With the flat downward; not edgewise. *Shakspeare*.

FLA'TLY. *ad.* [from *flat*.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.

2. Without prominence or elevation.

3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.

4. Peremptorily; downright. *Daniel*.

FLA'TNESS. *f.* [from *flat*.]

1. Evenness; level extension.

2. Want of relief or prominence. *Addison*.

3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness. *Mortimer*.

4. Dejection of fortune. *Shakspeare*.

5. Dejection of mind; want of life. *Collier*.

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity. *Pope*.

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound. *Bacon*.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *flat*.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.

2. To beat down to the ground. *Mortimer*.

3. To make vapid.

4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.

2. To grow dull and insipid. *L'Estrange*.

FLA'TTER. *f.* [from *flat*.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER. *v. a.* [*flatter*, French.]

1. To soothe with praises; to please with blandishments. *Shakspeare*.

2. To praise falsely. *Young*.

3. To please; to soothe. *Dryden*.

4. To raise false hopes. *Milton*.

FLA'TTERER. *f.* [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Swift*.

FLA'TTERY. *f.* [*flaterie*, Fr.] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation. *Young*.

FLA'TTISH. *a.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward*.

FLA'TULENCY. *f.* [from *flatulent*.]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind. *Arbutnot*.

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. *Glan*.

FLA'TULENT. *a.* [*flatulentus*, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy. *Arbutnot*.

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2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy. *Dryden.*
FLATUOSITY. *f.* [*flatuosité*, Fr.] Windiness; fulness of air. *Bacon.*
FLATUOUS. *a.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*
FLATUS. *f.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*
FLATWISE. *ad.* With the flat downward; not the edge. *Woodward.*
To FLAUNT. *v. n.*
 1. To make a fluttering show in apparel. *Milt.*
 2. To be hung with something loose and flying. *Pope.*
FLAUNT. *f.* Any thing loose and airy. *Shak.*
FLAVOUR. *f.*
 1. Power of pleasing the taste. *Addison.*
 2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*
FLAVOROUS. *a.* [from *flavour*.] *Dryden.*
 1. Delightful to the palate.
 2. Fragrant; odorous.
FLAW. *f.* [*flaw*, to break.] *Boyle.*
 1. A crack or breach in any thing.
 2. A fault; defect. *Dryden.*
 3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. *Chapman.*
 4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar. *Dryden.*
 5. A sudden commotion of mind. *Shaksp.*
To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure. *Boyle.*
 2. To break; to violate: not used. *Shaksp.*
FLAWLESS. *a.* [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects. *Boyle.*
FLAWN. *f.* [*plena*, Sax.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish. *Tusser.*
To FLAWTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin.
FLAWY. *a.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.
FLAX. *f.* [*pleax*, *plex*, Saxon.]
 1. The plant of which the finest thread is made.
 2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner. *Dryden.*
FLAXCOMB. *f.* [*flax* and *comb*.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.
FLAXDRESSER. *f.* [*flax* and *dress*.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.
FLAXEN. *a.* [from *flax*.]
 1. Made of flax. *Thomson.*
 2. Fair, long, and flowing. *Addison.*
FLAXWEED. *f.* A plant.
To FLAY. *v. a.* [*vlaen*, Dutch.]
 1. To strip off the skin. *Raleigh.*
 2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing. *Swift.*
FLAYER. *f.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.
FLEA. *f.* [*plea*, Saxon.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals. *Tusser.*
To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.
FLEABANE. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
FLEABITE. *f.* [*flea* and *bite*.]
FLEABITING. *f.*
 1. Red marks caused by fleas. *Wise man.*

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea. *Harvey.*
FLEABITTEN. *a.* [*flea* and *bite*.]
 1. Stung by fleas.
 2. Mean; worthless. *Cleveland.*
FLEAK. *f.* [from *flocus*, Lat. See *FLAKE*.]
 A small lock, thread, or twist. *More.*
FLEAM. *f.* An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.
FLEAWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
To FLECK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot] To spot; to streak; to dapple. *Sandys.*
To FLECKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches. *Shakspere.*
FLED. The preterit and participle of *flee*.
FLEDGE. *a.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly. *Herbert.*
To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers. *Pope.*
To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled*. [*flean*, Saxon.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter. *Tillotson.*
FLEECE. *f.* [*flȳr*, *fler*, Sax.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep. *Shakspere.*
To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.
 2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool. *Addison.*
FLEECE. *a.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenser.*
FLEECEY. *a.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool. *Prior.*
To FLEER. *v. n.* [*pleapdian*, to trifle, Sax.]
 1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt. *Swift.*
 2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.
FLEER. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks. *Shakspere.*
 2. A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*
FLEERER. *f.* [from *fleer*.] A mocker; a fawner.
FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon *flēot*, which signifies a bay or gulf. *Gibson's Camden.*
FLEET. *f.* [*flota*, Sax.] A company of ships; a navy. *Prior.*
FLEET. *f.* [*flēot*, Saxon.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*
FLEET. *a.* [*flotur*, Islandish.]
 1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.
 2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful. *Mortimer.*
 3. Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*
To FLEET. *v. n.* [*flotan*, Saxon.]
 1. To fly swiftly; to vanish. *Shakspere.*
 2. To be in a transient state. *Digby.*
To FLEET. *v. a.*
 1. To skim the water. *Spenser.*
 2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly. *Shakspere.*
 3. [In the country.] To skim milk.
FLEETINGDISH. *f.* [from *fleet* and *dish*.] A skimming bowl.

FLE

- FLE'ETLY.** *ad.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.
- FLE'ETNESS.** *f.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftneſs of courſe; nimbleneſs; celerity.
- FLESH.** *f.* [*flæc*, Saxon.]
1. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul. *Sb.*
 2. The muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons. *New Teſt.*
 3. Animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable. *Locke.*
 4. The body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſhes. *Brown.*
 5. Animal nature. *Geneſis.*
 6. Carnality; corporal appetites. *Smalridge.*
 7. A carnal ſtate; worldly diſpoſition. *Romans.*
 8. Near relation. *Geneſis.*
 9. The outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type *the fleſh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the ſpirit*. *John.*
- To FLESH.** *v. a.*
1. To initiate. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. To eſtabliſh in any practice. *Sidney.*
 3. To glut; to ſatiate. *Shakſpeare.*
- FLE'SHBROTH.** *f.* [*ſleſh* and *broth*.] Broth made by decocting fleſh. *Wiſeman.*
- FLE'SHCOLOUR.** *f.* [*ſleſh* and *colour*.] The colour of fleſh. *Locke.*
- FLE'SHFLY.** *f.* [*ſleſh* and *fly*.] A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſits her eggs in it. *Sb.*
- FLE'SHHOOK.** *f.* [*ſleſh* and *hook*.] A hook to draw fleſh from the caldron. *Samuel.*
- FLE'SHLESS.** *a.* [from *ſleſh*.] Without fleſh.
- FLE'SHLINESS.** *f.* [from *ſleſhy*.] Carnal paſſions or appetites. *Aſcſham.*
- FLE'SHLY.** *a.* [from *ſleſh*.]
1. Corporeal. *Denbam.*
 2. Carnal; laſcivious. *Milton.*
 3. Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*
 4. Human; not celeftial; not ſpiritual. *Milt.*
- FLE'SHMEAT.** *f.* [*ſleſh* and *meat*.] Animal food; the fleſh of animals prepared for food. *Floyer.*
- FLE'SHMENT.** *f.* [from *ſleſh*.] Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſſful initiation. *Shakſpeare.*
- FLE'SHMONGER.** *f.* [from *ſleſh*.] One who deals in fleſh; a pimp. *Shakſpeare.*
- FLE'SHPOT.** *f.* [*ſleſh* and *pot*.] A veſſel in which fleſh is cooked; thence plenty of fleſh. *Taylor.*
- FLE'SHQUAKE.** *f.* [*ſleſh* and *quake*.] A tremour of the body. *Ben Jonſon.*
- FLE'SHY.** *a.* [from *ſleſh*.]
1. Full of fleſh; fat; muſculous. *Ben Jonſon.*
 2. Pulpous; plump. *Bacon.*
- FLE'TCHER.** *f.* [from *ſleche*, an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortim.*
- FLET.** The participle paſſive of *To fleet*. Skimmed; deprived of the cream. *Mortimer.*
- FLEW.** The preterit of *fly*.
- FLEW.** *f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*
- FLE'WED.** *a.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed. *Shakſpeare.*
- FLEXA'NIMOUS.** *a.* [*flexanimus*, Lat.] Having power to change the diſpoſition of the mind. *Howel.*

FLI

- FLEXIBI'LITY.** *f.* [*flexibilitè*, French.]
1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.*
 2. Eaſineſs to be perſuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility. *Hammond.*
- FLE'XIBLE.** *a.* [*flexibilis*, Latin.]
1. Poſſible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; not ſtiff. *Bacon.*
 2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obſequious. *Bacon.*
 3. Ductile; manageable. *Locke.*
 4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purpoſes. *Rogers.*
- FLE'XIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *flexible*.]
1. Poſſibility to be bent; not brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be bent; pliancy. *King Charles.*
 2. Facility; obſequiouſneſs; compliance. *Locke.*
 3. Ductility; manageableneſs. *Locke.*
- FLE'XILE.** *a.* [*flexilis*, Lat.] Pliant; eaſily bent; obſequious to any power or impuſe. *Tb.*
- FLE'XION.** *f.* [*flexio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending. *Bacon.*
 2. A double; a bending. *Bacon.*
 3. A turn toward any part or quarter. *Bacon.*
- FLE'XOR.** *f.* [Lat.] The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints.
- FLE'XUOUS.** *a.* [*flexuosus*, Latin.]
1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous. *Digby.*
 2. Bending; variable; not ſteady. *Bacon.*
- FLE'XURE.** *f.* [*flexura*, Latin.]
1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.*
 2. The act of bending. *Shakſpeare.*
 3. The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.*
 4. Obſequious or ſervile cringe. *Shakſpeare.*
- To FLI'CKER.** *v. a.* [*ſligheren*, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. *Dryden.*
- FLI'ER.** *f.* [from *fly*.]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. *Shakſpeare.*
 2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt; as in a jack. *Swift.*
- FLIGHT.** *f.* [from *To fly*.]
1. The act of flying or running from danger. *Denbam.*
 2. The act of uſing wings; volation. *Spencer.*
 3. Removal from place to place by means of wings. *Eſdras.*
 4. A flock of birds flying together. *Bacon.*
 5. The birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon: as, *the harveſt flight of pigeons*.
 6. A volley; a ſhower. *Cherry Chaſe.*
 7. The ſpace paſt by flying.
 8. Heat of imagination; ſally of the ſoul. *Denbam.*
 9. Excuſion on the wing. *Tillotſon.*
 10. The power of flying. *Shakſpeare.*
- FLI'GHTY.** *a.* [from *flight*.]
1. Fleeting; ſwift. *Shakſpeare.*
 2. Wild; full of imagination.
- FLI'MSY.** *a.*
1. Weak; feeble.
 2. Mean; ſpiritleſs; wanting force. *Pope.*

FLI

FLO

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*.]

1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking. *South.*
2. To fail. *Shakspeare.*

FLINCHER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING. *v. a.* preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *fiong*. [from *fligo*, Lat. *Skinner*.]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw. *Dryd.*
2. To dart; to cast with violence. *Denham.*
3. To scatter. *Pope.*
4. To drive by violence. *Burnet.*
5. To move forcibly. *Addison.*
6. To cast. *Addison.*
7. To force into another condition. *Spenser.*
8. *To FLING away.* To eject; to dismiss.
9. *To FLING down.* To demolish; to ruin.
10. *To FLING off.* To baffle in the chase.

To FLING. *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions. *Tillotson.*
2. *To FLING out.* To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shakspeare.*

FLING. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a cast.
2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark. *Addison.*

FLINGER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *f.* [flint, Saxon.]

1. A semipellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. *Hill.*
2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenser.*

FLINTY. *a.* [from *flint*.]

1. Made of flint; strong. *Dryden.*
2. Full of stones. *Bacon.*
3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable. *Shakspeare.*

FLIP. *f.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. *Dennis.*

FLIPPANT. *a.* [Of no great authority.]

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech. *Addison.*
2. Pert; petulant; waggish. *Thomson.*

FLIPPANTLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT. *v. a.* [Skinner thinks it formed from the sound.]

1. To throw any thing with a quick elastick motion. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickness. *Dorset.*

To FLIRT. *v. n.*

1. To jeer; to gibe at one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick elastick motion. *Addison.*
2. A sudden trick. *Ben Jonson.*
3. A pert huffey. *Addison.*

FLIRTATION. *f.* [from *flirt*.] A quick sprightly motion. *Pope.*

To FLIT. *v. n.* [flitter, Danish.]

1. To fly away. *Spenser.*
2. To remove; to migrate. *Hooker.*
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.*
4. To be flux or unstable. *Dryden.*

FLIT. *a.* [from *fluct*.] Swift: not used. *Spens.*

FLITCH. *f.* [flice, Saxon.] The side of a hog salted and cured. *Swift.*

FLITTERMOUSE. *f.* The bat.

FLITTING. *f.* [flit, Saxon.] An offence; a fault; a failure. *Psalms.*

FLIX. *f.* [corrupted from *flax*.] Down; fur; soft hair. *Dryden.*

To FLOAT. *v. n.* [flotter, French.]

1. To swim on the surface of the water. *Sh.*
2. To move without labour in a fluid. *Dryd.*
3. To pass with a light irregular course. *Loc.*

To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water. *Pope.*

FLOAT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux. *Hooker.*
2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. *L'Estrange.*
3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish. *Walton.*
4. A cant word for a level. *Mortimer.*

FLOATY. *a.* Buoyant and swimming on the surface. *Raleigh.*

FLOCK. *f.* [flocce, Saxon.]

1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts. *Shakspeare.*
2. A company of sheep, distinguished from *berds*, which are of oxen. *Addison.*
3. A body of men. *Maccabees.*
4. [from *flocus*.] A lock of wool. *Dryd.*

To FLOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Suckling.*

To FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To lash; to whip. *Swift.*

FLOOD. *f.* [flob, Saxon.]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river. *Dryd.*
2. A deluge; an inundation. *Shakspeare.*
3. Flow; flux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood. *Davies.*
4. The general deluge. *Brown.*
5. Catamenia. *Harvey.*

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer.*

FLOODGATE. *f.* [flood and gate.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure. *Sidney.*

FLOOK. *f.* [pfug, a plough, German.]

1. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.
2. A flounder; a flat river fish.

FLOOR. *f.* [flop, flope, Saxon.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone. *Sidney.*
2. A story; a flight of rooms. *Ben Jonson.*

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor. *Chronicles.*

FLOORING. *f.* [from *floor*.] Bottom; pavement. *Addison.*

To FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise. *L'Estrange.*

FLO'RAL. *a.* [floralis, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*

FLO

- FLO'REN.** *f.* A gold coin of Edward III, in value six shillings.
- FLO'RENCE.** *f.* [from the city *Florence.*] A kind of cloth.
- FLO'RET.** *f.* [*fleurlette*, French.] A small imperfect flower.
- FLO'RID.** *a.* [*floridus*, Latin.]
1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.
 2. Flushed with red. *Taylor.*
 3. Embellished; splendid. *Dryden.*
- FLORIDITY.** *f.* [from *florid.*] Freshness of colour. *Floyer.*
- FLORIDNESS.** *f.* [from *florid.*]
1. Freshness of colour.
 2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance. *Boyle.*
- FLORIFEROUS.** *a.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.
- FLO'RIN.** *f.* [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2s 4d; that of Spain 4s 4d halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s 6d; that of Holland 2s. *Ayliffe.*
- FLO'RIST.** *f.* [*fleuriste*, French.] A cultivator of flowers. *Pope.*
- FLO'RULENT.** *a.* [*floris*, Latin.] Flowery; blossoming.
- FLO'SCULOUS.** *a.* [*flosculus*, Latin.] Composed of flowers. *Brown.*
- To FLOTE.** *v. a.* [See *To fleet.*] To skim.
- FLO'TSON.** *f.* [from *fote.*] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.
- FLO'TTEN.** *part.* [from *fote.*] Skimmed.
- To FLOUNCE.** *v. n.* [*plonsen*, Dutch.]
1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle in the water. *Addison.*
 2. To move with weight and tumult. *Prior.*
 3. To move with passionate agitation. *Swift.*
- To FLOUNCE.** *v. a.* To deck with flourishes.
- FLOUNCE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake. *Pope.*
- FLO'UNDER.** *f.* [*flynder*, Danish.] A small flat fish. *Camden.*
- To FLO'UNDER.** *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] To struggle with violent and irregular motions. *Dr.*
- To FLO'URISH.** *v. n.* [*florere*, Latin.]
1. To be in vigour; not to fade. *Pope.*
 2. To be in a prosperous state. *Dryden.*
 3. To use florid language. *Baker.*
 4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines. *Pope.*
 5. To boast; to brag.
 6. [In music.] To play some prelude.
- To FLO'URISH.** *v. a.*
1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Fenton.*
 2. To adorn with figures of needlework.
 3. To work with a needle into figures. *Bacon.*
 4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. *Crashaw.*
 5. To adorn with embellishments of language. *Bacon.*
 6. To adorn; to embellish. *Shakspeare.*
- FLO'URISH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Bravery; beauty. *Crashaw.*
 2. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness. *Bacon. More.*

FLU

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn. *Boyle.*
- FLO'URISHER.** *f.* [from *flourish.*] One that is in prime or in prosperity. *Chapman.*
- To FLOUT.** *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Walton.*
- To FLOUT.** *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer. *Swift.*
- FLOUT.** *f.* [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt. *Calamy.*
- FLO'UTER.** *f.* [from *flout.*] One who jeers.
- To FLOW.** *v. n.* [*floyan*, Saxon.]
1. To run or spread as water. *Swift.*
 2. To run; opposed to standing waters. *Dr.*
 3. To rise; not to ebb. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To melt. *Isaiah.*
 5. To proceed; to issue. *South.*
 6. To glide smoothly without asperity. *Hakew.*
 7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly. *Dr.*
 8. To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman.*
 9. To be copious; to be full. *Pope.*
 10. To hang loose and waving. *Spectator.*
- To FLOW.** *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge. *Mort.*
- FLOW.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The rise of water; not the ebb. *Brown.*
 2. A sudden plenty or abundance. *Pope.*
 3. A stream of diction. *South.*
- FLOWER.** *f.* [*fleur*, French.]
1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds. *Cowley.*
 2. An ornament; an embellishment. *Hakew.*
 3. The prime; the flourishing part. *Pope.*
 4. The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spenser.*
 5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence. *Addison.*
- FLOWER de luce.** *f.* A bulbous iris. *Peacbam.*
- To FLOWER.** *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French.]
1. To be in flower; to bloom. *Milton.*
 2. To be in the prime; to flourish. *Spenser.*
 3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle. *Bacon.*
 4. To come as cream from the surface. *Mil.*
- To FLOWER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.
- FLOWERAGE.** *f.* [from *flower.*] Store of flowers.
- FLOWERET.** *f.* [*fleur*, Fr.] A flower; a small flower. *Dryden.*
- FLOWERGARDEN.** *f.* [*flower and garden.*] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. *Mortimer.*
- FLOWERINESS.** *f.* [from *flowery.*]
1. The state of abounding in flowers.
 2. Floridness of speech.
- FLOWERINGBUSH.** *f.* A plant.
- FLOWERY.** *a.* [from *flower.*] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious. *Milton.*
- FLOWINGLY.** *ad.* [from *flow.*] With volubility; with abundance.
- FLOWK.** *f.* [*flake*, Scott.] A flounder. *Carew.*
- FLOWKWORT.** *f.* A plant.
- FLOWN.** The participle of *fly.*
1. Gone away. *Prior.*
 2. Puffed; inflated; elate. *Milton.*
- FLU'TUANT.** *a.* [*fluftuans*, Lat.] Wavering; uncertain. *L'Estrange.*

FLU

To FLU'CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluēto*, Latin.]

1. To roll to and again, as water in agitation. *Blackmore.*
2. To float backward and forward.
3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion. *Milton.*
4. To be in an uncertain state. *Addison.*
5. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUA'TION. *f.* [*fluētiō*, Latin.]

1. The alternate motion of the water. *Brown.*
2. Uncertainty; indetermination. *Boyle.*

FLUE. *f.*

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air.
2. Soft down or fur.

FLUE'LLIN. *f.* The herb speedwell.

FLUENCY. *f.* [from *fluēns*.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity. *Garth.*
2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility. *K. C.*
3. Affluence; abundance; obsolete. *Sandys.*

FLUENT. *a.* [*fluēns*, Latin.]

1. Liquid. *Bacon.*
2. Flowing; in motion; in flux. *Ray.*
3. Ready; copious; voluble. *Bacon.*

FLUENT. *f.* Stream; running water. *Phillips.*

FLUENTLY. *ad.* With ready flow; volubly; readily.

FLU'ID. *a.* [*fluidus*, Lat. *fluide*, Fr.] Having parts easily separable; not solid. *Newton.*

FLU'ID. *f.*

1. Any thing not solid.
2. [In physick.] Any animal juice.

FLU'IDITY. *f.* [*fluidité*, Fr.] The quality in bodies opposite to solidity. *Newton.*

FLU'IDNESS. *f.* [from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to stability. *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY. *f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal. *Locke.*

FLUNG. The participle and preterit of *fling*.

FLUOR. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid state. *Newton.*
2. Catamenia.

FLURRY. *f.*

1. A gust of wind; a hasty blast. *Swift.*
2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyzen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow with violence. *Mortimer.*
2. To come in haste. *Ben Jonson.*
3. To glow in the skin. *Collier.*
4. To shine suddenly; obsolete. *Spenser.*

To FLUSH. *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden. *Addison.*
2. To elate; to elevate. *Atterbury.*

FLUSH. *a.*

1. Fresh; full of vigour. *Cleaveland.*
2. Affluent; abounding. *Arbutnot.*

FLUSH. *f.*

1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. *Reg.*
2. Cards all of a sort.

To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To flust*.] To make hot and rosy with drinking. *Shakspeare.*

FLUTE. *f.* [*flute*, French.]

1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers. *Dryden.*
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

FLY

To FLU'TTER. *v. n.* [*plotepan*, Saxon.]

1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence. *Grew.*
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope.*
4. To move irregularly. *Howel.*

To FLU'TTER. *v. a.*

1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused. *Shakspeare.*
2. To hurry the mind.
3. To disorder the position of any thing.

FLU'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation. *Addison.*
2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.
3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIA'TICK. *a.* [*fluvaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing; passage. *Digby.*
2. The state of passing away and giving place to others. *Brown.*
3. Any flow or issue of matter. *Arbutnot.*
4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux. *Halifax.*
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies. *Shakspeare.*
6. Concourse; confluence. *Shakspeare.*
7. The state of being melted.
8. That which mingled with the body makes it melt.

FLUX. *a.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX. *v. a.*

1. To melt.
2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting. *South.*

FLUXI'LITY. *f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Easiness of separation of parts. *Boyle.*

FLUX'ION. *f.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.
2. The matter that flows. *Wiseman.*
3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

To FLY. *v. n.* pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*: *fled* is properly from *flee*. [reögan.]

1. To move through the air with wings. *Sb.*
2. To pass through the air. *Job.*
3. To pass away. *Prior.*
4. To pass swiftly. *Pope.*
5. To move with rapidity. *Dryden.*
6. To part with violence. *Shakspeare.*
7. To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion. *Swift.*
8. To run away; to flee. *Prior.*
9. *To FLY at.* To spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly. *South.*
10. *To FLY in the face.* To insult. *Swift.*
11. *To FLY in the face.* To act in defiance.
12. *To FLY off.* To revolt. *Addison.*
13. *To FLY out.* To burst into passion. *B. J.*
14. *To FLY out.* To break out into licence.
15. *To FLY out.* To start violently from any direction. *Bentley.*
16. *To let FLY.* To discharge. *Glanville.*

FOD

To FLY. *v. a.*

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline. *Shaksp.*
2. To refuse association with. *Dryden.*
3. To quit by flight. *Dryden.*
4. To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.*

FLY. *f.* [*pleoge*, Saxon.]

1. A small winged insect. *Locke.*
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest. *Wilk.*
3. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow*.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots. *Stillingfl.*

FLY'BOAT. *f.* [*fly* and *boat*.] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCA'TCHER. *f.* [*fly* and *catch*.] One that hunts flies. *Dryden.*

FLY'ER. *f.* [from *fly*.] See FLIER.

1. One that flies or runs away. *Sandys.*
2. One that uses wings.
3. The fly of a jack.

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fish*.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL. *f.* [*cola*, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden. *Spenser.*

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal. *May.*

FO'ALFOOT. *f.* A plant.

FOAM. *f.* [*jam*, Saxon.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume. *Hesla.*

To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam. *Shaksp.*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *Mark.*

FO'AMY. *a.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy. *Sidney.*

FOB. *f.* [*suppe*, Germ.] A small pocket. *Add.*

To FOB. *v. a.* [*suppen*, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Shaksp.*
2. To Fob off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice. *Addison.*

FO'CAL. *a.* [from *focus*, Latin.] Belonging to the focus. *Denham.*

FO'CIL. *f.* [*focile*, Fr.] The greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist. *Wiseman.*

FOCILLATION. *f.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; support.

FO'CUS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. [In optics.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass. *Harris.*
2. Focus of a *Parabola*. A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter. *Harris.*
3. Focus of an *Ellipsis*. A point toward each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

FO'DDER. *f.* [*foðne*, *foðep*, Sax.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter. *Knolles.*

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food. *Evelyn.*

FOL

FO'DDERER. *f.* He who fodderes cattle.

FOE. *f.* [*fah*, Saxon.]

1. An enemy in war. *Spenser.*
2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.
3. An opponent; an ill wisher. *Watts.*

FO'EMAN. *f.* [from *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antagonist: obsolete. *Spenser.*

FOE'TUS. *f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed. *Quincy.*

FOG. *f.* [*fog*, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water. *Raleigh.*

FOG. *f.* [*fogagium*, low Latin.] Aftergrass.

FO'GGILY. *ad.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *f.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FO'GGY. *a.* [from *fog*.]

1. Misty; cloudy; dark. *Evelyn.*
2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

FOH. *interj.* An interjection of abhorrence.

FO'BLE. *f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a failing. *Freind.*

To FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, old French.]

1. To put to the worst; to defeat. *Milton.*
2. [*fouiller*, Fr.] To blunt; to dull. *Shak.*
3. To defeat; to puzzle. *Addison.*

FOIL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage. *Southern.*
2. Leaf gilding. [*feuille*, French.] *Milton.*
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre. *Sidney.*
4. A blunt sword used in fencing. *Shaksp.*

FO'ILER. *f.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [*foindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To push in fencing. *Dryden.*

FOIN. *f.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.

FO'ISON. *f.* [*poison*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance: out of use. *Shaksp.*

To FOIST. *v. a.* [*fausser*, French.] To infer by forgery. *Carew.*

FO'ISTINESS. *f.* [from *foisty*.] Fustiness; mouldiness. *Tusser.*

FO'ISTY. *a.* [See *FUSTY*.] Mouldy; stinky.

FOLD. *f.* [*fald*, Saxon.]

1. The ground in which sheep are confined.
2. The place where sheep are housed. *Raleigh.*
3. The flock of sheep. *Dryden.*
4. A limit; a boundary. *Creech.*
5. A double; a complication; one part added to another. [from *fald*, Saxon.] *Arbutnot.*
6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added: as, twenty fold, twenty times repeated. *Mattbew.*

To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut sheep in the fold. *Milton.*
2. To enclose; to include; to shut. *Shaksp.*
3. To double; to complicate. *Collier.*

To FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind. *Kings.*

FOLIA'CEOUS. *a.* [*foliaceus*, Latin.] Consisting of laminæ or leaves. *Woodward.*

FO'LIAGE. *f.* [*folium*, Latin.] Leaves; tufts of leaves. *Addison.*

FOM

TO FO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, Lat.] To beat into laminæ or leaves. *Newton.*

FOLIATION. *f.* [*foliatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. *Foliation* is one of the parts of a flower, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass of the flower. *Quincy.*

FO'LIATURE. *f.* [from *folium*, Lat.] The state of being hammered into leaves.

FO'LIO. *f.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. *Watts.*

FO'LIOMORT. *a.* [*folium mortuum*, Lat.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded; vulgarly called *philomort*. *Woodward.*

FOLK. *f.* [*folc*, Saxon.]

1. People, in familiar language. *Sidney.*

2. Nations; mankind. *Psalms.*

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others. *Shakspeare.*

FO'CLKMOT. *f.* A meeting of folk. *Spenser.*

FO'LLICLE. *f.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.

2. [In botany.] The seed-vessel, capsula seminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them. *Quincy.*

TO FO'LLOW. *v. a.* [*folgian*, Saxon.]

1. To go after; not before, or side by side.

2. To pursue as an enemy; to chase. *Dryd.*

3. To accompany; not to forsake. *Milton.*

4. To attend, as a dependant. *Pope.*

5. To go after, as a teacher. *Dryden.*

6. To succeed in order of time. *Pope.*

7. To be consequential in argument. *Milton.*

8. To imitate; to copy, as a pupil. *Hooker.*

9. To obey; to observe, as a guide. *Tillot.*

10. To pursue as an object of desire. *Heb.*

11. To confirm by new endeavours. *Spenser.*

12. To attend to; to be busied with. *Ecclus.*

TO FO'LLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To attend servilely. *Shakspeare.*

3. To be posterior in time.

4. To be consequential, as effect to cause.

5. To be consequential, as inference to premises. *Temple.*

6. To continue endeavours. *Hosea.*

FO'LLOWER. *f.* [from *follow*.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who observes a leader. *South.*

3. An attendant, or dependant. *Pope.*

4. An associate; a companion. *Shakspeare.*

5. One under the command of another. *Dry.*

7. A scholar; an imitator; a copier. *Sprat.*

FO'LLY. *f.* [*folie*, French.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect. *Hawthorntb.*

2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind. *Sb.*

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. *Pope.*

TO FOMENT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin.]

1. To cherish with heat. *Milton.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbutnot.*

3. To encourage; to cherish. *Watton.*

FOO

FOMENTATION. *f.* [*fomentation*, French.]

1. A *fomentation* is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions. *Quincy.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOME'NTER. *f.* [from *foment*.] An encourager; a supporter. *Howel.*

FON. *f.* A fool; an idiot: obsolete. *Spenser.*

FOND. *a.*

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Ascham.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly. *Shakspeare.*

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent. *Addison.*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted. *Prior.*

TO FOND. } *v. a.* To treat with great

TO FO'NDLE. } indulgence; to caress; to

cocker. *Dryden.*

TO FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love

with; to dote on. *Shakspeare.*

FO'NDLER. *f.* [from *fond*.] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. *f.* [from *fondle*.] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY. *ad.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently. *Pope.*

2. With extreme tenderness. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS. *f.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment. *Spenser.*

2. Foolish tenderness. *Addison.*

3. Tender passion. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking. *Hammond.*

FONE. *f.* Plural of *foe*: obsolete. *Spenser.*

FONT. *f.* [*fons*, Lat.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. *Hooker.*

FO'NTANEL. *f.* [*fontanelle*, Fr.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body. *Wifeman.*

FO'NTANGE. *f.* A knot of ribbands on the top of the headdress: out of use. *Addison.*

FOOD. *f.* [*ædan*, Saxon.]

1. Victuals; provision for the mouth. *Shak.*

2. Any thing that nourishes. *Shakspeare.*

FOO'DFUL. *a.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plentiful. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY. *a.* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.

FOOL. *f.* [*ffol*, Welsh.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot. *Pope.*

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man. *Psalms.*

3. A term of indignity and reproach. *Dry.*

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester. *Denham.*

5. *To play the Fool.* To play pranks like a hired jester; to make sport. *Sidney.*

6. *To play the Fool.* To act like one void of common understanding. *Shakspeare.*

7. *To make a Fool of.* To disappoint; to defeat. *Shakspeare.*

TO FOOL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport. *Herbert.*

TO FOOL. *v. a.*

1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat. *Ben Jonson.*

FOO

2. To infatuate; to make foolish. *Calamy.*
3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.
- FOO'LBORN. *a.* [*fool* and *born*.] Foolish from the birth. *Shakspeare.*
- FOO'LER. *f.* [*from fool*.]
1. Habitual folly. *Shakspeare.*
2. An act of folly; trifling practice. *Watts.*
3. Object of folly. *Raleigh.*
- FOOLHA'PPY. *a.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Spenser.*
- FOOLHA'RDINESS. *f.* [*from foolhardy*.] Mad rashness; courage without sense. *South.*
- FOOLHA'RDISE. *f.* [*fool* and *hardieſſe*, *Fr.*]
1. Foolhardiness; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- FOOLHA'RDY. *a.* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous. *Hook.*
- FOO'LISH. *a.* [*from fool*.]
1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.
2. Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shakspeare.*
3. Ridiculous; contemptible. *Law.*
4. [*In Scripture*.] Wicked; sinful.
- FOO'LISHLY. *ad.* [*from foolish*.] Weakly; without understanding. *In Scripture*, wickedly. *Swift.*
- FOO'LISHNESS. *f.* [*from foolish*.]
1. Folly; want of understanding.
2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right. *Prior.*
- FOO'LISTONES. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- FOO'LTRAP. *f.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A snare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*
- FOOT. *f.* plural *feet*. [*ſot*, *Saxon*.]
1. The part upon which we stand. *Clarend.*
2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot; as, the foot of a table.
3. The lower part; the base. *Hakewill.*
4. The end; the lower part. *Dryden.*
5. The act of walking. *Maccabees.*
6. *On FOOT*. Walking; without carriage.
7. *On FOOT*. In a posture of action. *Shak.*
8. Infantry; footmen in arms. *Clarendon.*
9. State; character; condition. *Addison.*
10. Scheme; plan; settlement. *Swift.*
11. A state of incipient existence. *Tillotson.*
12. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. *Ascham.*
13. Motion; action. *Grew.*
14. Step. *L'Eſtrange.*
15. A measure containing twelve inches.
- To FOOT. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip. *Dr.*
2. To walk; not ride. *South.*
- To FOOT. *v. a.*
1. To spurn; to kick. *Shakspeare.*
2. To settle; to begin to fix. *Shakspeare.*
3. To tread. *Tickel.*
- FOO'TBALL. *f.* [*foot* and *ball*.]
1. A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, caſed with leather, driven by the foot. *Walker.*
2. The ſport or practice of kicking the foot-ball. *Arbutnot.*
- FOO'TBOY. *f.* [*foot* and *boy*.] A low menial; an attendant in livery. *Boyle.*
- FOO'TBRIDGE. *f.* A bridge on which paſſengers walk; a narrow bridge. *Sidney.*
- FOO'TCLOTH. *f.* A ſumpſter cloth. *Shak.*

FOR

- FOO'TED. *a.* Shaped in the foot. *Grew.*
- FOO'TFIGHT. *f.* A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback. *Sidney.*
- FOO'THOLD. *f.* Space to hold the foot; ſpace on which one may tread ſurely. *L'Eſtr.*
- FOO'TING. *f.* [*from foot*.]
1. Ground for the foot. *Shakspeare.*
2. Support; root. *Dryden.*
3. Foundation; baſis. *Locke.*
4. Place; poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
5. Tread; walk. *Milton.*
6. Dance. *Shakspeare.*
7. Steps; road; track. *Bacon.*
8. Entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment. *Dr.*
9. State; condition; ſettlement. *Arbutnot.*
- FOO'TLICKER. *f.* [*foot* and *lick*.] A ſlave; an humble ſawner. *Shakspeare.*
- FOO'TMAN. *f.* [*foot* and *man*.]
1. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot. *Raleigh.*
2. A low menial ſervant in livery. *Bacon.*
3. One who practices to walk or run.
- FOO'TMANSHIP. *f.* [*from footman*.] The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*
- FOO'TPACE. *f.* [*foot* and *pace*.]
1. Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place. *Moxon.*
2. A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.
- FOO'TPAD. *f.* [*foot* and *pad*.] A highwayman that robs on foot.
- FOO'TPATH. *f.* [*foot* and *path*.] A narrow way which will not admit horſes. *Shakſp.*
- FOO'TPOST. *f.* [*foot* and *poſt*.] A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*
- FOO'TSTALL. *f.* [*foot* and *ſtall*.] A woman's ſtirrup.
- FOO'TSTEP. *f.* [*foot* and *ſtep*.]
1. Trace; track; impreſſion left by the foot. *Denham.*
2. Token; mark; notice given. *Bentley.*
3. Example.
- FOO'TSTOOL. *f.* [*foot* and *ſtool*.] Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.
- FOP. *f.* A ſimpleton; a coxcomb; a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation; a pretender. *Roscommon.*
- FO'PDOODLE. *f.* [*fop* and *doodle*.] A fool; an inſignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*
- FO'PPER. *f.* [*from fop*.]
1. Folly; impertinence. *Shakspeare.*
2. Affectation of ſhow, or importance; ſhowy lolly.
3. Foolery; vain or idle practice. *Stillingſh.*
- FO'PPISH. *a.* [*from fop*.]
1. Fooliſh; idle; vain. *Shakspeare.*
2. Vain in ſhow; fooliſhly oſtentatious. *Garth.*
- FO'PPISHLY. *ad.* Vainly; oſtentatiously.
- FO'PPISHNESS. *f.* Vanity; ſhowy or oſtentatious vanity.
- FO'PLING. *f.* [*from fop*.] A petty fop; an underrate coxcomb. *Tickel.*
- FOR. *prep.* [*fop*, *Saxon*.]
1. Be cauſe of: *he died for love.* *Hooker.*
2. With reſpect to; with regard to: *the troops for diſcipline were good.* *Stillingfleet.*

FOR

3. In the character of: *be stood candidate for his friend.* Locke.
4. With resemblance of: *be lay for dead.* Dr.
5. Considered as; in the place of: *raffness stands for valour.* Clarendon.
6. In advantage of; for the sake of: *be fights for fame.* Cowley.
7. Conducive to: *this sickness is for good.* Till.
8. With intention of going to a certain place: *be is gone for Oxford.* Hayward.
9. In comparative respect: *for height this boy is a man.* Dryden.
10. With appropriation to: *frieze is for old men.* Shakspeare.
11. After O an expression of desire: *O for better times.* Shakspeare.
12. In account of; in solution of: *I speak enough for that question.* Burnet.
13. Inducing to as a motive: *be had reason for his conduct.* Tillotson.
14. In expectation of: *be stood still for his follower.* Locke.
15. Noting power of possibility: *it is hard for me to learn.* Taylor.
16. Noting dependence: *for a good harvest there must be good weather.* Boyle.
17. In prevention of; for fear of: *be wrapped up for cold.* Bacon.
18. In remedy of: *a medicine for the gout.* Garretsen.
19. In exchange of: *money for goods.* Dr.
20. In the place of; instead of: *a club for a weapon.* Cowley.
21. In supply of; to serve in the place of: Dr.
22. Through a certain duration: *it lasted for a year.* Roscommon.
23. In search of; in quest of: *be went for the golden fleece.* Tillotson.
24. According to: *for aught I know, it was otherwise.* Boyle.
25. Noting a state of fitness or readiness: Dr.
26. In hope of: *be wrote for money.* Shaks.
27. Of tendency to; toward: *his wish was for peace.* Knolles.
28. In favour of; on the part of: *being banished be sought for the king.* Cowley.
29. Noting accommodation or adaptation; *the tool is too brittle for the wood.* Felton.
30. With intention of: *the book was contrived for young students.* Tillotson.
31. Becoming; belonging to: *must is for a king.* Cowley.
32. Notwithstanding: *be might have entered for the keeper.* Bentley.
33. To the use of; to be used in. Spenser.
34. In consequence of: *be did it for anger.* Dryden.
35. In recompense of; in return of: *be worked for money formerly paid.* Dryden.
36. In proportion to: *be was tall for his age.* Shakspeare.
37. By means of; by interposition of: *but for me you had failed.* Hale.
38. In regard of; in preservation of: *be cannot for his life do it.* Addison.
39. For all. Notwithstanding. South.

FOR

FOR, conj.

1. The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before. Cowley.
2. Because; on this account that. Spenser.
3. For as much. In regard to that; in consideration of. Hooker.
4. For why. Because; for this reason that. Knolles.

To FO'RAGE. v. a. [from *foris*, abroad, Lat.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance: not in use. Shakspeare.
2. To wander in search of provisions. Denb.
3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. Shakspeare.

To FO'RAGE. v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil. South.

FO'RAGE. f. [*fourage*, German and French, from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad. Milton.
2. Provisions sought abroad. Dryden.
3. Provisions in general. Dryden.

FORA'MINOUS. a. [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; porous. Bacon.

To FORBE'AR. v. n. pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn*. [from *beran*, Sax.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit. Shakspeare.
2. To pause; to delay. Shakspeare.
3. To omit voluntarily; to abstain. Denham.
4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient. Proverbs.

To FORBE'AR. v. a.

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily. Waller.
2. To abstain from; to omit. Clarendon.
3. To spare; to treat with clemency. Ephes.
4. To withhold. Chronicles.

FORBE'ARANCE. f. [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice. South.
2. Intermission of something.
3. Command of temper. Shakspeare.
4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness. Rogers.

FORBE'ARER. f. [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing. Tupper.

To FORBI'D. v. a. pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [from *beodan*, Saxon.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing. Sb.
2. To command to forbear any thing. Sidney.
3. To oppose; to hinder. Dryden.
4. To accuse; to blast: obsolete. Shaks.

To FORBI'D. v. n. To utter a prohibition. Sb.

FORBI'DDANCE. f. [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing. Milton.

FORBI'DDENLY. ad. [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner. Shakspeare.

FORBI'DDER. f. [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits. Brown.

FORBI'DDING. particip. a. [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence. Aaron Hill.

FO'RCE. f. [*force*, French.]

1. Strength; vigour; might. Donne.
2. Violence. Dryden.
3. Virtue; efficacy. Locke.
4. Validness; power of law. Denham.
5. Armament; warlike preparation. Waller.
6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.

FOR

- To FORCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compel ; to constrain. *Swift.*
 2. To overpower by strength. *Milton.*
 3. To impel ; to press ; to draw or push by main strength. *Dryden.*
 4. To enforce ; to urge. *Milton.*
 5. To drive by violence or power. *D. of P.*
 6. To gain by violence or power. *Dryden.*
 7. To storm ; to enter by violence. *Waller.*
 8. To ravish ; to violate by force. *Dryden.*
 9. To constrain ; to distort. *Addison.*
 10. To man ; to strengthen by soldiers. *Ral.*
 11. **To FORCE out.** To extort. *Atterbury.*
- To FORCE.** *v. n.* To lay stress upon. *Camden.*
- FORCEDLY.** *ad.* [from *force.*] Violently ; constrainedly ; unnaturally. *Burnet.*
- FORCEFUL.** *a.* [force and full.] Violent ; strong ; impetuous. *Pope.*
- FORCEFULLY.** *ad.* [from *forceful.*] Violently ; impetuously.
- FORCELESS.** *a.* [from *force.*] Having little force ; weak ; feeble ; impotent.
- FORCEPS.** *f.* [Latin.] Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs ; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds. *Quincy.*
- FORCER.** *f.* [from *force.*]
1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.
 2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion. *Wilkins.*
- FORCIBLE.** *a.* [from *force.*]
1. Strong ; mighty. *Milton.*
 2. Violent ; impetuous. *Prior.*
 3. Efficacious ; active ; powerful. *Bacon.*
 4. Prevalent ; of great influence. *Raleigh.*
 5. Done by force ; suffered by force. *Swift.*
 6. Valid ; binding ; obligatory.
- FORCIBLENESS.** *f.* Force ; violence.
- FORCIBLY.** *ad.* [from *forcible.*]
1. Strongly ; powerfully. *Tillotson.*
 2. Impetuously ; with great strength.
 3. By violence ; by force. *Hammond.*
- FORCIPATED.** *a.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose. *Derham.*
- FORD.** *f.* [ford, Saxon.]
1. A shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming. *Fairfax.*
 2. The stream ; the current. *Milton.*
- To FORD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass without swimming. *Raleigh.*
- FORDABLE.** *a.* [from *ford.*] Passable without swimming. *Raleigh.*
- FORE.** *a.* [fope, Saxon.]
1. Anterior ; not behind. *Bacon.*
 2. That is first in a progressive motion. *Cheyne.*
- FORE.** *ad.*
1. Anteriorly. *Raleigh.*
 2. Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.
- To FOREADVISE.** *v. n.* [fore and advise.] To counsel early ; to counsel before the time of action, or the event. *Shakf.*
- To FOREARM.** *v. a.* [fore and arm.] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need. *South.*

FOR

- To FOREBO'DE.** *v. n.* [fore and bode.]
1. To prognosticate ; to foretell. *Dryden.*
 2. To foreknow ; to be prescient of. *Pope.*
- FOREBO'DER.** *f.* [from *forebode.*]
1. A prognosticator ; a soothsayer. *L'Estr.*
 2. A foreknower.
- FOREBY.** *prep.* [fore and by.] Near ; hard by ; fast by. *Spenser.*
- To FORECA'ST.** *v. a.* [fore and cast.]
1. To scheme ; to plan before execution. *Dan.*
 2. To adjust ; to contrive antecedently. *Dr.*
 3. To foresee ; to provide against. *L'Estr.*
- To FORECA'ST.** *v. n.* To form schemes ; to contrive beforehand. *Spenser.*
- FORECA'ST.** *f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand ; antecedent policy. *Addison.*
- FORECA'STER.** *f.* [from *forecast.*] One who contrives beforehand.
- FORECASTLE.** *f.* [fore and castle.] In a ship, is that part where the foremast stands.
- FORECHO'SEN.** *part.* [fore and chosen.] Pre-elected.
- FOREC'TED.** *part.* [fore and cite.] Quoted before, or above. *Arbutnot.*
- To FORECLO'SE.** *v. a.* [fore and close.]
1. To shut up ; to preclude ; to prevent.
 2. **To FORECLOSE a Mortgage,** is to cut off the power of redemption.
- FOREDECK.** *f.* [fore and deck.] The anterior part of the ship. *Chapman.*
- To FOREDESIGN.** *v. a.* [fore and design.] To plan beforehand. *Cheyne.*
- To FOREDO.** *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore.*]
1. To ruin ; to destroy ; obsolete. *Shakf.*
 2. To overdo ; to weary ; to harass. *Shakf.*
- To FOREDO'OM.** *v. a.* [fore and doom.] To predestinate ; to determine beforehand. *Pope.*
- FORE-E'ND.** *f.* [fore and end.] The anterior part. *Bacon.*
- FOREFATHER.** *f.* [fore and father.] Ancestor ; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another. *Raleigh.*
- To FOREF'END.** *v. a.* [for or fore and fend.]
1. To prohibit ; to avert. *Dryden.*
 2. To provide for ; to secure. *Shakspere.*
- FOREF'INGER.** *f.* [fore and finger.] The finger next the thumb ; the index. *Brown.*
- FOREFOOT.** *f.* plur. *forefeet.* [fore and foot.] The anterior foot of a quadruped. *Peacbam.*
- To FOREGO.** *v. a.* [fore and go.]
1. To quit ; to give up ; to resign. *Locke.*
 2. To go before ; to be past. *Raleigh.*
 3. To lose. *Shakspere.*
- FOREGOER.** *f.* [from *forego.*] Ancestor ; progenitor. *Shakspere.*
- FOREGROUND.** *f.* [fore and ground.] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. *Dryden.*
- FOREHAND.** *f.* [fore and hand.]
1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.
 2. The chief part ; not in use. *Shakspere.*
- FOREHAND.** *a.* Done too soon. *Shaksp.*
- FOREHANDED.** *a.* [from *fore* and *hand.*]
1. Early ; timely. *Taylor.*
 2. Formed in the foreparts. *Dryden.*

FOR

FO'REHEAD. *f.* [*fore* and *head*.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. *Dryden.*
2. Impudence; confidence; assurance. *Collier.*

FOREHO'LDING. *f.* [*fore* and *bold*.] Predictions; ominous accounts. *L'Estrange.*

FO'REIGN. *a.* [*forain*, *Fr.* *forano*, *Spanish*.]

1. Not of this country; not domestick. *Add.*
2. Alien; remote; not allied. *Swift.*
3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shakspeare.*
4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.
5. Extraneous; adventitious in general. *Phil.*

FO'REIGNER. *f.* [*from foreign*.] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger. *Addison.*

FO'REIGNNESS. *f.* [*from foreign*.] Remoteness; want of relation to something. *Locke.*

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *image*.] To conceive or fancy before proof. *Camden.*

To FOREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge*.] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.

To FOREKNO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know*.] To have prescience of; to foresee. *Raleigh.*

FOREKNO'WABLE. *a.* [*from foreknow*.] Possible to be known before they happen. *More.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *f.* [*fore* and *knowledge*.] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened. *Milton.*

FO'RELAND. *f.* [*fore* and *land*.] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape. *Milton.*

To FORELA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay*.] To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush. *Dryden.*

To FO'RELIFT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift*.] To raise aloft any antierour part. *Spenser.*

FO'RELOCK. *f.* [*fore* and *lock*.] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head. *Milton.*

FO'REMAN. *f.* [*fore* and *man*.] The first or chief person. *Addison.*

FOREMENTIONED. *a.* [*fore* and *mention*.] Mentioned or recited before.

FO'REMOST. *a.* [*from fore*.]

1. First in place. *Sidney.*
2. First in dignity. *Dryden.*

FORENA'MED. *a.* [*fore* and *name*.] Nominated before. *Ben Jonson.*

FO'RENOON. *f.* [*fore* and *noon*.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian. *Arbutnot.*

FORENO'TICE. *f.* [*fore* and *notice*.] Information of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*

FORENSICK. *a.* [*forensis*, *Latin*.] Belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke.*

To FOREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain*.] To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain. *Hooker.*

FO'REPART. *f.* [*fore* and *part*.]

1. The part first in time. *Raleigh.*
2. The part antierour in place. *Ray.*

FOR

FOREPA'ST. *a.* [*fore* and *past*.] Past before a certain time. *Hammond.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* [*fore* and *possession*.] Preoccupied; prepossessed. *Sanderfon.*

FO'RERANK. *f.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front. *Shakspeare.*

FORERECI'TED. *a.* [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before. *Shakspeare.*

To FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run*.]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following. *Dryden.*
2. To precede; to have the start of. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER. *f.* [*from forerun*.]

1. A harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow. *Stillingfleet. Dryden.*
2. A prognostick; a sign foretelling any thing. *Soutb.*

To FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*.] To predict; to prophesy; to foretell. *Shakspeare.*

To FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*.] To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened. *Taylor.*

To FORESHA'ME. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RESHIP. *f.* [*fore* and *ship*.] The antierour part of the ship. *Alts.*

To FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind. *Dryden.*

To FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate. *Denham.*
2. To represent before it comes. *Hooker.*

FO'RESIGHT. *f.* [*fore* and *sight*.]

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. *Milton.*
2. Provident care of futurity. *Spenser.*

FORESI'GHTFUL. *a.* [*fore-sight* and *full*.] Prescient; provident. *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.]

1. To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify. *Hooker.*

FO'RESKIN. *f.* [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepuce. *Cowley.*

FO'RESKIRT. *f.* [*fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before. *Shakspeare.*

To FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.]

1. To neglect by idleness. *Spenser.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Dryden.*
2. To neglect; to omit. *Fletcher.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakspeare.*

To FORESPE'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak*.]

1. To predict; to foresay. *Camden.*
2. To forbid. [*from for* and *speak*.] *Shakspeare.*

FORESPE'NT. *a.* [*for* and *spent*.]

1. Wasted; tired; spent. *Shakspeare.*
2. Forepassed; past. [*fore* and *spent*.] *Sp.*
3. Bestowed before. *Shakspeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *f.* [*fore* and *spur*.] One that rides before. *Shakspeare.*

FO'REST. *f.* [*forest*, *French*.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood. *Shakspeare.*

FOR

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure. *Cowell.*
To FORESTA'LL. *v. a.* [foreyallan, Sax.]
 1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.
 2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. *Pope.*
 3. To seize or gain possession of before another. *Spenser.*
FORESTA'LLER. *f.* [from *forestall*.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price. *Locke.*
FORESTBO'RN. *a.* [forest and born.] Born in a wild. *Shakspeare.*
FORESTER. *f.* [forestier, French.]
 1. An officer of the forest. *Shakspeare.*
 2. An inhabitant of the wild country.
FO'RESWAT. } *a.* [from *fore* and *swat*,
FO'RESWART. } from *swear*.] Spent with heat. *Sidney.*
To FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [fore and taste.]
 1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.
 2. To taste before another. *Milton.*
FO'RETASTE. *f.* Anticipation of. *South.*
To FORETE'LL. *v. a.* [fore and tell.]
 1. To predict; to prophesy. *Dryden.*
 2. To foretoken; to foreshow.
To FORETE'LL. *v. n.* To utter prophesy.
FORETE'LLER. *f.* [from *foretell*.] Predictor; foreshower. *Boyle.*
To FORETH'NK. *v. a.* [fore and think.]
 1. To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of. *Raleigh.*
 2. To contrive antecedently. *Hall.*
To FORETH'NK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*
FORETHOUGHT. *f.* [from *forethink*.]
 1. Prescience; anticipation. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Provident care.
To FORETO'KEN. *v. a.* [fore and token.]
 To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign. *Dan.*
FORETO'KEN. *f.* [from the verb.] Preventient sign; prognostick. *Sidney.*
FORETO'OTH. *f.* [fore and tooth.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisior. *Ray.*
FO'RETOP. *f.* [fore and top.] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. *Dryden.*
FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [fore and vouch.] Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shakspeare.*
FO'REWARD. *f.* [fore and ward.] The van; the front. *Maccabees.*
To FOREWARN. *v. a.* [fore and warn.]
 1. To admonish beforehand. *Luke.*
 2. To inform previously of any future event. *Milton.*
 3. To caution against any thing beforehand.
To FOREWA'STE. *v. a.* [fore and waste.]
 To desolate; to destroy: out of use. *Spenser.*
To FOREW'ISH. *v. n.* [fore and wish.] To desire beforehand. *Knolles.*
FOREWO'RN. *part.* [fore and worn, from wear.] Worn out; wasted by time or use. *Sid.*

FOR

FO'RFEIT. *f.* [forfeit, French.]
 1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Waller.*
 2. A person obnoxious to punishment. *Shak.*
To FO'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence. *Davies. Boyle.*
FO'RFEIT. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime. *Pope.*
FO'RFEITABLE. *a.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions, by breach of which any thing may be lost.
FO'RFEITURE. *f.* [forfaiture, French.]
 1. The act of forfeiting.
 2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.
To FORFE'ND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid.
FORGAVE. The preterit of *forgive*.
FORGE. *f.* [forge, French.]
 1. The place where iron is beaten into form.
 2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. *Hooker.*
 3. Manufacture of metalline bodies. *Bacon.*
To FORGE. *v. a.* [forger, old French.]
 1. To form by the hammer. *Chapman.*
 2. To make by any means. *Locke.*
 3. To counterfeit; to falsify. *Shakspeare.*
FORGER. *f.* [from *forge*.]
 1. One who makes or forms.
 2. One who counterfeits anything. *West.*
FORGERY. *f.* [from *forge*.]
 1. The crime of falsification. *Stephens.*
 2. Smith's work; the act of the forge. *Mil.*
To FORGE'T. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten* or *forgot*. [forȝytan, Saxon.]
 1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Atterbury.*
 2. Not to attend; to neglect. *Isaiah.*
FORGE'TFUL. *a.* [from *forget*.]
 1. Not retaining the memory of.
 2. Causing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden.*
 3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless. *Hebrews. Prior.*
FORGE'TFULNESS. *f.* [from *forgetful*.]
 1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hooker.*
FO'RGETIVE. *a.* [from *forge*.] That may forge or produce. *Shakspeare.*
FORGE'TTER. *f.* [from *forget*.]
 1. One that forgets.
 2. A careless person.
To FORGIVE. *v. a.* pret. *forgave*; part. pass. *forgiven*, [forȝiȝan, Saxon.]
 1. To pardon; not to punish. *Prior.*
 2. To pardon a crime. *Isaiah.*
 3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.
FORGIVENESS. *f.* [forȝiȝenisse, Saxon.]
 1. The act of forgiving. *Daniel.*
 2. Pardon of an offender. *Dryden.*
 3. Pardon of an offence. *South.*
 4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon. *Sprat.*
 5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.
FORGIVER. *f.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.
FORGO'T. } [part. pass. of *forget*.] Not
FORGO'TTEN. } remembered. *Prior.*

FOR

FORHA'IL. *v. a.* To harass, tear, torment. *Spenser.*

FORK. *f.* [*forch*, Welsh.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. *Dryden.*

2. The point of an arrow. *Shakspeare.*

3. A point. *Addison.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FO'RKED. *a.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RKEDLY. *ad.* In a forked form.

FO'RKEDNESS. *f.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts or more.

FO'RKHEAD. *f.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow. *Spenser.*

FO'RKY. *a.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Pope.*

FORLO'RE. *a.* Deserted; forsaken. *Fairfax.*

FORLO'RN. *a.* [from *lophen*, Saxon.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary. *Knolles. Fenton.*

2. Taken away. *Spenser.*

3. Small; despicable. *Shakspeare.*

FORLO'RN. *f.*

1. A lost, solitary, forsaken man. *Shaks.*

2. **FORLO'RN Hope.** The soldiers who are sent first to attack, and are therefore doomed to perish. *Dryden.*

FORLO'RNNESS. *f.* Destitution; misery; solitude. *Boyle.*

To FORL'E. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lie*.] To lie before. *Spenser.*

FORM. *f.* [*forma*, Latin.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape. *Grew.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape. *Dryden.*

3. Particular model or modification. *Addi.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Isaiab.*

5. Regularity; method; order. *Shakspeare.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rites. *Clarendon.*

8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode. *Hooker.*

9. A long seat. *Watts.*

10. A class; a rank of students. *Dryden.*

11. The seat or bed of a hare. *Prior.*

12. The essential, specifical, or distinguishing modification of matter, so as to give it a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris.*

To FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials. *Pope.*

2. To model to a particular shape. *Milton.*

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan. *Dryden.*

4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin. *Rowe.*

7. To model by education or institution. *Dr.*

FO'RMAL. *a.* [*formel*, Fr. *formalis*, Lat.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation. *Bacon.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not sudden. *Hooker.*

FOR

3. Regular; methodical. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence. *Dryden.*

5. Depending upon establishment or custom. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential. *Holder.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RMALIST. *f.* [*formaliste*, French.] One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality. *South.*

FORMA'LITY. *f.* [*formalite*, French.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

2. Solemn order, mode, habit, or dress. *Sw.*

3. External appearance. *Glanville.*

4. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is. *Stilling fleet.*

To FO'RMALIZE. *v. a.* [*formalizer*, Fr.]

1. To model; to modify. *Hooker.*

2. To affect formality.

FO'RMALLY. *ad.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules. *Shaksf.*

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. *Collier.*

3. In open appearance. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION. *f.* [*formation*, French.]

1. The act of forming or generating. *Watts.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

FO'RMATIVE. *a.* [from *formo*, Lat.] Having the power of giving form; plastic. *Bentley.*

FO'RMER. *f.* [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. *Ray.*

FO'RMER. *a.* [from *forma*, Saxon, first.]

1. Before another in time. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mentioned before another. *Pope.*

3. Past; as, *this was the custom in former times.*

FO'RMERLY. *ad.* In times past. *Addison.*

FO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*formidabilis*, Latin.]

Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific.

FO'RMIDABLENESS. *f.* [from *formidable*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread. *Decay of Piety.*

FO'RMIDABLY. *ad.* [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner. *Dryden.*

FO'RMLESS. *a.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; wanting regularity of form. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RMULARY. *f.* [*formulaire*, French.] A book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULE. *f.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

To FO'RNICATE. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Lat.]

To commit lewdness. *Brown.*

FORNICA'TION. *f.* [*fornication*, French.]

1. Concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman. *Grant.*

2. In Scripture, sometimes idolatry. *Ezekiel.*

FORNICA'TOR. *f.* [*fornicateur*, Fr.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICA'TRESS. *f.* A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man. *Shakspeare.*

To FORSA'KE. *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsook* or *forfaken*. [*versarken*, Dutch.]

1. To leave in resentment or dislike. *Cowley.*

2. To leave; to go away from. *Dryden.*

3. To desert; to fail. *Rotus.*

FOR

FORSA'KER. *f.* [from *forfake*.] Defetter; one that forsakes. *Apocrypha.*
FORSO'OTH. *ad.* [φορηθε, Saxon.] In truth; certainly; very well. *Hayward.*
To FORSWE'AR. *v. a.* pret. *forfware*; part. *forfsworn*. [φορσuarian, Saxon.]
 1. To renounce upon oath. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To deny upon oath. *Shakspeare.*
 3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forfswear himself*; to be perjured; to swear falsely. *Smith.*
To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury. *Shakspeare.*
FORSWE'ARER. *f.* [from *forfswear*.] One who is perjured.
FORT. *f.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified house; a castle. *Derham.*
FO'RTED. *a.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts: out of use. *Shakspeare.*
FORTH. *ad.* [forð, Saxon; whence *further*, *furtherest*, corrupted from *forther*, *fortheft*.]
 1. Forward; onward in time. *Spenser.*
 2. Forward in place or order. *Whitgift.*
 3. Abroad; out of doors. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. *Spenser.*
 5. Out into publick view. *Waller.*
 6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. *Sh.*
 7. To a certain degree. *Hammond.*
 8. Onto the end. *Memoir in Strype.*
FORTH. *prep.* Out of. *Donne.*
FORTHCO'MING. *a.* [*forth* and *coming*.] Ready to appear; not absconding. *Shakspeare.*
FORTHISSUING. *a.* Coming out; coming forward from a covert. *Pope.*
FORTHRI'GHT. *ad.* Straight forward; without flexions. *Dryden.*
FORTHRI'GHT. *f.* A straight path. *Shakspeare.*
FORTHWITH. *ad.* Immediately; without delay; at once; straight. *Davies.*
FO'RTIETH. *a.* [from *forty*.] The fourth tenth.
FO'RTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *fortify*.] What may be fortified.
FORTIFICATION. *f.* [*fortification*, Fr.]
 1. The science of military architecture.
 2. A place built for strength. *Sidney.*
 3. Addition of strength. *Gov. of Tongue.*
FO'RTIFIER. *f.* [from *fortify*.]
 1. One who erects works of defence. *Carew.*
 2. One who supports or secures. *Sidney.*
To FO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]
 1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To confirm; to encourage. *Sidney.*
 3. To fix; to establish in resolution. *Locke.*
To FO'RTIFY. *v. n.* To raise strong places.
FORTILA'GE. *f.* [from *fort*.] A little fort; a blockhouse. *Spenser.*
FO'RTIN. *f.* [French.] A little fort. *Shakspeare.*
FORTITUDE. *f.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]
 1. Courage; bravery. *Milton.*
 2. Strength; force: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
FORTLET. *f.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.
FO'RTNIGHT. *f.* [contracted from *fourteen night*.] The space of two weeks. *Bacon.*

FOR

FO'RTRESS. *f.* [*forteresse*, Fr.] A strong hold; a fortified place. *Locke.*
FORTU'ITOUS. *a.* [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Latin.] Accidental; casual. *Ray.*
FORTU'ITOUSLY. *ad.* Accidentally; casually; by chance. *Rogers.*
FORTU'ITOUSNESS. *f.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance; hit.
FO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful. *Dryden.*
FORTUNATELY. *ad.* [from *fortunate*.] Happily; successfully. *Prior.*
FORTUNATENESS. *f.* [from *fortunate*.] Happiness; good luck; success. *Sidney.*
FO'RTUNE. *f.* [*fortuna*, Latin.]
 1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The good or ill that befalls man. *Bentley.*
 3. The chance of life; means of living. *Sw.*
 4. Success, good or bad; event. *Temple.*
 5. Estate; possessions. *Shakspeare.*
 6. The portion of a man or woman. *Orway.*
 7. Futurity; future events. *Cowley.*
To FO'RTUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. *Knolles.*
FO'RTUNED. *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shakspeare.*
FO'RTUNEBOOK. *f.* [*fortune* and *book*.] A book consulted to know fortune. *Craslow.*
FO'RTUNEHUNTER. *f.* [*fortune* and *bunt*.] A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them. *Speetator.*
To FO'RTUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell*.]
 1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Walton.*
 2. To reveal futurity. *Cleveland.*
FO'RTUNETELLER. *f.* [*fortune* and *teller*.] One who cheats common people, by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Duppa.*
FO'RTY. *a.* [πορτηρις, Sax.] Four times ten.
FO'RUM. *f.* [Lat.] Any public place. *Pope.*
To FORWA'NDER. *v. a.* [*for* and *wander*.] To wander wildly and wearily. *Spenser.*
FO'RWARD. } *ad.* [forpeard, Sax.] To-
FO'RWARDS. } ward a part or place before;
 onward; progressively, straight before. *Hook.*
FO'RWARD. *a.* [from the adverb.]
 1. Warm; earnest. *Galatians.*
 2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.*
 3. Ready; confident; presumptuous. *Dryd.*
 4. Not reserved; not over modest. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Premature; early ripe. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Quick; ready; hasty. *Locke.*
 7. Antecedent; antierour. *Shakspeare.*
 8. Not behindhand; not inferior. *Shakspeare.*
To FO'RWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
 1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement. *Swift.*
 2. To patronise; to advance.
FO'RWARDER. *f.* [from *forward*.] He who promotes anything.
FO'RWARDLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily; quickly. *Atterbury.*
FO'RWARDNESS. *f.* [from *forward*.]
 1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act. *Bos.*

FOU

2. Quickness; readiness. *Wotton.*
3. Earliness; early ripeness.
4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.
- FOSSÉ. *f. [fossa, Latin.]* A ditch; a moat.
- FO'SSEWAY. *f. [fosse and way.]* One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.
- FO'SSIL. *a. [fossilis, Lat. fossile, Fr.]* That is dug out of the earth. *Woodward.*
- FO'SSIL. *f.* Many bodies, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called *fossils*. *Locke.*
- To FO'STER. *v. a. [fortian, Saxon.]*
 1. To nurse; to feed; to support. *Cleaveland.*
 2. To pamper; to encourage. *Sidney.*
 3. To cherish; to forward. *Thomson.*
- FO'STERAGE. *f. [from foster.]* The charge of nursing; alterage. *Raleigh.*
- FOSTERBROTHER. *f. [forten broder, Saxon.]* One bred at the same pap.
- FOSTERCHILD. *f. [forten cild, Saxon.]* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies.*
- FOSTERDAM. *f. [foster and dam.]* A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother. *Dr.*
- FOSTEREARTH. *f. [foster and earth.]* Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it. *Philips.*
- FO'STERER. *f. [from foster.]* A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent. *Dav.*
- FOSTERFATHER. *f. [forten fader, Sax.]* One who gives food in the place of the father.
- FOSTERMOTHER. *f. [foster and mother.]* A nurse.
- FOSTERSON. *f. [foster and son.]* One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.
- FOUGADE. *f. [French.]* In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, dug under some work or fortification.
- FOUGHT. The preterit and participle of *fight*.
- FOUGHTEN. The passive participle of *fight*.
- FOUL. *a. [ful, Saxon.]*
 1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. *Tillotson.*
 2. Impure; polluted; full of filth. *Tillotson.*
 3. Wicked; detestable; abominable. *Dryd.*
 4. Not lawful. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome. *Bacon.*
 6. Disgraceful; shameful. *Milton.*
 7. Coarse; gross. *Felton.*
 8. Full of gross humours; wanting purgation or mundification. *Shakspeare.*
 9. Not bright; not serene. *Dryden.*
 10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence. *Clarendon.*
 11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is foul of the anchor.
- To FOUL. *v. a. [fulan, Saxon.]* To daub; to bembre; to make filthy; to dirty. *Evelyn.*
- FOULFACED. *a. [foul and faced.]* Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shakspeare.*
- FO'ULLY. *ad. [from foul.]*
 1. Filthily; nastily; odiously. *Hayward.*
 2. Not lawfully; not fairly. *Shakspeare.*
- FOULMOUTHED. *a. [foul and mouth.]* Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets. *Addison.*

FOU

- FO'ULNESS. *f. [from foul.]*
1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness. *Wilkins.*
 2. Pollution; impurity. *Bacon.*
 3. Hatefulness; atrociousness. *Ben Jonson.*
 4. Ugliness; deformity. *Dryden.*
 5. Dishonesty; want of candour. *Hammond.*
- FOUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *find*.
- To FOUND. *v. a. [fundare, Lat. fonder, Fr.]*
1. To lay the basis of any building. *Psalm.*
 2. To build; to raise. *Davies.*
 3. To establish; to erect. *Milton.*
 4. To give birth or original to: as, he founded an art.
 5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground. *Decay of Piety.*
 6. To fix firm. *Shakspeare.*
- To FOUND. *v. a. [fundere, Lat. fondre, Fr.]*
- To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast. *Milton.*
- FOUNDATIO. *f. [fondation, French.]*
1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.
 2. The act of fixing the basis. *Tickel.*
 3. The principles or grounds on which any notion is raised. *Tillotson.*
 4. Original; rise. *Hooker.*
 5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity. *Swift.*
 6. Establishment; settlement.
- FO'UNDER. *f. [from found.]*
1. A builder; one who raises an edifice. *Dr.*
 2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose. *Bentley.*
 3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. *Roscommon.*
 4. A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds. *Grew.*
- To FO'UNDER. *v. a. [fondre, Fr.]* To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground. *Dorset.*
- To FO'UNDER. *v. n. [from fond, Fr.]*
1. To sink to the bottom. *Raleigh.*
 2. To fail; to miscarry. *Shakspeare.*
- FO'UNDERY. *f.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting-house.
- FO'UNDLING. *f. [from found of find.]* A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney.*
- FO'UNDRESS. *f. [from founder.]*
1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing. *Dryden.*
 2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.
- FOUNT. } *f. [fons, Latin. fontaine,*
FO'UNTAIN. } *French.]*
1. A well; a spring. *Milton.*
 2. A small basin of springing water. *Addison.*
 3. A jet; a spout of water. *Bacon.*
 4. The head or first spring of a river. *Dryd.*
 5. Original; first principle; first cause. *Sprat.*
- FO'UNTAINLESS. *a. [from fountain.]* Having no fountain; wanting a spring. *Milton.*
- FO'UNTFUL. *a. [fount and full.]* Full of springs. *Chapman.*
- To FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity: out of use. *Camden.*

FRA

FOUR. *a.* [reopen, Saxon.] Twice two.
FOURBE. *f.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow: not in use. *Denham.*
FOURFO'LD. *a.* [four and fold.] Four times told. *Samuel.*
FOURFO'OTED. *a.* [four and foot.] Quadruped; having four feet. *Dryden.*
FOURSCO'RE. *a.* [four and score.] Four times twenty; eighty. *Sandys.*
FOURSQUA'RE. *a.* [four and square.] Quadrangular. *Raleigh.*
FOURTE'EN. *a.* [reopentyn, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice seven.
FOURTE'ENTH. *a.* [from fourteen.] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.
FOURTH. *a.* [from four.] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.
FO'URTHLY. *ad.* In the fourth place. *Bacon.*
FOURWHE'ELED. *a.* [four and wheel.] Running upon four wheels. *Pope.*
FO'UTRA. *f.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a scoff. *Shakspeare.*
FOWL. *f.* [fugel, puhl, Saxon.] A winged animal; a bird. *Fowl* is used collectively: as, we dined upon fish and *fowl*. *Bacon.*
TO FOWL. *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game.
FO'WLER. *f.* [from *fowl*.] A sportsman who pursues birds. *Phillips. Pope.*
FO'WLINGPIECE. *f.* [fowl and piece.] A gun for birds. *Mortimer.*
FOX. *f.* [fox, Saxon.]
 1. A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A knave or cunning fellow.
FO'XCASE. *f.* A fox's skin. *L'Estrange.*
FO'XCHASE. *f.* The pursuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*
FO'XEVIL. *f.* [fox and evil.] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.
FO'XFISH. *f.* A kind of fish.
FO'XCLOVE. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
FO'XHUNTER. *f.* [fox and hunter.] A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spectator.*
FO'XSHIP. *f.* [from *fox*.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning. *Shakspeare.*
FO'XTRAP. *f.* [fox and trap.] A gin or snare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*
FOY. *f.* [foi, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. *Spenser.*
TO FRACT. *v. a.* [fractus, Lat.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakspeare.*
FRA'CTION. *f.* [fraction, French.]
 1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken. *Burnet.*
 2. A broken part of an integral. *Brown.*
FRA'CTIONAL. *a.* [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken number. *Cocker.*
FRA'CTURE. *f.* [fractura, Latin.]
 1. Breach; separation of continuous parts. *Hale.*
 2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. *Herbert.*
TO FRA'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone. *Wise man.*
FRA'GILE. *a.* [fragile, Fr. fragilis, Lat.]

FRA

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken. *Denb.*
 2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed. *Mil.*
FRA'GILITY. *f.* [from *fragile*.]
 1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken. *Bacon.*
 2. Weakness; uncertainty. *Knoller.*
 3. Frailty; liability to fault. *Wotton.*
FRA'GMENT. *f.* [fragmentum, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Newton.*
FRA'GMENTARY. *a.* [from *fragment*.] Composed of fragments: not used. *Donne.*
FRA'GOR. *f.* [Latin.] A noise; a creak; a crash: not used. *Sandys.*
FRA'GRANCE. } *f.* [fragrantia, Latin.]
FRA'GRANCY. } Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour. *Garth.*
FRA'GRANT. *a.* [fragrans, Latin.] Odorous; sweet of smell. *Prior.*
FRA'GRANTLY. *ad.* With sweet scent.
FRAIL. *f.*
 1. A basket made of rushes.
 2. A rush for weaving baskets.
FRAIL. *a.* [fragilis, Latin.]
 1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed. *Rogers.*
 2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction. *Taylor.*
FRAI'NESS. *f.* Weakness; instability. *Nor.*
FRAI'LTY. *f.* [from *frail*.]
 1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity. *Milton.*
 2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity. *Dryden.*
FRAI'SCHEUR. *f.* [French.] Freshness; coolness. *Dryden.*
FRAISE. *f.* [French.] A pancake with bacon in it.
TO FRAME. *v. a.*
 1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction. *Spenser.*
 2. To fit one to another. *Abbot.*
 3. To make; to compose. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To regulate; to adjust. *Tillotson.*
 5. To form any rule or method by study or precept. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To form and digest by thought. *Granville.*
 7. To contrive; to plan. *Clarendon.*
 8. To settle; to scheme out. *Shakspeare.*
 9. To invent; to fabricate. *Bacon.*
FRAME. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A fabrick; any thing constructed of various parts or members. *Tillotson.*
 2. Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else. *Newton.*
 3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition. *Swift.*
 4. Scheme; order. *Clarendon.*
 5. Contrivance; projection. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Mechanical construction.
 7. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*
FRA'MER. *f.* [from *frame*; *framman*, Sax.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer. *Arb.*
FRA'MPOLD. *a.* Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained. *Shakspeare.*
FRA'NCHISE. *f.* [franchise, French.]
 1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

FRA

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted. *Dr.*
3. District; extent of jurisdiction. *Spenser.*
- 7^o **FRA'NCHISE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free. *Shakspeare.*
- FRA'NGIBLE.** *a.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken. *Boyle.*
- FRA'NION.** *f.* A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenser.*
- FRANK.** *a.* [*franc*, French.]
 1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. *Sprat.*
 2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.
 3. Without conditions; without payment.
 4. Not restrained; licentious. *Spenser.*
- FRANK.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A letter which pays no postage. *Pope.*
 3. A French coin.
- To FRANK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Ainsworth.*
 3. To exempt letters from postage. *Swift.*
- FRA'NKINCENSE.** *f.* [*frank* and *incense*.] A dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. *Hill.*
- FRA'NKLIN.** *f.* [from *frank*.] A steward; a bailiff of land; not in use. *Spenser.*
- FRA'NKLY.** *ad.* [from *frank*.]
 1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily. *Bacon.*
 2. Without constraint. *Clarendon.*
 3. Without reserve. *Clarendon.*
- FRA'NKNESS.** *f.* [from *frank*.]
 1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenu-ousness. *Clarendon.*
 2. Liberality; bounteousness.
 3. Freedom from reserve. *Sidney.*
- FRANKPLE'DGE.** *f.* [*francplegium*, Lat.] A pledge or surety for freemen. *Cowell.*
- FRA'NTICK.** *a.* [corrupted from *phrenetick*.]
 1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness. *Spenser.*
 2. Transported by violence of passion; out-
rageous; turbulent. *Addison.*
- FRA'NTICKLY.** *ad.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously. *Shakspeare.*
- FRA'NTICKNESS.** *f.* [from *frantick*.] Mad-ness; fury of passion; distraction.
- FRATE'RNAL.** *a.* [*fraternel*, French.] Bro-therly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond.*
- FRATE'RNALLY.** *ad.* In a brotherly manner.
- FRATE'RNITY.** *f.* [*fraternité*, French.]
 1. The state or quality of a brother.
 2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood. *L'Estrange.*
 3. Men of the same class or character. *South.*
- FRA'TRICIDE.** *f.* [*fratricide*, French.] The murder of a brother.
- FRAUD.** *f.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, French.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtilty; stratagem. *Dryden.*
- FRAUDFUL.** *a.* [*fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickish; subtle. *Shakspeare.*
- FRAUDFULLY.** *ad.* Deceitfully; artfully; subtilly; by stratagem.

FRE

- FRAUDULENCE.** } *f.* [*fraudentia*, Lat.]
FRAUDULENCY. } Deceitfulness; trick-
 ishness; proneness to artifice. *Hooker.*
- FRAUDULENT.** *a.* [*fraudentus*, Latin.]
1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; de-
ceitful. *Milton.*
 2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; trea-
cherous. *Milton.*
- FRAUDULENTLY.** *ad.* By fraud; by de-
ceit; by artifice; deceitfully. *Taylor.*
- FRAUGHT.** *particip. pass.* [from *fraight*,
now written *freight*.]
1. Laden; charged. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Filled; stored; thronged. *Addison.*
- FRAUGHT.** *f.* A freight; a cargo. *Dryden.*
- To FRAUGHT.** *v. a.* To load; to crowd. *Sh.*
- FRAUGHTAGE.** *f.* Lading; cargo. *Shak.*
- FRAY.** *f.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]
1. A battle; a fight. *Fairfax.*
 2. A duel; a combat. *Denham.*
 3. A broil; a quarrel. *Shakspeare.*
- To FRAY.** *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]
1. To fright; to terrify.
 2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.
- FREAK.** *f.* [*fræc*, Saxon.]
1. A sudden and causeless change of place.
 2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a
capricious prank. *Swift.*
- To FREAK.** *v. a.* To variegate. *Thomson.*
- FRE'AKISH.** *a.* [from *freak*.] Capricious;
humourfome. *L'Estrange.*
- FRE'AKISHLY.** *ad.* [from *freakish*.] Capri-
ciously; humourfomely.
- FRE'AKISHNESS.** *f.* [from *freakish*.] Capri-
ciousness; humourfomeness; whimsicalness.
- To FREAM.** *v. n.* [*fremere*, Latin.] To
growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*
- FRE'CKLE.** *f.* [*æch*, a spot, German.]
1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun. *Dr.*
 2. Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn.*
- FRE'CKLED.** *a.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted;
maculated. *Drayton.*
- FRE'CKLY.** *a.* [from *freckle*.] Full of
freckles.
- FRED.** The same with *peace*. So *Frederick*
is powerful or wealthy in peace. *Gibson.*
- FREE.** *a.* [*fræah*, Saxon.]
1. At liberty; not enslaved. *Prior.*
 2. Uncompelled; unrestrained. *South.*
 3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated. *Mil.*
 4. Permitted; allowed. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Licentious; unrestrained. *Temple.*
 6. Open; ingenuous. *Orway.*
 7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.
 8. Liberal; not parsimonious. *Pope.*
 9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not
purchased. *Bacon.*
 13. Clear from distress. *Shakspeare.*
 11. Guiltless; innocent. *Dryden.*
 12. Exempt. *Denham.*
 13. Invested with franchises; possessing any
thing without vassalage. *Dryden.*
 14. Without expence: as a *free-school*.
- To FREE.** *v. a.*
1. To be at liberty; to rescue from slavery;
to manumit; to loose. *Pope.*

F R E

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. *Clarendon.*
3. To clear from impediments or obstructions. *Dryden.*
4. To banish; to send away: not used. *Sh.*
5. To exempt. *Romans.*
- FREBO'OTER.** *f.* [*free and booty.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *Clarendon.*
- FREBO'OTING.** *f.* Robbery; plunder. *Sp.*
- FRE'BORN.** *a.* Inheriting liberty. *Dryden.*
- FREECHA'PEL.** *f.* [*free and chapel.*] A chapel of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel. *Cowell.*
- FRE'ECOST.** *a.* Without expence; free from charges. *South.*
- FRE'EDMAN.** *f.* A slave manumitted. *Dryd.*
- FRE'EDOM.** *f.* [*from free.*]
 1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence. *Dryden.*
 2. Privilege; franchises; immunities. *Sh.*
 3. Power of enjoying franchises. *Swift.*
 4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination. *South.*
 5. Unrestraint. *Maccabees.*
 6. The state of being without any particular inconvenience. *Law.*
 7. Ease or facility in doing any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- FREEFO'OTED.** *a.* [*free and foot.*] Not restrained in the march. *Shakespeare.*
- FREEHE'ARTED.** *a.* [*free and heart.*] Liberal; unrestrained. *Davies.*
- FREEHO'LD.** *f.* [*free and hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such lands or tenements before his entry or seizure. *Cowell.*
- FREEHO'LDER.** *f.* [*from freehold.*] One who has a freehold. *Davies.*
- FRE'ELY.** *ad.* [*from free.*]
 1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependance. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Without restraint; heavily. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Plentifully; lavishly. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Without scruple; without reserve. *Pope.*
 5. Without impediment. *Ascham.*
 6. Without necessity; without predetermination. *Rogers.*
 7. Frankly; liberally. *South.*
 8. Spontaneously; of its own accord.
- FRE'EMAN.** *f.* [*free and man.*]
 1. One not a slave; not a vassal. *Locke.*
 2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities. *Dryden.*
- FREEM'INDER.** *a.* [*free and mind.*] Unperplexed; without load of care. *Bacon.*
- FRE'ENESS.** *f.* [*from free.*]
 1. The state or quality of being free.
 2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour. *Dryden.*
 3. Generosity; liberality. *Sprat.*
- FREESCHO'OL.** *f.* [*free and school.*] A school in which learning is given without pay. *Duv.*

F R E

- FREESPO'KEN.** *a.* [*free and spoken.*] Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.*
- FRE'ESTONE.** *f.* Stone commonly used in building: so called because it may be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*
- FREETH'INKER.** *f.* [*free and think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addison.*
- FREEWI'LL.** *f.* [*free and will.*]
 1. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.*
 2. Voluntariness; spontaneity. *Ezra.*
- FREEWO'MAN.** *f.* [*free and woman.*] A woman not enslaved. *Maccabees.*
- To FREEZE.** *v. n. pret. froze.* [*vriesen, Dut.*]
 1. To be congealed with cold. *Locke.*
 2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. *Dryden.*
- To FREEZE.** *v. a.*
 1. To congeal with cold.
 2. To kill by cold. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.
- To FREIGHT.** *v. a. pret. freighted;* part. *fraught, freighted.* [*fretter, French.*]
 1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To load as the burden; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted. *Shakespeare.*
- FREIGHT.** *f.*
 1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded. *Dr.*
 2. The money due for transportation of goods.
- FRE'IGHTER.** *f.* [*fretteur, Fr.*] He who freights a vessel.
- FREN.** *f.* A stranger. *Spenser.*
- FRENCH Chalk.** *f.* An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft to the touch. *Hill.*
- To FRE'NCHIFY.** *v. a.* [*from French.*] To infect with the manners of France; to make a coxcomb. *Camden.*
- FRE'NETICK.** *a.* [*frenetique, Fr. éparvigné;* generally therefore written *phrenetick.*] Mad; distracted. *Daniel.*
- FRE'NZY.** *f.* [*phrenitis; phrenitis, Latin.*] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness. *Bentley.*
- FRE'QUENCE.** *f.* [*frequency, Fr.*] Crowd; concourse; assembly. *Milton.*
- FRE'QUENCY.** *f.* [*frequentia, Latin.*]
 1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done. *Atterbury.*
 2. Concourse; full assembly. *Ben Jonson.*
- FRE'QUENT.** *a.* [*frequent, Fr. frequens, Lat.*]
 1. Often done; often seen; often occurring. *Pope.*
 2. Used often to practise any thing. *Swift.*
 3. Full of concourse. *Milton.*
- To FREQUENT.** *v. a.* [*frequentia, Lat.*] To visit often; to be much in any place. *Bacon.*
- FREQUENTABLE.** *a.* [*from frequent.*] Conversible; accessible. *Sidney.*
- FREQUENTATIVE.** *a.* [*frequentativus, Lat.*] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.
- FREQUENTER.** *f.* [*from frequent.*] One who often resorts to any place. *Swift.*

F R E

FREQUENTLY. *ad.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely. *Swift.*

FRESCO. *f.* [Italian.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness. *Prior.*
2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope.*

FRESH. *a.* [*frisc*, Saxon.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat. *Prior.*
2. Not salt. *Abbot.*
3. New; not had before. *Dryden.*
4. New; not impaired by time. *Milton.*
5. In a state like that of recentness. *Denham.*
6. Recent; newly come. *Dryden.*
7. Repaired from any loss or diminution. *Dr.*
8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired. *Bacon.*
9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Harvey.*
10. Brisk; strong; vigorous. *Holder.*
11. Fasting; opposed to eating or drinking.
12. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH. *f.* Water not salt. *Shakspeare.*

TO FRESHEN. *v. a.* [from *fresh*.] To make fresh. *Thomson.*

TO FRESHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh. *Pope.*

FRESHET. *f.* [from *fresh*.] A pool of fresh water. *Milton.*

FRESHLY. *ad.* [from *fresh*.]

1. Coolly.
2. Newly; in the former state renewed. *Bac.*
3. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shaksp.*

FRESHNESS. *f.* [from *fresh*.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness. *Bacon.*
2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness; not decay. *South.*
3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength. *Hayward.*
4. Coolness. *Addison.*
5. Ruddiness; colour of health. *Granville.*
6. Freedom from saltiness.

FRET. *f.* [*fretum*, Latin.]

1. A strith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough. *Brown.*
2. An agitation of liquors by fermentation, or other cause. *Derham.*
3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.
4. Work rising in protuberances. *Spektator.*
5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of temper; passion. *Herbert.*

TO FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To agitate violently by external impulse or action. *Shakspeare.*
2. To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.*
3. To hurt by attrition. *Milton.*
4. To corrode; to eat away. *Hakewill.*
5. To form into raised work. *Milton.*
6. To variegate; to diversify. *Shakspeare.*
7. To make angry; to vex. *Ezekiel.*

TO FRET. *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated. *South.*
2. To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peach.*
3. To make way by attrition. *Moxon.*
4. To be angry; to be peevish. *Pope.*

FRETFUL. *a.* [from *fret*.] Angry; peevish.

FRETFULLY. *ad.* Peevishly.

F R I

FRETFULNESS. *f.* [from *fretful*.] Passion; peevishness.

FRETTY. *a.* [from *fret*.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY. *f.* [from *friable*.] Capacity of being easily reduced to powder. *Locke.*

FRIABLE. *a.* [*friable*, French.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*

FRIAR. *f.* [*frere*, French.] A religious; a brother of some regular order. *Swift.*

FRIARLIKE. *a.* [from *friar*.] Monastick; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*

FRIARLY. *a.* [*friar* and *like*.] Like a friar, or man untaught in life. *Bacon.*

FRIARSCOWL. *f.* [*friar* and *cow*.] A plant that produces a flower resembling a cowl.

FRIARY. *f.* [from *friar*.] A monastery or convent of friars.

FRIARY. *a.* Like a friar. *Camden.*

TO FRIABLE. *v. n.* To trifle. *Hudibras.*

FRIABLE. *f.* A trifle. *Spektator.*

FRICASSE. *f.* [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

FRICATION. *f.* [*fricatio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing against another. *Bacon.*

FRICITION. *f.* [*frictio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newton.*
2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.
3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *f.* [*friggææg*, Sax.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Frey*, a Saxon deity.

FRIEND. *f.* [*friend*, Dut. *vrind*, Sax.]

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy. *Dryden.*
2. One without hostile intentions. *Shaksp.*
3. One reconciled to another. *Shakspeare.*
4. An attendant, or companion. *Dryden.*
5. Favourer; one propitious. *Peacham.*
6. A familiar compellation. *Matthew.*

TO FRIEND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support. *Shakspeare.*

FRIENDLESS. *a.* Wanting friends; wanting support; destitute; forlorn. *South.*

FRIENDLINESS. *f.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A disposition to friendship. *Sidney.*
2. Exertion of benevolence. *Taylor.*

FRIENDLY. *a.* [from *friend*.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable. *Milton.*
2. Disposed to union; amicable. *Pope.*
3. Salutary; homogeneal. *Milton.*

FRIENDLY. *ad.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness; amicably. *Sh.*

FRIENDSHIP. *f.* [*vrindschap*, Dutch.]

1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity. *Clarendon.*
2. Highest degree of intimacy. *Dryden.*
3. Favour; personal kindness. *Spenser.*
4. Assistance; help. *Shakspeare.*
5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite. *Dryden.*

FRI

- FRIEZE.** *f.* [*drap de frise*, Fr.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland*. *Mil.*
- FRIEZE.** } *f.* [In architecture.] A large
- FRIZE.** } flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*
- FRI'EZED.** *a.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with frieze. *Addison.*
- FRI'EZELIKE.** *a.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a frieze. *Addison.*
- FRI'GAT.** *f.* [*frigate*, French.]
1. A small ship. *Raleigh.*
 2. Any small vessel on the water. *Spenser.*
- FRIGEFAC'TION.** *f.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.
- To FRIGHT.** *v. a.* [*frightan*, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear. *Dryden.*
- FRIGHT.** *f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terror. *Dryden.*
- To FRIGHTEN.** *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread. *Prior.*
- FRIGHTFUL.** *a.* [from *fright*.] Terrible; dreadful; full of terror. *Shakspeare.*
- FRIGHTFULLY.** *ad.* [from *frightful*.] Dreadfully; horribly. *Burnet.*
- FRIGHTFULNESS.** *f.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impressing terror.
- FRI'GID.** *a.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]
1. Cold; wanting warmth. *Cheyne.*
 2. Wanting warmth of affection.
 3. Impotent; without warmth of body.
 4. Dull; without fire of fancy. *Swift.*
- FRIGIDITY.** *f.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]
1. Coldness; want of warmth.
 2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire. *Pope.*
 3. Want of corporeal warmth. *Glanville.*
 4. Coldness of affection.
- FRI'GIDLY.** *ad.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.
- FRIGIDNESS.** *f.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.
- FRIGOR'FICK.** *a.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] Causing cold. *Quincy.*
- To FRILL.** *v. a.* [*frilleux*, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as, *the hawk frills*.
- FRINGE.** *f.* [*frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. *Wotton.*
- To FRINGE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages. *Fairfax.*
- FRI'PPERER.** *f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.
- FRI'PPERY.** *f.* [*fripperie*, French.]
1. Places where old clothes are sold. *Howel.*
 2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags.
- To FRISK.** *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to skip. *Locke.*
 2. To dance in frolick or gayety. *L'Estrange.*
- FRISK.** *f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety.
- FRI'SKER.** *f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled. *Camden.*
- FRI'SKINESS.** *f.* [from *frisk*.] Gayety; liveliness.

FRO

- FRI'SKY.** *a.* [*frisque*, French; from *frisk*.] Gay; airy.
- FRIT.** *f.* [Among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand.
- FRITH.** *f.* [*fretum*, Latin.]
1. A strait of the sea where the water, being confined, is rough. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of net. *Carew.*
- FRITILLARY.** *f.* [*fritillarie*, French.] A plant. *Müller.*
- FRI'TINANCY.** *f.* [from *fritinio*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown.*
- FRI'TTER.** *f.* [*friture*, French.]
1. A small piece cut to be fried. *Tusser.*
 2. A fragment; a small piece. *Bacon.*
 3. A cheesecake; a wig. *Ainsworth.*
- To FRI'TTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.
 2. To break into small particles or fragments. *Pope.*
- FRI'VOLOUS.** *a.* [*frivolus*, Latin.] Slight, trifling; of no moment. *Roscommon.*
- FRI'VOLOUSLY.** *ad.* Triflingly; without weight.
- FRI'VOLOUSNESS.** *f.* Want of importance; triflingness.
- To FRI'ZLE.** *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze. *Hakewill.*
- FRI'ZLER.** *f.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes short curls.
- FRO.** *ad.* [of *fra*, Saxon.] Backward; regressively: to and fro, backward and forward, to and from. *Pope.*
- FROCK.** *f.* [*froc*, French.]
1. A dress; a coat. *Milton.*
 2. A kind of close coat for men. *Dryden.*
- FROG.** *f.* [*frögga*, Saxon.]
1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The hollow part of a horse's hoof.
- FRO'GBIT.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- FRO'GFISH.** *f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- FRO'GGRASS.** *f.* A kind of herb.
- FROGLE'TTUCE.** *f.* A plant.
- FROISE.** *f.* [from the French *froisser*.] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.
- FRO'LUCK.** *a.* [*vrolijck*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks. *Waller.*
- FRO'LUCK.** *f.* A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity. *Roscommon.*
- To FRO'LUCK.** *v. n.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gayety. *Rowe.*
- FRO'LUCKLY.** *ad.* Gayly; wildly.
- FRO'LUCKSOME.** *a.* Full of wild gayety.
- FRO'LUCKSOMELY.** *ad.* With wild gayety.
- FRO'LUCKSOMENESS.** *f.* Wildness of gayety; pranks.
- FROM.** *prep.* [*fram*, Saxon.]
1. Away: noting privation: *his land was taken from him.* *Dryden.*
 2. Noting reception: *I learned this from him.* *Pope.*

FRO

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3. Noting procession, descent, or birth : *he came from kings.* Blackmore.
4. Noting transmission. Shakspeare.
5. Noting abstraction or vacation : *free from fault.* Shakspeare.
6. Noting succession : *from morning to night.* Burnet.
7. Out of : noting emission. Milton.
8. Noting progress from premises to inferences : *from dignity we infer honour.* South.
9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought. Shakspeare.
10. Out of : noting extraction. Addison.
11. Because of : noting the reason or motive of an act : *be it lavish from kindness.* Tillot.
12. Out of : noting the ground or cause of any thing : *earthquakes are from fire.* Dryden.
13. Not near to : noting distance. Shaks.
14. Noting separation or recession. Dryden.
15. Noting exemption or deliverance : *be it free from his pain.* Prior.
16. Noting absence. Shakspeare.
17. Noting derivation. Dryden.
18. Since : *we have been growing rich from the conquest.* Tillotson.
19. Contrary to : not in use. Donne.
20. Noting removal. Dryden.
21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs : as, *from above*, from the parts above. Hooker.
- FRO'WARD.** *prep.* [*fram and weard*, Saxon.] Away from ; the contrary to the word *toward* : not in use. Sidney.
- FRONDI'FEROUS.** *a.* [*frondifer*, Latin.] Bearing leaves.
- FRONT.** *f.* [*frons*, Latin.]
 1. The face. Creech.
 2. The face as opposed to an enemy. Daniel.
 3. The part or place opposed to the face. Bacon.
 4. The van of an army. Milton.
 5. The forepart of any thing, as of a building. Brown.
 6. The most conspicuous part or particular.
- To FRONT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To oppose directly, or face to face ; to encounter. Dryden.
 2. To stand opposed, or overagainst any place or thing. Addison.
- To FRONT.** *v. n.* To stand foremost. Shakspeare.
- FRONTAL.** *f.* [*frontale*, Latin.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. Quiney. Brown.
- FRONTATED.** *a.* [from *frons*, Latin.] The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line : in opposition to *cuspedated*. Quiney.
- FRO'NTBOX.** *f.* [*front and box*.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. Pope.
- FRO'NTED.** *a.* [from *front*.] Formed with a front. Milton.
- FRONTIER.** *f.* [*frontiere*, French.] The marches ; the limit ; the utmost verge of any territory ; the border. Milton.
- FRO'NTIER.** *a.* Bordering. Addison.

- FRO'NTISPIECE.** *f.* [*frontispicium*, Latin.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. Milton.
- FRO'NTLESS.** *a.* [from *front*.] Not blushing ; wanting shame. Dryden.
- FRO'NTLET.** *f.* [from *frons*, Latin.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. Wiseman.
- FRO'NTROOM.** *f.* [*front and room*.] An apartment in the forepart of a house. Moxon.
- FRORE.** *a.* Frozen : not in use. Milton.
- FRORNE.** *a.* Frozen : obsolete. Spenser.
- FROST.** *f.* [*fsport*, Saxon.]
 1. The last effect of cold ; the power or act of congelation. South.
 2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew. Pope.
- FROSTBITTEN.** *a.* Nipped or withered by the frost. Mortimer.
- FROSTED.** *a.* Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar-frost upon plants. Gay.
- FROSTILY.** *ad.* [from *frosly*.]
 1. With frost ; with excessive cold.
 2. Without warmth of affection. Ben Jonson.
- FROSTINESS.** *f.* [from *frosly*.] Cold ; freezing cold.
- FROSTNAIL.** *f.* [*frost and nail*.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice. Grew.
- FROSTWORK.** *f.* [*frost and work*.] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. Blackmore.
- FROSTY.** *a.* [from *frost*.]
 1. Having the power of congelation ; excessive cold. L'Estrange.
 2. Chill in affection ; without warmth of kindness or courage. Shakspeare.
 3. Hoary ; gray-haired ; resembling frost. Sh.
- FROTH.** *f.* [*froe*, Danish and Scottish.]
 1. Spume ; foam ; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation. Bacon.
 2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
 3. Any thing not solid or substantial. Tupper.
- To FROTH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam ; to throw out spume. Dryden.
- FROTHILY.** *ad.* [from *frothy*.]
 1. With foam ; with spume.
 2. In an empty trifling manner.
- FRO'THY.** *a.* [from *froth*.]
 1. Full of foam, froth, or spume. Bacon.
 2. Soft ; not solid ; wasting. Bacon.
 3. Vain ; empty ; trifling. L'Estrange.
- FROUNCE.** *f.* A distemper in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. Skinner.
- To FROUNCE.** *v. n.* To frizzle or curl the hair about the face. Ascham.
- FRO'UZY.** *a.* [A cant word.]
 1. Fetid ; musty. Swift.
 2. Dim ; cloudy. Swift.
- FRO'WARD.** *a.* [*framweard*, Saxon.] Peevish ; ungovernable ; angry. Temple.
- FRO'WARDLY.** *ad.* [from *froward*.] Peevishly ; perversely. Isaiah.
- FRO'WARDNESS.** *f.* [from *froward*.] Peevishness ; perverseness. South.

FRU

FROWER. *f.* A cleaving tool. *Tusser.*
To FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French.] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look stern. *Pope.*
FROWN. *f.* A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure. *Shakspeare.*
FROWNINGLY. *ad.* [from *frown*.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure. *Shakspeare.*
FROWY. *a.* Musty; frouzy. *Spenser.*
FROZEN. *part. pass.* of freeze.
 1. Congealed with cold. *Dryden.*
 2. Chill in affection. *Sidney.*
 3. Void of heat or appetite. *Pope.*
F. R. S. *Fellow* of the Royal Society.
FRUCTIFEROUS. *a.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*
FRUCTIFICATION. *f.* [from *fructify*.] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility. *Brown.*
To FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, French.] To make fruitful; to fertilize. *Granville.*
To FRUCTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit. *Hooker.*
FRUCTUOUS. *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. *Philips.*
FRUGAL. *a.* [*frugalis*, Latin.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious. *Dryden.*
FRUGALLY. *ad.* Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily. *Dryden.*
FRUGALITY. *f.* [*frugalité*, Fr.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry. *Bacon.*
FRUGIFEROUS. *a.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*
FRUIT. *f.* [*fruit*, French.]
 1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained. *Shakspeare.*
 2. That part of a plant which is taken for food. *Davies.*
 3. Production. *Ephesians.*
 4. The offspring of the womb. *Sandys.*
 5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct. *Swift.*
 6. The effect or consequence of any action. *Proverbs.*
FRUITAGE. *f.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *More.*
FRUITBEARER. *f.* [*fruit and bearer*.] That which produces fruit. *Mortimer.*
FRUITBEARING. *a.* [*fruit and bear*.] Having the quality of producing fruit. *Mortimer.*
FRUITERER. *f.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit. *Shakspeare.*
FRUITERY. *f.* [*fruiterie*, French.]
 1. Fruit collectively taken. *Philips.*
 2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.
FRUITFUL. *a.* [*fruit and full*.]
 1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product. *Sidney.*
 2. Actually bearing fruit. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren. *Shak.*
 4. Plenteous; abounding. *Addison.*
FRUITFULLY. *ad.*
 1. In such a manner as to be prolifick. *Rosc.*
 2. Plenteously; abundantly. *Shakspeare.*
FRUITFULNESS. *f.* [from *fruitful*.]
 1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh.*

FUB

2. The quality of being prolifick. *Dryden.*
 3. Exuberant abundance. *Ben Jonson.*
FRUITGROVES. *f.* [*fruit and graves*.] Shades, or close plantations of fruit-trees. *Pope.*
FRUITION. *f.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use. *Rogers.*
FRUITIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; not used. *Boyle.*
FRUITLESSLY. *ad.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Dryden.*
FRUITLESS. *a.* [from *fruit*.]
 1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. *Raleigh.*
 2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Milton.*
 3. Having no offspring. *Shakspeare.*
FRUIT-TIME. *f.* The autumn; the time for gathering fruit.
FRUIT-TREE. *f.* A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. *Waller.*
FRUMENTACIOUS. *a.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain.
FRUMENTY. *f.* [*frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat.
To FRUSH. *v. a.* [*frousser*, Fr.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Shakspeare.*
FRUSH. *f.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*
FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*frustra*, Lat.] Vain; useless; unprofitable. *More.*
To FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [*frustror*, Latin.]
 1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk. *Hooker.*
 2. To make null; to nullify. *Spenser.*
FRUSTRATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Vain; ineffectual; unprofitable. *Raleigh.*
 2. Null; void. *Hooker.*
FRUSTRATION. *f.* [*frustratio*, Lat.] Disappointment; defeat. *South.*
FRUSTRATIVE. *a.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious; disappointing. *Ainsworth.*
FRUSTRATORY. *a.* [from *frustrate*.] That makes any procedure void. *Ayliffe.*
FRUSTUM. *f.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.
FRY. *f.* [from *froe*, foam, Danish, *Skinner*.]
 1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn. *Donne.*
 2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt. *Oldham.*
FRY. *f.* A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*
To FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Latin.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.
To FRY. *v. n.*
 1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.
 2. To suffer the action of fire. *Dryden.*
 3. To melt with heat. *Waller.*
 4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. *Bacon.*
FRY. *f.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.
FRYINGPAN. *f.* [*fray and pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire. *Addison.*
To FUB. *v. a.* To put off. See *Foa*. *Shaksp.*
FUB. *f.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainsworth.*

FUL

FU'CATED. *a.* [*fuscatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; disguised with paint.
2. Disguised by false show.

FU'CUS. *f.* [Latin.] Paint for the face. *B. Jon.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. a.* To make drunk. *Thomf.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. n.* To drink to excess. *L'Eß.*

FU'EL. *f.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Prior.*

To FU'EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combustible matter.

2. To store with firing.

FUE'ILLEMORTE. [Fr.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot*. Brown, like a withered leaf in autumn. *Locke.*

FUGA'CIOUS. *a.* [*fugax*, Lat.] Volatile.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY. *f.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away. *Boyle.*
2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence. Commonly *feh*. *Dryden.*

FUGITIVE. *a.* [*fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.
2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.
3. Volatile; apt to fly away. *Woodward.*
4. Flying; running from danger. *Milton.*
5. Flying from duty; falling off. *Clarissa.*
6. Runagate; vagabond. *Wotton.*

FUGITIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his station or duty. *Denham.*
2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment. *Dryden.*
3. One hard to be caught or detained. *Harte.*

FUGITIVENESS. *f.* [from *fugitive*.]

1. Volatility; fugacity. *Boyle.*
2. Instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. *f.* [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In musick, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before these that follow. *Harris.*

FU'LCIMENT. *f.* [*fulcimentum*, Lat.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end. *Wilkins.*

To FULFI'L. *v. a.* [*full and fill*.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. *Shak.*
2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance. *Agg.*
3. To answer any purpose or design. *Milton.*
4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification. *Dryden.*
5. To answer any law by obedience. *Milton.*

FULFRAUGHT. *a.* [*full and fraught*.] Fully stored. *Shakpeare.*

FU'LGENCY. *f.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] Splendour; lustre; glitter.

FU'LGENT. *a.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright. *Milton.*

FUL

FU'LGID. *a.* [*fulgidus*, Lat.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGI'DITY. *f.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour.

FU'LGOUR. *f.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightness. *More.*

FULGURA'TION. *f.* [*fulguratio*, Lat.] The act of lightning.

FU'LHAM. *f.* A cant word for false dice. *Sb.*

FULI'GINOUS. *a.* [*fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky. *Howel.*

FU'LIMART. *f.* A kind of stinking ferret. *Walton.*

FULL. *a.* [*fulle*, Saxon.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no space void. *Psalms.*
2. Abounding in any quality good or bad. *Sidney. Tillotson.*

3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing. *Tickel.*
4. Plump; saginated; fat. *Wiseman.*
5. Saturated; sated. *Bacon.*

6. Crowded with regard to the imagination or memory. *Locke.*
7. Large; great in effect. *Arbutnot.*
8. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted. *Hammond.*

9. Complete without abatement. *Swift.*
10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much. *Denham.*

11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated. *Pope.*
12. Mature; perfect. *Bacon.*
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb. *Wiseman.*

14. Spread to view in all dimensions. *Addis.*

FULL. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency. *Clarendon.*
2. The highest state or degree. *Shakpeare.*
3. The whole; the total. *Shakpeare.*
4. The state of being satiated. *Jeremiah.*
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. *Bacon.*

FULL. *ad.*

1. Without abatement. *Milton.*
2. With the whole effect. *Dryden.*
3. Exactly. *Addison.*
4. Directly. *Dryden.*

FULL-BLOWN. *a.* [*full and blown*.]

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom. *Denham.*
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-BO'TTOMED. *a.* [*full and bottom*.] Having a large bottom. *Guardian.*

FULL-EA'RED. *a.* [*full and ear*.] Having the heads full of grain. *Denham.*

FULL-EY'ED. *a.* [*full and eye*.] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FE'D. *a?* [*full and fed*.] Sated; fat; saginated. *Pope.*

FULL-LA'DEN. *a.* [*full and laden*.] Laden till there can be no more added. *Tillotson.*

FULL-SPREAD. *a.* [*full and spread*.] Spread to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-SUMMED. *a.* [*full and summed*.] Complete in all its parts. *Howel.*

FUM

- To FULL.** *v. a.* [*fullo*, Lat.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.
- FULLAGE.** *f.* [*from full*.] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.
- FULLER.** *f.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth. *Shakspeare.*
- FULLERS Earth.** *f.* A marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch; when dry, of a grayish brown colour, and generally with something of a greenish cast. *Hill.*
- FULLERY.** *f.* [*from fuller*.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.
- FULLINGMILL.** *f.* [*full and mill*.] A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleansed. *Mortimer.*
- FULLY.** *ad.* [*from full*.]
1. Without vacuity.
 2. Completely; without lack. *Hooker.*
- FULMINANT.** *a.* [*fulminans*, Lat.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.
- To FULMINATE.** *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Latin.]
1. To thunder. *Randolph.*
 2. To make a loud noise or crack. *Boyle.*
 3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.
- To FULMINATE.** *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror. *Ayliffe.*
- FULMINATION.** *f.* [*fulminatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of thundering.
 2. Denunciations of censure. *Ayliffe.*
- FULMINATORY.** *a.* [*fulmineus*, Latin.] Thundering; striking horror.
- FULNESS.** *f.* [*from full*.]
1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant. *King Charles.*
 2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.
 3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired. *South.*
 4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts. *Bacon.*
 5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Repletion; satiety. *Taylor.*
 7. Plenty; wealth. *Shakspeare.*
 8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind. *Bacon.*
 9. Largeness; extent. *Dryden.*
 10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound. *Pope.*
- FULSOME.** *a.* [*from fulle*, Saxon, foul.]
1. Nauseous; offensive. *Otway.*
 2. Of a rank odious smell. *Bacon.*
 3. Lustful. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Tending to obscenity. *Dryden.*
- FULSOMELY.** *ad.* Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.
- FULSOMENESS.** *f.* [*from fulsome*.]
1. Nauseousness.
 2. Rank smell.
 3. Obscenity. *Dryden.*
- FUMADO.** *f.* [*fumus*, Lat.] A smoked fish. *Carew.*
- FUMAGE.** *f.* [*from fumus*, Latin.] Hearth-money.
- FUMATORY.** *f.* [*fumaria*, Lat. *fumeterre*, French.] An herb. *Shakspeare.*

FUN

- To FUMBLE.** *v. n.* [*foumelen*, Dutch.]
1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly. *Cadwallor.*
 2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity. *Dryden.*
 3. To play childishly. *Shakspeare.*
- To FUMBLE.** *v. a.* To manage awkwardly. *Dryde.*
- FUMBLER.** *f.* One who acts awkwardly.
- FUMBLINGLY.** *ad.* [*from fumble*.] In an awkward manner.
- FUME.** *f.* [*fumée*, French; *fumus*, Latin.]
1. Smoke. *Dryden.*
 2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away. *Sh.*
 3. Exhalation from the stomach. *Dryden.*
 4. Rage; heat of mind; passion. *South.*
 5. Any thing unsubstantial. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*
- To FUME.** *v. n.* [*fumer*, Fr. *fumo*, Lat.]
1. To smoke. *Milton.*
 2. To vapour; to yield exhalation. *Shaksp.*
 3. To pass away in vapours. *Ben Jonson.*
 4. To be in a rage. *Dryden.*
- To FUME.** *v. a.*
1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke. *Carew.*
 2. To perfume with odours in the fire. *Dryd.*
 3. To disperse in vapours. *Mortimer.*
- FUMETYLE.** *f.* [*Fr.*] The tink of meat. *Swift.*
- FUMID.** *a.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*
- FUMIDITY.** *f.* [*from fumid*.] Smokiness; tendency to smoke.
- To FUMIGATE.** *v. n.* [*fumiger*, Fr.]
1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour. *Dryden.*
 2. To medicate or heal by vapours.
- FUMIGATION.** *f.* [*fumigation*, French.]
1. Scents raised by fire. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.
- FUMINGLY.** *ad.* [*from fume*.] Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*
- FUMITER.** *f.* See **FUMATORY**. *Shaksp.*
- FUMOUS.** *a.* [*fumeux*, Fr.] Producing fumes. *Dryden.*
- FUMY.** *f.* Sport; high merriment. *Mare.*
- FUNCTION.** *f.* [*functio*, Latin.]
1. Discharge; performance. *Swift.*
 2. Employment; office. *Whitgift.*
 3. Single act of any office. *Hooker.*
 4. Trade; occupation. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley.*
 6. Power; faculty. *Pope.*
- FUND.** *f.* [*fond*, French.]
1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported. *Dryden.*
 2. Stock or bank of money. *Addison.*
- FUNDAMENT.** *f.* [*fundamentum*, Lat.] The back part of the body.
- FUNDAMENTAL.** *a.* Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important. *Raleigh.*
- FUNDAMENTAL.** *f.* Leading proposition. *South.*
- FUNDAMENTALLY.** *ad.* Essentially; originally. *Grew.*

FUR

FU'NERAL. *f.* [*funerailles*, French.]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies. *Sandys.*
2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *Swift.*
3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FU'NERAL. *a.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Denham.*

FUNE'REAL. *a.* [*funerea*, Latin.] Suited a funeral; dark; dismal. *Pope.*

FUNGO'SITY. *f.* [*from fungus*.] Unsolid excrecence.

FUN'GOUS. *a.* [*from fungus*.] Excrecent; spongy; wanting firmness. *Sharp.*

FUN'GUS. *f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them. *Quincy.*

FUN'ICLE. *f.* [*funiculus*, Lat.] A small cord.

FUN'ICULAR. *a.* [*funiculaire*, Fr.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK. *f.* A stink.

FUNNEL. *f.* [*infundibulum*, Latin.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels. *Ben Jonson.*
2. A pipe or passage of communication. *Ad.*

FUR. *f.* [*fournure*, French.]

1. Skin with soft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth. *Swift.*
2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries; hair in general. *Ray.*
3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part. *Dryd.*

To FUR. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair. *Sidney.*
2. To cover with soft matter. *Phillips.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *a.* Made of fur. *Gay.*

FURA'CIOUS. *a.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish.

FURA'CITY. *f.* [*from furax*, Latin.] Disposition to theft; thievishness.

FUR'BELOW. *f.* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the garments of women. *Pope.*

To FUR'BELOW. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

To FUR'BISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burnish; to polish. *South.*

FUR'BISHER. *f.* [*fourbisseur*, Fr.] One who polishes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *f.* [*furca*, Lat.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*

FURFUR. *f.* [Lat.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandruff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*

FURFURA'CEOUS. *a.* [*furfuraceus*, Lat.] Husky; branny; scaly.

FUR'IOUS. *a.* [*furieux*, Fr. *furiosus*, Lat.]

1. Mad; phrenetic. *Hooker.*
2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason. *Shakespeare.*
3. Violent; impetuously agitated. *Milton.*

FUR

FU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* Madly; violently. *Spens.*

FU'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from furious*.] Phrensy; madness; transport of passion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*frester*, French.] To draw up; to contract. *Creech.*

FU'R'LONG. *f.* [*raplang*, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

FU'R'LOUGH. *f.* [*verloof*, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal from military service. *Dr.*

FU'RMENTY. *f.* See FRUMENTY. *Tuss.*

FU'RNACE. *f.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An enclosed fireplace. *Abbot.*

To FU'RNACE. *v. a.* To throw out as sparks from a furnace; not used. *Shakespeare.*

To FU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To supply with what is necessary. *Knolles.*
2. To give; to supply. *Addison.*
3. To fit up; to fit with appendages. *Bacon.*
4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking. *Watts.*

5. To decorate; to supply with ornamental household stuff. *Halifax.*

FU'RNISHER. *f.* [*fournisseur*, French.] One who supplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE. *f.* [*fourniture*, French.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament. *South.*
2. Appendages. *Tillotson.*
3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.

FU'RRIER. *f.* [*from fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FU'RROW. *f.* [*furph*, Saxon.]

1. A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed. *Dryden.*
2. Any long trench or hollow. *Dryden.*

FU'RROW-WEED. *f.* A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shakespeare.*

To FU'RROW. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To cut in furrows. *Milton.*
2. To divide in long hollows. *Suckling.*
3. To make by cutting. *Wotton.*

FU'RRY. *a.* [*from fur*.]

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur. *Felton.*
2. Consisting of fur. *Dryden.*

FU'R'THER. *a.* [*from forth*; *forth*, further, *farthest*. See FORTH and FARTHER.]

1. At a great distance. *Mattbew.*
2. Beyond this.
3. Further has the force of a substantive in the phrase *no further*, for *nothing further*.

FU'R'THER. *ad.* [*from forth*.] To a greater distance. *Numbers.*

To FU'R'THER. *v. a.* [*from* Saxon, Saxon.]

To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help. *Hooker.*

FU'R'THERANCE. *f.* [*from further*.] Promotion; advancement; help. *Tillotson.*

FU'R'THERER. *f.* [*from further*.] Promoter; advancer. *Ascham.*

FU'R'THERMORE. *ad.* [*further and more*.] Moreover; besides. *Shakespeare.*

FUR'TIVE. *a.* [*furtive*, French.] Stolen; gotten by theft. *Prior.*

FUR'UNCLE. *f.* [*furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry pustule. *Wise.*

FURY. *f.* [*furor*, Latin.]

1. Madnels.

FUS

2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness. *Shakspeare.*
3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy. *Dryden.*
4. A stormy, turbulent, raging woman. *Add.*
- FURZE. *f.* [*furj*, Sax.] Gorse; goss. *Dryd.*
- FURZY. *a.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of gorse. *Gay.*
- FUSCATION. *f.* [*fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obscuring.
- To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.
- To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted.
- FUSEE. *f.* [*fuséau*, French.]
 1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch. *Hale.*
 2. A firelock; a small neat musket.
 3. FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire; usually a wooden pipe filled with wildfire.
 4. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*
- FUSIBLE. *a.* [from *fuse*.] Capable of being melted, or made liquid by heat. *Boyle.*
- FUSIBILITY. *f.* [from *fusible*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat. *Wotton.*
- FUSIL. *a.* [*fusile*, French.]
 1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat. *Milton.*
 2. Running by the force of heat. *Phillips.*
- FUSIL. *f.* [*fusil*, French.]
 1. A firelock; a small neat musket.
 2. [In heraldry; from *fusus*, Latin.] Something like a spindle. *Peacham.*
- FUSILIER. *f.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil; a musketeer.
- FUSION. *f.* [*fusio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of melting.
 2. The state of being melted. *Newton.*
- FUSS. *f.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a bustle. *Swift.*
- FUST. *f.* [*fuste*, French.]
 1. The trunk or body of a column.
 2. A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.
- To FUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to smell ill.

FY

- FUSTIAN. *f.* [*futaine*, French.]
1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, or of cotton only. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombast. *Smith.*
- FUSTIAN. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Made of fustian.
 2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. *Dryden.*
- FUSTIC. *f.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dyeing of cloth.
- To FUSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.] To beat with a stick; to cane.
- FUSTILARIAN. *f.* A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel: not used. *Shakspeare.*
- FUSTINESS. *f.* [from *fussy*.] Mouldiness; stink.
- FUSTY. *a.* [from *fust*.] Ill smelling; mouldy.
- FUTILE. *a.* [*futile*, French.]
 1. Talkative; loquacious. *Bacon.*
 2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.
- FUTILITY. *f.* [*futilité*, French.]
 1. Talkativeness; loquacity. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity. *Bentley.*
- FUTTOCKS. *f.* [from *foot books*. *Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.
- FUTURE. *a.* [*futurus*, Lat.] That will be hereafter; to come: as, the future state. *Mil.*
- FUTURE. *f.* Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter. *Locke.*
- FUTURELY. *ad.* In time to come. *Raleigh.*
- FUTURITION. *f.* The state of being to be; the condition of being come to pass hereafter. *South.*
- FUTURITY. *f.* [from *future*.]
 1. Time to come. *Swift.*
 2. Event to come.
 3. Futurition. *Glanville.*
- To FUZZ. *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.
- FUZZBALL. *f.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.
- FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French; *ῥῆν*, Greek.] A word of blame and disapprobation. *Spenser.*

G.

GAB

- G** Has two sounds, one called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum: This sound G retains before *a*; *o*, *u*, *i*, *r*: as *gate*, *go*, *gull*. The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of *J*, and is commonly found before *e*, *i*: as, *gem*, *gibbet*.
- GABARDINE. *f.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress. *Shakspeare.*

GAB

- To GABBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian.]
1. To make an inarticulate noise. *Dryden.*
 2. To prate loudly without meaning. *Hudib.*
- GABBLE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Loud talk without meaning. *Milton.*
- GABBLER. *f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.
- GABEL. *f.* [*gabelle*, French.] An excise;

GAI

a tax. *Addison.*
GABION. *f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment. *Knolles.*
GAB'LE. *f.* [*gaval*, Welsh.] The sloping roof of a building. *Mortimer.*
GAD. *f.* [*gab*, Saxon.]
 1. A wedge or ingot of steel. *Moxon.*
 2. A style or graver. *Shakspeare.*
To GAD. *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly. *Fairfax.*
GAD'DER. *f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business. *Eecl.*
GAD'DINGLY. *ad.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling manner.
GAD'FLY. *f.* [*gad* and *fly*.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeze. *Bacon.*
GAFF. *f.* A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsw.*
GA'FFER. *f.* [*gefepe*, companion, Saxon.] A word of respect, now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person. *Gay.*
GA'FFLES. *f.* [*gafelucay*, spears, Saxon.]
 1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks.
 2. A steel lever to bend crossbows. *Ainsw.*
To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gaghal*, Dutch.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak. *Pope.*
GAG. *f.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating. *Dryden.*
GAGE. *f.* [*gage*, French.]
 1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Southern.*
 2. A measure; a rule of measuring. *Young.*
To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]
 1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution. *Knolles.*
 2. To bind by some caution or surety; to engage. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel. More properly *gauged*. *Shakspeare.*
To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, Dutch.] To make a noise like a goose. *King.*
GA'ILY. See **GA'LY**.
GAIN. *f.* [*gain*, French.]
 1. Profit; advantage. *Raleigh.*
 2. Interest; lucrative views. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Unlawful advantage. *Corinthians.*
 4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed to loss.
To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]
 1. To obtain as profit or advantage. *Milton.*
 2. To have the overplus in comparative computation. *Burnet.*
 3. To obtain; to procure. *Tillotson.*
 4. To obtain increase of any thing allotted. *Daniel.*
 5. To obtain whatever, good or bad. *As.*
 6. To win against opposition. *Clarendon.*
 7. To draw into any interest or party. *Philips.*
 8. To reach; to attain. *Waller.*
To GAIN over. To draw to another party or interest. *Swift.*
To GAIN. *v. n.*
 1. To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in interest or happiness. *Exekiel.*

GAL

2. To encroach; to come forward by degrees. *Dryden.*
 3. To get ground; to prevail against. *Addis.*
 4. To obtain influence with. *Swift.*
GAIN. *a.* [An old word.] Handy; ready.
GA'INER. *f.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage. *Denham.*
GA'INFUL. *a.* [*gain* and *full*.]
 1. Advantageous; profitable. *South.*
 2. Lucrative; productive of money. *Dryden.*
GA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantageously.
GA'INFULNESS. *f.* Profit; advantage.
GA'INGIVING. *f.* [*gainst* and *give*.] The same as misgiving; a giving against. *Shaksp.*
GA'INLESS. *a.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.
GA'INLESSNESS. *f.* [from *gainless*.] Unprofitableness. *Decay of Piety.*
GA'INLY. *ad.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterously.
To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* [*gainst* and *say*.]
 1. To contradict; to oppose. *Milton.*
 2. To deny any thing. *Shakspeare.*
GA'INSAYER. *f.* [from *gainsay*.] Opponent; adversary. *Hooker.*
'GAINST. *prep.* [for *against*.]
To GA'INSTAND. *v. a.* [*gainst* and *stand*.] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney.*
GA'IRISH. *a.* [*geaprian*, to dress fine, Sax.]
 1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine. *Milton.*
 2. Extravagantly gay; flighty. *South.*
GA'IRISHNESS. *f.* [from *gairish*.]
 1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.
 2. Flighty or extravagant joy. *Taylor.*
GAIT. *f.* [*gat*, Dutch.]
 1. A way; as, *gang your gait*. *Shakspeare.*
 2. March; walk. *Spenser.*
 3. The manner and air of walking. *Clarend.*
GALA'GE. *f.* A shepherd's clog, *Spenser.*
GALA'NGAL. *f.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root; of which there are two species, the lesser and the larger. *Hill.*
GALA'XY. *f.* [*galaxia*.] The milky way. *Cowley.*
GAL'BANUM. *f.* [Latin.] A resinous gum, soft like wax, ductile between the fingers, and of a yellowish or reddish colour; its smell is strong and disagreeable. *Hill.*
GALE. *f.* [*gabling*, hasty, Ger.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze. *Mil.*
GA'LEATED. *a.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]
 1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*
 2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.
GALERI'ULATE. *a.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.
GA'LIOT. *f.* [*galliotte*, Fr.] A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase. *Knolles.*
GALL. *f.* [*geala*, Saxon.]
 1. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The part which contains the bile. *Brown.*
 3. Any thing extremely bitter. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Rancour; malignity. *Spenser.*

GAL

5. Anger; bitterness of mind. *Priss.*
 6. [from the verb.] A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 7. [from *galla*, Lat.] Galls or galnouts are preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. An insect of the fly kind wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries: this tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg, which, as soon as it is in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen on its surface, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within. *Hill.*
TO GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]
 1. To hurt by fretting the skin. *Denham.*
 2. To impair; to wear away. *Ray.*
 3. To tease; to fret; to vex. *Tillotson.*
 4. To harass; to mischief. *Sidney.*
TO GALL. *v. n.* To fret. *Shakspeare.*
GALLANT. *a.* [*galant*, French.]
 1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent. *Isaiah.*
 2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous. *Digby.*
 3. Fine; noble; spacious. *Clarendon.*
 4. Inclined to courtship. *Thomson.*
GALLANT. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man. *Dr.*
 2. A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them. *Addison.*
 3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.
GALLANTLY. *ad.* [from *gallant*.]
 1. Gayly; splendidly.
 2. Bravely; nobly; generously. *Swift.*
GALLANTRY. *f.* [*galanterie*, French.]
 1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence. *Waller.*
 2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity. *Glanville.*
 3. A number of gallants. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Courtship; refined address to women.
 5. Vitious love; lewdness; debauchery. *Swift.*
GALLEASS. *f.* [*galeas*, Fr.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. *Addison.*
GALLEON. *f.* [*galion*, Fr.] A large ship with four and sometimes five decks. *Raleigh.*
GALLERY. *f.* [*galerie*, French.]
 1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open. *Sidney.*
 2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit. *Pope.*
GALLEY. *f.* [*galea*, Italian.]
 1. A vessel driven with oars, in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Fairfax.*
 2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them. *South.*
GALLEY-SLAVE. *f.* [*galley* and *slave*.]

GAM

- A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys. *Bramhall.*
GALLIARD. *f.* [*gaillard*, Fr.] Obsolete.
 1. A gay, brisk, lively man. *Cleaveland.*
 2. An active, nimble dance. *Bacon.*
GALLIARDE. *f.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety; not in use. *Brown.*
GALLICISM. *f.* [*gallicisme*, Fr.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy. *Felton.*
GALLIGASKINS. *f.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vasconum*. Skinner.] Large open hose. *Phillips.*
GALLIMATIA. *f.* [*galimatias*, French.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.
GALLIMAUFRY. *f.* [*galimafrée*, French.]
 1. A hotch-potch, or mash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Spenfer.*
 2. Any incoherent or ridiculous medley. *Sb.*
GALLIOT. *f.* [*galliotte*, French.] A small swift galley. *Knolles.*
GALLIPOT. *f.* [*gala*, Spanish, finery.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines. *Fenton.*
GALLON. *f.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts. *Wifeman.*
GALLOON. *f.* [*galon*, Fr.] A kind of ciose lace made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.
TO GALLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.]
 1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once. *Donne.*
 2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps. *Sidney.*
 3. To move very fast. *Shakspeare.*
GALLOP. *f.* The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.
GALLOPER. *f.* [from *gallop*.]
 1. A horse that gallops. *Mortimer.*
 2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.
TO GALLOW. *v. a.* [*gælpian*, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakspeare.*
GALLOWAY. *f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.
GALLOWGLASSES. *f.* Footmen the Irish call *gallowglasses*: the which name discovers them to be ancient English; for *gallowga* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. *Spenfer.*
GALLOW. } *f.* [*gæalga*, Saxon.]
GALLOWES. }
 1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Hayward.*
 2. A wretch that deserves the gallows. *Shak.*
GALLOWSFREE. *a.* [*gallowes* and *free*.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged. *Dryd.*
GALLOWTREE. *f.* [*gallow* and *tree*.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution. *Spenf.*
GAMBADE. } *f.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.]
GAMBA'DO. } Spatterdashes. *Dennis.*
GAMBLER. *f.* [A cant word.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.
GAMBOGE. *f.* A concreted vegetable juice, gummy and resinous, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. *Hill.*
TO GAMBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.]
 1. To dance; to skip; to frolic. *Milton.*
 2. To leap; to start. *Shakspeare.*

GAN

GAMBOL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy. *L'Estr.*
2. A frolick; a wild prank. *Hudibras.*

GAMBREL. *f.* [from *gamba*, Ital.] The leg of a horse. *Grew.*

GAME. *f.* [*gaman*, a jest, Islandick.]

1. Sport of any kind. *Shakspeare.*
2. Jest; opposed to earnest or seriousness. *Sp.*
3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult. *Milt.*
4. A single match at play.
5. Advantage in play. *Dryden.*
6. Scheme pursued; measures planned. *Tem.*
7. Field sports: as, the chase. *Walter.*
8. Animals pursued in the field. *Prior.*
9. Solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles to the people. *Denham.*

To GAME. *v. n.* [*gaman*, Saxon.]

1. To play at any sport.
2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Locke.*

GAMECOCK. *f.* [*game* and *cock*] A cock bred to fight. *Locke.*

GAMEEGG. *f.* [*game* and *egg*.] An egg from which a fighting cock is bred. *Garth.*

GAMEKEEPER. *f.* [*game* and *keeper*.] A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAMESOME. *a.* [from *game*.] Frolicksome; gay; sportive. *Sidney.*

GAMESOMELY. *ad.* Merrily.

GAMESOMENESS. *f.* [from *gamesome*.] Sportiveness; merriment.

GAMESTER. *f.* [from *game*.]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play. *Sb.*
2. One who is engaged at play. *Bacon.*
3. A merry frolicksome person. *Shakspeare.*
4. A prostitute: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

GAMMER. *f.* The compellation of a woman corresponding to *gaffer*.

GAMMON. *f.* [*gambone*, Italian.]

1. The buttock of a hog salted and dried; the lower end of the hutch. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of play with dice. *Thomson.*

GAMUT. *f.* [*gama*, Italian.] The scale of musical notes. *Donne.*

'GAN, for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin*. *Spenser.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Italian.] To drop from a high place upon hooks, by way of punishment; a practice in Turkey.

GANDER. *f.* [*gandria*, Saxon.] The male of the goose. *Mortimer.*

To GANG. *v. a.* [*gangen*, Dutch.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously. *Spenser. Arbuthnot.*

GANG. *f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe. *Prior.*

G'NGHON. *f.* [French.] A kind of flower.

G'NGLION. *f.* [*gynghion*.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Wifeman.*

G'NGRENE. *f.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangrena*, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Wifeman.*

To G'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French.] To corrupt to mortification. *Dryden.*

To G'NGRENE. *v. n.* To become mortified. *Wifeman.*

GAR

G'NGRENOUS. *a.* [from *gangrene*.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

G'NGWAY. *f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

G'NGWEEK. *f.* [*gang* and *week*.] Rogation week.

G'NTELOPE. } *f.* [*gantelope*, Dutch.] A

G'NTLET. } military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man. *Dryden.*

G'NZA. *f.* [*ganfa*, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose. *Hudibras.*

GAOL. *f.* [*geol*, Welsh.] A prison; a place of confinement. *Shakspeare.*

To GAOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imprison; to commit to gaol. *Bacon.*

G'OLDELIVERY. *f.* [*gaol* and *deliver*.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison. *Davies.*

G'OLER. *f.* [from *gaol*.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed. *Dryden.*

GAP. *f.* [from *gape*.]

1. An opening in a broken fence. *Tusser.*
2. A breach. *Knolles.*
3. Any passage. *Dryden.*
4. An avenue; an open way. *Spenser.*
5. A hole; a deficiency. *More.*
6. Any interstice; a vacuity. *Swift.*
7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels. *Pope.*
8. To stop a GAR. To escape by some mean shift. *Swift.*
9. To stand in the GAP. To make defence.

GAP-TOOTHED. *a.* [*gap* and *tooth*.] Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GAPE. *v. n.* [*geapan*, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn. *Swift.*
2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird. *Dryden.*
3. To desire earnestly; to crave. *Denham.*
4. To open in fissures or holes. *Shakspeare.*
5. To open with a breach. *Dryden.*
6. To open; to have an hiatus. *Dryden.*
7. To make a noise with open throat. *Roscom.*
8. To stare with hope or expectation. *Hudib.*
9. To stare with wonder. *Dryden.*
10. To stare irreverently. *Job.*

G'PER. *f.* [from *gape*.]

1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who stares foolishly.
3. One who longs or craves. *Carver.*

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadgar* is a happy weapon. *Gibson.*

To GAR. *v. a.* [*giera*, Islandick.] To cause; to make: obsolete. *Spenser.*

GARB. *f.* [*garbe*, French.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit. *Milton.*
2. Fashion of dress. *Denham.*
3. Exterior appearance. *Shakspeare.*

G'RBAGE. *f.* [*garbear*, Spanish.] The bowels; the offal. *Roscommon.*

G'RBEL. *f.* A plank next the keel of a ship.

GAR

- GAR'BIDGE.** } *f.* Corrupted from *garbage*.
GAR'BISH. } *Mortimer.*
To GAR'BLE. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To
 sift; to part; to separate the good from the
 bad. *Locke.*
GAR'BLER. *f.* [*from garble*.] He who sepa-
 rates one part from another. *Swift.*
GAR'BOIL. *f.* [*garbouille*, French.] Dis-
 order; tumult; uproar. *Shakspeare.*
GARD. *f.* [*garde*, French.] Wardship; care;
 custody.
GAR'DEN. *f.* [*gadd*, Welsh; *jardin*, Fr.]
 1. A piece of ground enclosed and cultivated,
 planted with herbs or fruits. *Bacon.*
 2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.
Shakspeare.
 3. **GARDEN** is often used in composition for
bortenfis, or belonging to a garden: as *garden-*
mould, *garden-tillage*, *garden-ware*. *Mort.*
To GAR'DEN. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To
 cultivate a garden. *Ben Jonson.*
GAR'DENER. *f.* [*from garden*.] He that at-
 tends or cultivates gardens. *Evelyn.*
GAR'DENING. *f.* [*from garden*.] The act
 of cultivating or planning gardens. *Spenser.*
GARE. *f.* Coarse wool on the legs of sheep.
GAR'GARISM. *f.* [*γάργαρα*, Greek.] A liquid
 medicine to wash the mouth with. *Bacon.*
To GAR'GARIZE. *v. a.* [*γάργαιζω*.] To
 wash the mouth with medicated liquors. *Hol.*
GAR'GET. *f.* A distemper in cattle. *Mortimer.*
To GAR'GLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French.]
 1. To wash the throat with some liquor not
 suffered immediately to descend. *Harvey.*
 2. To warble; to play in the throat. *Waller.*
GAR'GLE. *f.* [*from the verb*.] A liquor with
 which the throat is washed. *Wise man.*
GAR'GLION. *f.* An exudation of nervous
 juice from a bruise, or the like, which indu-
 rates into a hard immovable tumour. *Quincy.*
GAR'GOL. *f.* A distemper in hogs. *Mortimer.*
GAR'LAND. *f.* [*garlande*, French.]
 1. A wreath of branches or flowers. *Sidney.*
 2. The top; the principal. *Shakspeare.*
GAR'LICK. *f.* [*garl*, Saxon, a lance, and
leek; *allium*, Lat.] A plant. *Temple.*
GARLICKEA'TER. *f.* [*garlick and eat*.] A
 mean fellow. *Shakspeare.*
GAR'MENT. *f.* [*guarniment*, old French.]
 Any thing by which the body is covered.
GAR'NER. *f.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in
 which thrashed grain is stored up. *Dryden.*
To GAR'NER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To
 store as in garners. *Shakspeare.*
GAR'NET. *f.* [*garnato*, Italian.] A gem of a
 middle degree of hardness, between the sap-
 phire and the common crystal, and its colour
 is ever of a strong red. *Hill.*
To GAR'NISH. *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]
 1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.
Sidney.
 2. To embellish a dish with something laid
 round it. *Dryden.*
 3. To fit with fetters. A cant term.
GAR'NISH. *f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Sb.*

GAS

2. Things strewed round a dish.
 3. [*In gaols*.] Fetters.
GAR'NISHMENT. *f.* [*from garnish*.] Orna-
 ment; embellishment. *Wotton.*
GAR'NITURE. *f.* [*from garnish*.] Furni-
 ture; ornament. *Granville.*
GAR'ROUS. *a.* [*from garum*, Lat.] Resemb-
 ling pickle made of fish. *Brown.*
GARRAN. *f.* [*Erse*.] A small horse; a hob-
 by; a galloway. *Temple.*
GAR'RET. *f.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel,
 Fr.] A room on the highest floor of the house.
GARRETE'ER. *f.* [*from garret*.] An in-
 habitant of a garret.
GARRISON. *f.* [*garrison*, French.]
 1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle
 to defend it. *Sidney.*
 2. Fortified place stored with soldiers. *Waller.*
 3. The state of being placed in a fortification
 for its defence. *Spenser.*
To GARRISON. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To
 secure by fortresses. *Dryden.*
GARRU'LITY. *f.* [*garrullitas*, Latin.]
 1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue. *Mil.*
 2. The quality of talking too much; talka-
 tiveness. *Ray.*
GARRULOUS. *a.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prate-
 ling; talkative. *Thomson.*
GARTER. *f.* [*gardus*, Welsh.]
 1. A string or riband by which the stocking
 is held upon the leg. *Ray.*
 2. The mark of the order of the garter, the
 highest order of English knighthood.
 3. The principal king at arms.
To GARTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To
 bind with a garter. *Wise man.*
GARTH. *f.* The bulk of the body measured
 by the girdle.
GAS. *f.* A spirit not capable of being coagu-
 lated. *Harris.*
GASCONA'DE. *f.* [*French*.] A boast; a
 bravado. *Swift.*
To GASCONA'DE. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]
 To boast; to brag; to bluster.
To GASH. *v. a.* [*from hacher*, Fr. to cut.]
 To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound.
GASH. *f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. A deep and wide wound. *Spenser.*
 2. The mark of a wound. *Arbutnot.*
GA'SKINS. *f.* Wide hose; wide breeches. *Sb.*
To GASP. *v. n.* [*from gape*, *Skinner*.]
 1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath
 with labour. *Addison.*
 2. To emit breath by opening the mouth
 convulsively. *Dryden.*
 3. To long for. *Spenser.*
GASP. *f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. The act of opening the mouth to catch
 breath.
 2. The short catch of breath in the last
 agonies. *Addison.*
To GAST. *v. a.* [*from gart*, Saxon.] To
 make aghast; to fright; to shock; to ter-
 rify; to fear; to affray. *Shakspeare.*
GA'STRICK. *a.* [*from γαστήρ*.] Belonging to
 the belly.

GAU

GASTRO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*γαστήρ* and *γράφω*.] Sewing up any wound in the belly. *Sharp.*

GASTRO'TOMY. *f.* [*γαστήρ* and *τίσιμα*.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterit of *get*.

GATE. *f.* [*geat*, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building. *Shakspeare.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds. *Shakspeare.*

3. An avenue; an opening. *Knolles.*

GA'TEVEIN. *f.* The *vena porta*. *Bacon.*

GA'TEWAY. *f.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of enclosed grounds. *Mortimer.*

To GA'THER. *v. a.* [*gaderjan*, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place. *Gen. Wotton.*

2. To pick up; to glean. *Dryden.*

3. To crop; to pluck. *Bacon.*

4. To assemble. *Proverbs.*

5. To heap up; to accumulate. *Psalms.*

6. To select and take. *Matthew.*

7. To sweep together.

8. To collect charitable contributions.

9. To bring into one body or interest. *Isaiab.*

10. To draw together from a state of diffu-

son; to compress; to contract. *Pope.*

11. To gain. *Dryden.*

12. To pucker needlework. *Hooker.*

13. To collect logically.

14. **To GA'THER Breath.** To have respite from any calamity. *Spenser.*

To GA'THER. *v. n.*

1. To be condensed; to thicken. *Dryden.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter. *Bacon.*

3. To assemble. *Eccles.*

4. To generate pus or matter. *Dec. of Piety.*

GA'THER. *f.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERER. *f.* [from *gather*.]

1. One that gathers; a collector. *Wotton.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind. *May.*

GA'THERING. *f.* [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable contributions. *Corinthians.*

GA'TTEN-TREE. *f.* A species of cornel.

GAUDE. *f.* [from *gaudium*, Latin, joy.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn as a sign of joy. *Shakspeare.*

To GAUDE. *v. n.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To ex-

alt; to rejoice at any thing. *Shakspeare.*

GA'UDERY. *f.* [from *gaude*.] Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress. *South.*

GA'UDILY. *ad.* [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

GA'UDINESS. *f.* [from *gaudy*.] Showiness; tinsel appearance.

GA'UDY. *a.* [from *gaude*.] Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine. *Milton.*

GA'UDY. *f.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day of plenty. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterit of *give*.

GA'VEL. *f.* A provincial word for ground.

GA'VELKIND. *f.* A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons. *Davies.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, a measuring rod, French.]

GEA

1. To measure with regard to the contents of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proportion. *Pope.*

GAUGE. *f.* [from the verb.] A measure; a standard. *Moxon.*

GAU'GER. *f.* [from *gauge*.] One whose business it is to measure vessels or quantities.

GAUNT. *a.* [As if *gevant*, from *gepanian*, to lessen, Saxon.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre. *Shakspeare.*

GA'UNTLY. *ad.* Leanly; slenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *f.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. *Cleveland.*

GA'VOT. *f.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance. *Arbutnot.*

GAUZE. *f.* A thin transparent silk. *Arbutnot.*

GAWK. *f.* [*geac*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.

2. A foolish fellow.

GAWN. *f.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A small tub, or lading vessel.

GA'WNTREE. *f.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer casks are set when tunned.

GAY. *a.* [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick. *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy. *Baruch.*

GAY. *f.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellishment. *L'Estrange.*

GA'YETY. *f.* [*gayeté*, French.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure. *Denham.*

3. Finery; show. *Shakspeare.*

GA'YLY. *ad.* [from *gay*.]

1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.

2. Splendidly; pompously. *Pope.*

GA'YNESS. *f.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [*gezean*, to see, Saxon.] To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness. *Fairfax.*

To GAZE. *v. a.* To view steadfastly. *Milton.*

GAZE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look. *Spenser.*

2. The object gazed on. *Milton.*

GA'ZER. *f.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration. *Spenser.*

GA'ZEFUL. *a.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently. *Spenser.*

GA'ZEHOUD. *f.* [*gaze* and *hound*.] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye. *Tickel.*

GA'ZETTE. *f.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian half-penny, the price of a newspaper.] A paper of news, or publick intelligence. *Locke.*

GAZETTE'ER. *f.* [from *gazette*.] A writer of news. *Pope.*

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *f.* [*gaze* and *stock*.] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

GA'ZON. *f.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge. *Harri.*

GEAR. *f.* [*gýrtan*, Saxon, to clothe.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit;

GEN

ornaments. *Fairfax.*
 2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw. *Chapman.*
 3. Stuff. *Shakspeare.*
GE'ASON. *a.* Wonderful. *Spenser.*
GEAT. *f.* [corrupted from *jett*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Moxon.*
GECK. *f.* [*geac*, Sax. a cuckow.] A bubble easily imposed upon; obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
To GECK. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick.
GE'ESE. The plural of *goose*.
GEE'ABLE. *a.* [from *gela*, Latin.] What may be congealed, or concreted into a gelly.
GE'LATINE. } *a.* [*gelatus*, Lat.] Formed
GELATINOUS. } into a gelly; viscous;
 stiff and cohesive. *Derham. Woodward.*
To GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*geiten*, German.]
 1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To deprive of any essential part. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection. *Dryden.*
GE'LDER. *f.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration. *Hudibras.*
GE'LDER-ROSE. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
GE'LDING. *f.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated; particularly a horie. *Graunt.*
GE'LDID. *a.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold. *Thomson.*
GELI'DITY. } *f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme
GE'LDIDNESS. } cold.
GE'LLY. *f.* [*gelatus*, Lat.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gley substance. *Dryden.*
GELT. *f.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding; not used. *Mortimer.*
GELT. The part. pass. of *geld*.
GELT. *f.* Tinsel; gilt surtace. *Spenser.*
GEM. *f.* [*gemma*, Latin.]
 1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The first bud. *Denham.*
To GEM. *v. a.* [*gemma*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.
To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] To put forth the first buds. *Milton.*
GEME'LLIPAROUS. *a.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins.
To GEMINATE. *v. a.* [*geminio*, Latin.] To double.
GEMINA'TION. *f.* [from *geminare*.] Repetition; reduplication. *Boyle.*
GE'MINY. *f.* [*gemi*, Lat.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple. *Shakspeare.*
GE'MINOUS. *a.* [*geminus*, Lat.] Double. *Br.*
GE'MMARY. *a.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Brown.*
GE'MMEOUS. *a.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]
 1. Tending to gems. *Woodward.*
 2. Resembling gems.
GE'NDER. *f.* [*genus*, Latin.]
 1. A kind; a sort: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A sex.
 3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an ad-

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jective in this or that termination. *Clarke.*
To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]
 1. To beget.
 2. To produce; to cause. *Timothy.*
To GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.
GENEALOGICAL. *a.* [*genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families.
GENEALOGIST. *f.* [*γενεαλογισ*; *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.
GENEALOGY. *f.* [*γενεα* and *λογος*.] History of the succession of families. *Burnet.*
GE'NERABLE. *a.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.
GE'NERAL. *a.* [*general*, French.]
 1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular. *Broome.*
 2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import. *Watts.*
 3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations. *Locke.*
 4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being. *Whitgift.*
 5. Publick; comprising the whole. *Milton.*
 6. Not directed to any single object. *Sprat.*
 7. Extensive, though not universal.
 8. Common; usual. *Shakspeare.*
GENERAL. *f.*
 1. The whole; the totality. *Norris.*
 2. The publick; the interest of the whole.
 3. The vulgar. *Shakspeare.*
 4. [*general*, French.] One that has the command over an army. *Addison.*
GENERALISSIMO. *f.* [*generalissime*, Fr.] The supreme commander. *Clarendon.*
GENERA'LITY. *f.* [*generalité*, French.]
 1. The state of being general. *Hooker.*
 2. The main body; the bulk. *Tillotson.*
GE'NERALLY. *ad.* [from *general*.]
 1. In general; without specification or exact limitation. *Bacon.*
 2. Extensively, though not universally.
 3. Commonly; frequently.
 4. In the main; without minute detail. *Sw.*
GE'NERALNESS. *f.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney.*
GE'NERALTY. *f.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality. *Hale.*
GE'NERANT. *f.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power. *Glanville.*
To GE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]
 1. To beget; to propagate. *Bacon.*
 2. To produce to life; to procreate. *Milton.*
 3. To cause; to produce. *Arbutnot.*
GENERA'TION. *f.* [*generation*, French.]
 1. The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon.*
 2. A family; a race. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Progeny; offspring. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A single succession. *Raleigh.*
 5. An age. *Hooker.*
GE'NERATIVE. *a.* [*generatif*, French.]
 1. Having the power of propagation. *Brown.*
 2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful. *Bentley.*
GENERA'TOR. *f.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces. *Br.*

GENE'RICAL. } *a.* [*générique*, Fr.] That
GENE'RICK. } comprehends the genus, or
distinguishes from another genus. *Watts.*

GENE'RICALLY. *ad.* With regard to the
genus, though not the species. *Woodward.*

GENERO'SITY. *f.* [*generosité*, Fr.] The
quality of being generous; magnanimity;
liberality. *Locke.*

GENEROUS. *a.* [*generosus*, Latin.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction. *Pope.*
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart. *Pope.*
3. Spritely; daring; courageous. *Cowley.*
4. Liberal; munificent. *Parnel.*
5. Strong; vigorous. *Boyle.*

GENEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *generous*.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth. *Dryden.*
2. Magnanimously; nobly.
3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *generous*.] The
quality of being generous. *Collier.*

GENESIS. *f.* [*γένεσις*, *genesis*, French.] Gene-
ration; the first book of *Moses*, which treats
of the production of the world.

GENET. *f.* [French.] A small well-propor-
tioned Spanish horse. *Ray.*

GENETHL'ACAL. *a.* [*γενθλιακος*.] Per-
taining to natives as calculated by astrolo-
gers. *Hewel.*

GENETHL'ACKS. *f.* [from *γενθλια*.] The
science of calculating nativities, or predicting
the future events of life from the stars predo-
minant at the birth.

GENETHL'IATICK. *f.* [*γενθλια*.] He who
calculates nativities. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. *f.* [*genevra*, Fr. a juniper-berry.]
A spirit distilled from the juniper-berry: what
is commonly sold is made with oil of turpen-
tine, put into the still, with common salt
and the coarsest spirit. *Hill.*

GEN'IAL. *a.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That contributes to propagation. *Dryden.*
2. That gives cheerfulness, or supports life. *Mi.*
3. Natural; native. *Brown.*

GEN'IALLY. *ad.*

1. By genius; naturally. *Glanville.*
2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENI'CLATED. *a.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.]

- Knotted; jointed. *Woodward.*
- Knottiness.

GENIO. *f.* [*genio*, Ital. *genius*, Lat.] A man of
a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

GEN'ITALS. *f.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belong-
ing to generation. *Brown.*

GEN'ITING. *f.* [A corruption of *Janet*,
French.] An early apple in June. *Bacon.*

GEN'ITIVE. *a.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In gram-
mar, the name of a case, which, among other
relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father
of a son; or one begetting, as son of a father.

GENIUS. *f.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men,
places, or things. *Milton.*
2. A man endowed with superiour faculties. *Addison.*

3. Mental power or faculties. *Waller.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is
qualified for some peculiar employment. *Pope.*

5. Nature; disposition. *Burnet.*

GENT. *a.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft;
gentle; polite; not in use. *Spenser.*

GENTE'EL. *a.* [*gentil*, French.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil. *Addis.*
2. Graceful in mien. *Tatler.*
3. Elegantly dressed. *Larw.*

GENTE'ELLY. *ad.*

1. Elegantly; politely. *Soutb.*
2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *f.* [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness. *Dryd.*
2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN. *f.* [*gentiane*, French.] Felwort
or baldmony; a plant. *Wifeman.*

GENTIANE'LLA. *f.* A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE. *f.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] One of an un-
covenanted nation; one who knows not the
true God. *Bacon.*

GENTILE'SSE. *f.* [French.] Complaisance;
civility; not used. *Hudibras.*

GENTILISM. *f.* [*gentilisme*, French.] Hea-
thenism; paganism. *Stillingfleet.*

GENTILITIOUS. *a.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.*
2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbut.*

GENTI'LITY. *f.* [*gentilité*, French.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of
mien; nicety of taste.
3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.
4. Paganism; heathenism. *Hooker.*

GENTLE. *a.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient,
though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peace-
able. *Faifax.*
3. Soothing; pacifick. *Davies.*

GENTLE. *f.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. *Shaksp.*
2. A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*

To GENTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shaksp.*

GENTLEFOLK. *f.* [*gentle and folk*.] Persons
distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN. *f.* [*gentilhomme*, French.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction,
though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. A man raised above the vulgar by his cha-
racter or post. *Shakspere.*
3. A term of complaisance. *Addison.*
4. The servant that waits about the person of
a man of rank. *Camden.*
5. It is used of any man however high. *Shak.*

GENTLEMANLIKE. } *a.* [*gentleman* and
GENTLEMANLY. } *like.*] Becoming a
man of birth. *Swift.*

GENTLENESS. *f.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.
2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposi-
tion; meekness. *Milton.*
3. Kindness; benevolence: obsolete. *Shak.*

GENTLESHIP. *f.* Carriage of a gentleman.

GENTLEWOMAN. *f.*

GEO

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended. *Bacon.*
 2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A word of civility or irony. *Dryden.*
- GENTLY.** *ad.* [from *gentle*.]
 1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly. *Locke.*
 2. Softly; without violence. *Grew.*
- GENTRY.** *f.* [*gentlery, gentry, from gentle*.]
 1. Birth; condition. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Class of people above the vulgar. *Sidney.*
 3. A term of civility real or ironical. *Prior.*
 4. Civility; complaisance; obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
- GENUFLEXION.** *f.* [*genuflexion, French*.]
 The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee. *Stillingfleet.*
- GENUINE.** *a.* [*genuinus, Latin*.] Not spurious; real; natural; true. *Tillotson.*
- GENUINELY.** *ad.* Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally. *Boyle.*
- GENUINENESS.** *f.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state. *Boyle.*
- GENUS.** *f.* [*Latin*.] A class of being, comprehending under it many species: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts. *Watts.*
- GEOCENTRICK.** *a.* [*γῆ and κέντρον*.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.
- GEODÆSIA.** *f.* [*γεωδαισια*.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*
- GEODÆTICAL.** *a.* [from *geodæsia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.
- GEOGRAPHER.** *f.* [*γῆ and γεωγραφ*.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts. *Brown.*
- GEOGRAPHICAL.** *a.* [*geographique, Fr.*] Relating to geography.
- GEOGRAPHICALLY.** *ad.* In a geographical manner. *Broome.*
- GEOGRAPHY.** *f.* [*γῆ and γεωγραφ*.] Knowledge of the earth.
- GEOLOGY.** *f.* [*γῆ and λόγος*.] The doctrine of the earth.
- GEOMANCER.** *f.* [*γῆ and μάντις*.] A fortune-teller; a caster of figures. *Brown.*
- GEOMANCY.** *f.* [*γῆ and μαντία*.] The act of casting figures. *Ayliffe.*
- GEOMANTICK.** *a.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the art of casting figures. *Dryden.*
- GEO-METER.** *f.* [*γεωμέτρης*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometerician. *Watts.*
- GEO-METRICAL.** *a.* [*geometrical, Fr.*] Pertaining to geometry.
- GEOMETRICAL.** }
GEOMETRICK. } *a.* [*γεωμετρικός*.]
 1. Pertaining to geometry. *More.*
 2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.
 3. Disposed according to geometry. *Grew.*
- GEOMETRICALLY.** *ad.* [from *geometrical*.]
 According to the laws of geometry. *Ray.*
- GEOMETRICIAN.** *f.* [*γεωμέτρης*.] One

GET

- skilled in geometry; a geometer. *Brown.*
- To GEO-METRIZE.** *v. n.* [*γεωμετρέω*.] To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle.*
- GEO-METRY.** *f.* [*γεωμετρία*.] The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered. *Ray.*
- GEOPO-NICAL.** *a.* [*γῆ and πόντος*.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*
- GEOPO-NICKS.** *f.* [*γῆ and πόντος*.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.
- GEORGE.** *f.* [*Georgius, Latin*.]
 1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A brown loaf. *Dryden.*
- GEO-RGICK.** *f.* [*γεωργικός*.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*
- GEO-RGICK.** *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*
- GEORICK.** *a.* Belonging to the earth.
- GE-RENT.** *a.* [*gerens, Lat.*] Carrying; bearing.
- GE-RFALCON.** *f.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk. *Bailey.*
- GE-RMAN.** *f.* [*germain, French*.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. *Sidney.*
- GE-RMAN.** *a.* [*germanus, Latin*.] Related.
- GE-RMANDER.** *f.* [*germandrée, French*.] A plant. *Miller.*
- GERME.** *f.* [*germen, Lat.*] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads. *Brown.*
- GERMIN.** *f.* [*germen, Latin*.] A shooting or sprouting seed; out of use. *Shakspeare.*
- To GER-MINATE.** *v. n.* [*germino, Lat.*] To sprout; to shoot; to bud. *Woodward.*
- GERMINA-TION.** *f.* [*germination, Fr.*] The act of sprouting; growth. *Wotton.*
- GE-RUND.** *f.* [*gerundium, Lat.*] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.
- GEST.** *f.* [*gestum, Latin*.] Obsolete.
 1. A deed; an action; an achievement. *Sp.*
 2. Show; representation.
 3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings. *Sé.*
 4. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. *Brown.*
- GESTA-TION.** *f.* [*gestatio, Latin*.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Ray.*
- To GESTI-CULATE.** *v. n.* [*gesticular, Lat.*] To play antic tricks; to show postures.
- GESTICULA-TION.** *f.* [*gesticulatio, Latin*.] Antick tricks; various postures.
- GESTURE.** *f.* [*gestum, Latin*.]
 1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment. *Sidney.*
 2. Movement of the body. *Addison.*
- To GESTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture. *Hooker.*
- To GET.** *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got* or *gotten*. [*getan, gettan, Saxon*.]
 1. To procure; to obtain. *Boyle.*
 2. To force; to seize. *Daniel.*

GHO

3. To win by contest. *Knolles.*
4. To have possession of; to have. *Herbert.*
5. To beget upon a female. *Waller.*
6. To gain as profit. *Locke.*
7. To gain a superiority or advantage. *Shak.*
8. To earn; to gain by labour. *Locke.*
9. To receive as a price or reward. *Locke.*
10. To learn. *Watts.*
11. To procure to be. *South.*
12. To put into any state. *Guardian.*
13. To prevail on; to induce. *Spektor.*
14. To draw; to hook. *Addison.*
15. To betake; to remove. *Knolles.*
16. To remove by force or art. *Boyle.*
17. To put. *Shakspere.*
18. To GET off. To sell or dispose of by some expedient. *Swift.*

TO GET. v. n.

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. *Sidney.*
2. To fall; to come by accident. *Tatler.*
3. To find the way. *Boyle.*
4. To move; to remove. *Knolles.*
5. To have recourse to. *Knolles.*
6. To go; to repair. *Knolles.*
7. To put one's self in any state. *Clarendon.*
8. To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden.*
9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.
10. To GET off. To escape. *Dryden.*
11. To GET over. To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped. *Swift.*
12. To GET up. To rise from repose. *Bacon.*
13. To GET up. To rise from a seat.
14. To remove from a place. *Numbers.*

GETTER. f. [from get.]

1. One who procures or obtains.
2. One who begets on a female. *Shakspere.*

GETTING. f. [from get.]

1. Act of getting; acquisition. *Proverbs.*
2. Gain; profit. *Bacon.*

GE'WAW. f. [gēgaw, Sax.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble. *Abbot.*

GE'WAW. a. Splendidly trifling; showy without value. *Larv.*

GHA'STFUL. a. [gajt and fülle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy. *Spenser.*

GHA'STLINESS. f. [from gha'stly.] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghout; paleness.

GHA'STLY. a. [gajt, or gho'st, and like.]

1. Like a ghout; having horror in the countenance; pale; dismal. *Knolles.*
2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful. *Milton.*

GHA'STNESS. f. [from gajt, Sax.] Ghastliness; horror of look; not used. *Shaksp.*

CHE'KKIN. f. [from gurcke, Ger. a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber.

TO GHESS. v. n. To conjecture; to guess.

GHOST. f. [gajt, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man. *Sandys.*
2. A spirit appearing after death. *Dryden.*
3. To give up the GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God. *Shaksp.*
4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

GIB

TO GHOST. v. n. [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die: not in use. *Sidney.*

TO GHOST. v. a. To haunt with apparitions of departed men: obsolete. *Shakspere.*

GHO'STLINESS. f. [from gho'stly.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY. a. [from gho'st.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular. *Hooker.*
2. Having a character from religion; spiritual. *Shakspere.*

GIA'LALINA. f. [Ital.] Earth of a bright gold colour. *Woodward.*

GIA'MBEUX. f. [jambes, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves. *Spenser.*

GIA'NT. f. [geant, French.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Raleigh.*

GIA'NTESS. f. [from giant.] A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk. *Morwel.*

GIA'NTLIKE. } a. [from giant and like.]

GIA'NTLY. } Gigantick; vast. *South.*

GIA'NTSHIP. f. [from giant.] Quality or character of a giant. *Milton.*

GIBBE. f. Any old worn-out animal. *Shaksp.*

TO GIBBER. v. n. [from jabber.] To speak inarticulately. *Shakspere.*

GIBBERISH. f. Cant; the private language of rogues and gypsies; words without meaning. *Swift.*

GIBBET. f. [gibet, French.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed. *Cleaveland.*
2. Any traverse beams.

TO GIBBET. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet. *Oldham.*
2. To hang on any thing going traverse. *So.*

GIBBIER. f. [French.] Game; wild fowl. *Addison.*

GIBBO'SITY. f. [gibbosité, Fr. from gibbus.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance. *Ray.*

GIBBOUS. a. [gibbus, Latin.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities. *Dryden.*
2. Crookbacked. *Brown.*

GIBBOUSNESS. f. [from gibbus.] Convexity; prominence. *Bentley.*

GIBCAT. f. An old worn-out cat. *Shaksp.*

TO GIBE. v. n. [giber, old French.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt. *Swift.*

TO GIBE. v. a. To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to sneer; to taunt. *Swift.*

GIBE. f. [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act of expression of scorn; taunt. *Spektor.*

GIBER. f. [from gibe.] A sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter. *Ben Jonson.*

GIBINGLY. ad. [from gibe.] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Shakspere.*

GIBSTAFF. f.

1. A long staff to gage water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep.
2. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts.

GIL

GIBLETS. *f.* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted. *Dryden.*

GIDDILY. *ad.* [from *giddy*.]

1. With the head seeming to turn round.
2. Instantly; unsteadily. *Donne.*
3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently. *Shaksp.*

GIDDINESS. *f.* [from *giddy*.]

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous.
2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness. *Bacon.*
3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.
4. Frolic; wantonness of life. *Donne.*

GIDDY. *a.* [*gidig*, Saxon.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion. *Tate.*
2. Rotatory; whirling. *Pope.*
3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeable. *Shaksp.*
4. That causes giddiness. *Prior.*
5. Heedless; thoughtless; wild. *Rowe.*
6. Tottering; unfix'd. *Shaksp.*
7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering incitement. *Sh.*

GIDDYBRAINED. *a.* [*giddy* and *brain*.]

1. Careless; thoughtless. *Otway.*

GIDDYHEADED. *a.* Without steadiness or constancy. *Burton.*

GIDDYPACED. *a.* Moving without regularity. *Shaksp.*

GIER-EAGLE. *f.* An eagle of a particular kind. *Leviticus.*

GIFT. *f.* [from *give*.]

1. A thing given or bestowed. *Matthew.*
2. The act of giving. *Milton.*
3. The right or power of bestowing. *South.*
4. Oblation; offering. *Tobit.*
5. A bribe. *Deuteronomy.*
6. Power; faculty. *Shaksp.*

GIFTED. *a.* [from *gift*.]

1. Given; bestowed. *Milton.*
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. *Dryd.*

GIG. *f.* [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.
2. [*gigia*, Islandick.] A fiddle: out of use.

GIGANTICK. *a.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous. *Pope.*

TO GIGGLE. *v. n.* [*gicgelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter. *Garrick.*

GIGGLER. *f.* [from *giggle*.] A laughter; a titterer. *Herbert.*

GIGLET. *f.* [*geagl*, Saxon.] A wanton; a lascivious girl: out of use. *Shaksp.*

GIGOT. *f.* [French.] The hip joint.

TO GILD. *v. a.* pret. *gilded* or *gilt*. [*gilban*, Saxon.]

1. To overlay with thin gold. *Spenser.*
2. To cover with any yellow matter. *Shaksp.*
3. To adorn with lustre. *Pope.*
4. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Shaksp.*

GILDER. *f.* [from *gild*.]

1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body. *Bacon.*
2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two shillings. *Shaksp.*

GIN

GILDING. *f.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament. *Bacon.*

GILL. *f.* [*agulla*, Spanish; *gula*, Latin.]

1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head. *Walton.*

2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. *Bacon.*

3. The flesh under the chin. *Bacon.*

4. [*gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint, or, in some places, half of a pint. *Swift.*

5. The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language: contracted from *Gillian*. *Ben Jon.*

6. [*chelidonium*.] A plant; ground-ivy.

7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

In the last four senses it is spoken *jill*.

GILLHOUSE. *f.* [*gill* and *house*.] A house where gill is sold. *Pope.*

GILLYFLOWER. *f.* Corrupted from *July-flower*. *Mortimer.*

GILT. *f.* [from *gild*.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. *Shaksp.*

GILT. The participle of *gild*.

GILTHEAD. *f.* [*gilt* and *head*.] A sea fish.

GILTTAIL. *f.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from its yellow tail.

GIM. *a.* [An old word.] Neat; spruce.

GIMCRACK. *f.* [ludicrously formed from *gin*.] A slight or trivial mechanism. *Prior.*

GIMLET. *f.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, French.] A borer with a screw at its point. *Maxon.*

GIMMAL. *f.* [*gimellus*, Latin.] Some little quaint devices of machinery. *Hanmer.*

GIMMER. *f.* Movement; machinery. *More.*

GIMP. *f.* A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN. *f.* [from *engine*.]

1. A trap; a snare. *Ben Jon.*
2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture. *Spenser.*
3. A pump worked by rotatory sails. *Woodw.*
4. [contracted from *GENEVA*.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper-berries.

GINGER. *f.* [*zingiber*, Lat. *gingero*, Ital.] The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. *Hill.*

GINGERBREAD. *f.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some aromatick seeds. *Swift.*

GINGERLY. *ad.* Cautiously; nicely. *Shaksp.*

GINGERNESS. *f.* Niceness; tenderness.

GINGIVAL. *a.* [*gingiva*, Lat.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder.*

TO GINGLE. *v. n.*

1. To utter a sharp clattering noise. *Pope.*
2. To make an affected sound in periods of cadence.

TO GINGLE. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made. *Pope.*

GINGLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A shrill resounding noise.
2. Affectation in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID. *a.* [*γινγλυμος*, a hinge, and

GIR

Idol. Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

G'INGLYMUS. *f.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an instance.

G'NNET. *f.* [*yams.*] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

G'NSENG. *f.* [Chinese.] A root of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. *Hill.*

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings.

GIPSY. *f.* [corrupted from *Egyptian.*]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy.

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shakspeare.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

GIRASOLE. *f.* [*girafol.* French.]

1. The herb turnsol.

2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded* or *girt.* [*gýrdan.* Saxon.]

1. To bind round. *Maccabees.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind. *Sw.*

3. To fasten by binding. *Milton.*

4. To invest. *Shakspeare.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe. *Ezekiel.*

6. To cover round as a garment. *Milton.*

7. To furnish; to equip. *Milton.*

8. To enclose; to encircle. *Milton.*

9. To reproach; to gibe. *Shakspeare.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer. *Shakspeare.*

GIRD. *f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tillotson. Goodman.*

GIRDER. *f.* [from *gird.*] The largest piece of timber in a floor. *Harris.*

GIRDLE. *f.* [*gýrde.* Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. *Brown.*

2. Enclosure; circumference. *Shakspeare.*

3. The zodiack. *Bacon.*

To GIRDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shakspeare.*

2. To enclose; to shut in; to environ. *Shakspeare.*

GIRDLEBELT. *f.* [*girdle* and *belt.*] The belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

GIRDLER. *f.* [from *girdle.*] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *f.* [*gyrus.* Lat.] A circle described by any thing in motion.

GIRL. *f.* [*karlinna.* Islandick, a woman.] A young woman, or female child. *Shakspeare.*

GIRLISH. *a.* [from *girl.*] Suiting a girl; youthful. *Carew.*

GIRLISHLY. *ad.* In a girlish manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* It seems to be a corruption of *grin.*

GIRROCK. *f.* A kind of fish.

GIRT. The part. pass. of *gird.*

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To gird; to encircle; to encircle: not proper. *Thomson.*

GIRT.

GIRTH. } *f.* [from *gird.*]

GIV

1. A band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse. *Milton.*

2. A circular bandage. *Wifeman.*

3. The compass measured by the girdle. *Ad.*

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE Ground. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GISLE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgisle* is a pledge of peace; *Gislebert* an illustrious pledge. *Gibson.*

GITH. *f.* An herb called Guinea pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* pret. *gave*; part. pass. *given.* [*gýfan.* Saxon.]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward. *Hooker.*

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver. *Burnet.*

3. To put into one's possession; to confign; to impart; to communicate. *Temple.*

4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. *Shakspeare.*

5. To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon.*

6. To quit; to yield as due. *Ecclus.*

7. To confer; to impart. *Bramhall.*

8. To expose; to yield without intention. *Dryden.*

9. To grant; to allow. *Atterbury.*

10. To yield; not to deny. *Rowe.*

11. To afford; to supply. *Hooker.*

12. To empower; to commission. *Pope.*

13. To enable. *Hooker.*

14. To pay. *Shakspeare.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Swift.*

16. To exhibit; to show. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbutnot.*

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others: *he gave no offence.* *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply. *Sidney.*

21. To resign; to yield up. *Herbert.*

22. To conclude; to suppose. *Garth.*

23. **To GIVE away.** To alienate from one's self; to make over to another. *Taylor.*

24. **To GIVE back.** To return; to restore.

25. **To GIVE forth.** To publish; to tell.

26. **To GIVE the hand.** To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

27. **To GIVE over.** To leave; to quit; to cease. *Hooker.*

28. **To GIVE over.** To addict; to attach to. *Sidney. Grew.*

29. **To GIVE over.** To conclude lost. *Arb.*

30. **To GIVE over.** To abandon. *Hudibras.*

31. **To GIVE out.** To proclaim; to publish; to utter. *Knolles.*

32. **To GIVE out.** To show in false appearance. *Shakspeare.*

33. **To GIVE up.** To resign; to quit; to yield. *Sidney.*

34. **To GIVE up.** To abandon. *Stillingfleet.*

35. **To GIVE up.** To deliver. *Swift.*

36. **To GIVE way.** To yield; not to resist; to make room for. *Collier.*

GIL

GIBLETS. *f.* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted. *Dryden.*

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1. With the head seeming to turn round.
2. Inconstantly; unsteadily. *Donne.*
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GIMMER. *f.* Movement; machinery. *More.*

GIMP. *f.* A kind of silk twist or lace.

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Idem. Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

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G'PSY. *f.* [corrupted from *Egyptian.*]

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2. To put on so as to surround or bind. *Sw.*

3. To fasten by binding. *Milton.*

4. To invest. *Shakspeare.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe. *Ezekiel.*

6. To cover round as a garment. *Milton.*

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GIRD. *f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tillotson. Goodman.*

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1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. *Brown.*

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G'RDLEBELT. *f.* [*girdle* and *belt.*] The belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

G'RDLER. *f.* [from *girdle.*] A maker of girdles.

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To GIRN. *v. n.* It seems to be a corruption of *grin*.

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1. A band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse. *Milton.*

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2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver. *Burnet.*

3. To put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate. *Temple.*

4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. *Shakspeare.*

5. To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon.*

6. To quit; to yield as due. *Ecclus.*

7. To confer; to impart. *Bramhall.*

8. To expose; to yield without intention. *Dryden.*

9. To grant; to allow. *Atterbury.*

10. To yield; not to deny. *Rowe.*

11. To afford; to supply. *Hooker.*

12. To empower; to commission. *Pope.*

13. To enable. *Hooker.*

14. To pay. *Shakspeare.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Swift.*

16. To exhibit; to show. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbutnot.*

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others: *he gave no offence.* *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply. *Sidney.*

21. To resign; to yield up. *Herbert.*

22. To conclude; to suppose. *Garth.*

23. **To GIVE away.** To alienate from one's self; to make over to another. *Taylor.*

24. **To GIVE back.** To return; to restore.

25. **To GIVE forth.** To publish; to tell.

26. **To GIVE the hand.** To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

27. **To GIVE over.** To leave; to quit; to cease. *Hooker.*

28. **To GIVE over.** To addict; to attach to. *Sidney. Grew.*

29. **To GIVE over.** To conclude lost. *Arb.*

30. **To GIVE over.** To abandon. *Hudibras.*

31. **To GIVE out.** To proclaim; to publish; to utter. *Knolles.*

32. **To GIVE out.** To show in false appearance. *Shakspeare.*

33. **To GIVE up.** To resign; to quit; to yield. *Sidney.*

34. **To GIVE up.** To abandon. *Stillingfleet.*

35. **To GIVE up.** To deliver. *Swift.*

36. **To GIVE way.** To yield; not to resist; to make room for. *Collier.*

GLA

To GIVE. *v. n.*

1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault.
A French phrase. Hooker.
2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.
Bacon.
3. To move. *A French phrase. Daniel.*
4. To GIVE in. To go back; to give way: not in use.
Hayward.
5. To GIVE into. To adopt; to embrace.
A French phrase. Addison.
6. To GIVE off. To cease; to forbear.
Locke.
7. To GIVE over. To cease; to act no more.
8. To GIVE out. To publish; to proclaim.
See.
9. To GIVE out. To cease; to yield.
Swift.
- GIVER. *f.* [from *to give*.] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter.
Pope.
- GIVES. *f.* Fetters or shackles for the feet.
- GIZZARD. *f.* [*gesser*, French; *gigeria*, Lat.] It is sometimes called *gizzern*.
 1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.
 2. Apprehension or conception of mind: as, *he frets his gizzard*, he harasses his imagination.
Hudibras.
- GLA'BILITY. *f.* [from *glaber*, Lat.] Smoothness; baldness.
- GLA'CIAL. *a.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Lat.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.
- To GLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Lat. *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.
- GLACIATION. *f.* [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.
Brown.
- GLA'CIOUS. *a.* [*glacio*, Lat.] Icy; resembling ice.
Brown.
- GLA'CIS. *f.* [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank.
Harris.
- GLAD. *a.* [*glæd*, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.]
 1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.
Mil.
 2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.
Isaiah.
 3. Pleased; elevated with joy.
Proverbs.
 4. Pleading; exhilarating.
Sidney.
 5. Expressing gladness.
Pope.
- To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.
Pope.
- To GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.
Addison.
- GLA'DDER. *f.* [from *glad*.] One that makes glad; one that exhilarates.
Dryden.
- GLADE. *f.* [from *glopan*, Saxon.] A lawn or opening in a wood.
Pope.
- GLA'DEN. } *f.* [from *gladius*, Lat. a sword.]
- GLA'DER. } Swordgrats: a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge.
- GLA'DFULNESS. *f.* [*glad* and *fulnes*.] Joy; gladness; obsoiete.
Spenser.
- GLADIATOR. *f.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter.
Denham.
- GLA'DLY. *ad.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment.
Shakspeare.
- GLA'DNESS. *f.* [from *glad*.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
Dryden.
- GLA'DSOME. *a.* [from *glad*.]
 1. Pleased; gay; delighted.
Spenser.
 2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.
Prin.

GLA

GLA'DSOMELY. *ad.* [from *gladsome*.] With gayety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS. *f.* [from *gladsome*.] Gayety; showiness; delight.

GLA'IRE. *f.* [*glair*, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Danish, glass; *glair*, French.]

1. The white of an egg.
Peacbam.
2. A kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, Fr. from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg.

GLANCE. *f.* [*glantz*, German.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.
Mil.
2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.
Dr.
3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.
Watts.

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
Rowe.
2. To fly off in an oblique direction.
Shaksp.
3. To strike in an oblique direction.
Pope.
4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.
Pope.
5. To censure by oblique hints.
Shakspeare.

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.
Shakspeare.

GLA'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique broken manner; transiently.
Hakew.

GLAND. *f.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.]

The glands are reduced to two sorts, conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. A conglomerate gland is composed of many little conglobate glands all tied together.
Wiseman.

GLANDERS. *f.* [from *gland*.] In a horse is the running of a corrupt matter from the nose.

GLAND'FEROUS. *a.* [*glans* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns.
Mortimer.

GLA'NDULE. *f.* [*glandula*, Latin.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.
Ray.

GLA'NDULOSITY. *f.* [from *glandulous*.] A collection of glands.
Brown.

GLA'NDULOUS. *a.* [*glandulosus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.
Brown.

To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dutch.]

1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.
Fairfax.
2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.
Shaksp.
3. To shine ostentatiously.
Felton.

To GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eyes cannot bear.
Milton.

GLARE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eyes.
Pope.
2. A fierce piercing look.
Milton.

GLA'REOUS. *a.* [*glarieux*, Fr. *glareous*, Latin; from *glair*.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING. *a.* Applied to any thing notorious; as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *f.* [*glaz*, Saxon.]

1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire.
Peacbam.
2. A glass vessel of any kind.
Shakspeare.

GLE

3. A looking-glass; a mirror. *Dryden.*
 4. An Hour-GLASS. A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand. *Shakspeare.*
 5. The destined time of man's life. *Chapman.*
 6. A cup of glass used to drink in. *Phillips.*
 7. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught. *Taylor.*
 8. A perspective glass. *Dryden.*
 GLASS. *a.* Vitreous; made of glass. *Shaksp.*
 To GLASS. *v. a.*
 1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror: not in use. *Sidney.*
 2. To case in glass. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To cover with glass; to glaze. *Boyle.*
 GLASSFURNACE. *f.* [glass and furnace.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction. *Locke.*
 GLASSGAZING. *a.* [glass and gazing.] Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror. *Shakspeare.*
 GLASSGRINDER. *f.* [glass and grinder.] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.
 GLASSHOUSE. *f.* [glass and house.] A house where glass is manufactured. *Addison.*
 GLASSMAN. *f.* [glass and man.] One who sells glass. *Swift.*
 GLASSMETAL. *f.* [glass and metal.] Glass in fusion. *Bacon.*
 GLASSWORK. *f.* [glass and work.] Manufacture of glass. *Bacon.*
 GLASSWORT. *f.* A plant; saltwort. *Miller.*
 GLASSY. *a.* [from glass.]
 1. Made of glass; vitreous. *Bacon.*
 2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness. *Sandys.*
 GLASTONBURY *Thorn. f.* A species of MEDLAR. *Miller.*
 GLAUCOMA. *f.* [γλαύκωμα; glaucoma, Fr.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour, without detriment of sight. *Quincy.*
 GLAIVE. *f.* [glaive, Fr.] A broad sword; a falchion. *Fairfax.*
 To GLAVER. *v. n.* [glave, Welsh, flattery.] To flatter; to wheedle. *L'Estrange.*
 To GLAZE. *v. a.* [to glass, only accidentally varied.]
 1. To furnish with windows of glass. *Bacon.*
 2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware.
 3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid. *Grew.*
 GLAZIER. *f.* [corrupted from glazier, or glazier, of glass.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. *Gay.*
 GLEAM. *f.* [gelloma, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness. *Milton.*
 To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shine with sudden coruscation. *Thomson.*
 2. To shine. *Thomson.*
 GLEAMY. *a.* [from gleam.] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light. *Pope.*
 To GLEAN. *v. a.* [gleaner, French.]
 1. To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind. *Dryden.*
 2. To gather any thing thinly scattered. *Sb.*

GLI

- GLEAN. *f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees. *Dryden.*
 GLEANER. *f.* [from glean.]
 1. One who gathers after the reapers. *Thomson.*
 2. One who gathers any thing slow and laboriously. *Locke.*
 GLEANING. *f.* [from glean.] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned. *Atterbury.*
 GLEBE. *f.* [gleba, Latin.]
 1. Turf; soil; ground. *Dryden.*
 2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice. *Spelman.*
 GLEBOUS. } *a.* [from glebe.] Turfy. *Prior.*
 GLEBY. }
 GLEDE. *f.* [gladaglide, Saxon.] A kind of hawk. *Deuteronomy.*
 GLEE. *f.* [glegge, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. *Gay.*
 GLEED. *f.* [from glöpan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal: obsolete.
 GLEEFUL. *a.* [glee and full.] Gay; merry; cheerful: not used. *Shakspeare.*
 GLEEK. *f.* [glegge, Saxon.] Mufick; or musician. *Shakspeare.*
 To GLEEK. *v. a.* [glzman, in Saxon, is a mimic or a droll.] To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon. *Shakspeare.*
 To GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. *Prior.*
 GLEET. *f.* [from glidan, Saxon.] A fanious ooze; a thin ichor from a sore. *Wifeman.*
 To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor. *Wifeman.*
 2. To run slowly. *Cibenne.*
 GLEETY. *a.* [from gleet.] Ichorous; thinly fanious. *Wifeman.*
 GLENN. *f.* [gleann, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills. *Spenser.*
 GLEW. *f.* [gluten, Latin.] A viscous cement. See GLUE.
 GLIB. *a.* [from λείδ. Skinner.]
 1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved. *Burnet.*
 2. Smooth; voluble. *Shakspeare.*
 GLIB. *f.* A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. *Spenser.*
 To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate. *Shakspeare.*
 GLIBLY. *ad.* [from glib.] Smoothly; volubly. *Government of the Tongue.*
 GLIBNESS. *f.* [from glib.] Smoothness; slipperiness. *Chapman.*
 To GLIDE. *v. n.* [glidan, Saxon.]
 1. To flow gently and silently. *Fairfax.*
 2. To pass on without change of step. *Dryd.*
 3. To move swiftly and smoothly along. *Sb.*
 GLIDE. *f.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly. *Shakspeare.*
 GLIDER. *f.* [from glide.] One that glides.
 GLIKE. *f.* [glig, Saxon, See GLEEK.] A sneer; a scoff; not in use. *Shakspeare.*
 To GLIMMER. *v. n.* [glimmer, Danish.]
 1. To shine faintly. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly. *Wotton.*

GLO

GLIMMER. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Faint splendour; weak light.
 2. A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE. *f.* [*glimmen*, Dutch.]
 1. A weak faint light. *Locke.*
 2. A quick flashing light. *Milton.*
 3. Transitory lustre. *Dryden.*
 4. Short fleeting enjoyment. *Prior.*
 5. A short transitory view. *Hakerwill.*
 6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance. *Sb.*

To GLISTEN. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German.] To shine; to sparkle with light. *Thomson.*

To GLISTER. *v. n.* [*glisteren*, Dutch.] To shine; to be bright. *Spenser.*

GLISTER. *f.* See **CLUSTER.**

To GLITTER. *v. n.* [*glittman*, Saxon.]
 1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam. *Dry.*
 2. To be specious; to be striking. *Young.*

GLITTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show; splendour. *Collier.*

GLITTERAND. *part.* Shining; sparkling.

GLITTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *glitter*.] With shining lustre.

To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch.] To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

To GLOAT. *v. n.* To cast side glances as a timorous lover. *Rowe.*

GLOBARD. *f.* [from *glow*.] A glowworm.

GLOBATED. *a.* [from *globe*.] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE. *f.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]
 1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.
 2. The terraqueous ball. *Stepney.*
 3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky. *Creech.*
 4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle. *Mil.*

GLOBOSE. *a.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLOBOSITY. *f.* [from *globose*.] Sphericity; sphericity. *Ray.*

GLOBOUS. *a.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Philips.*

GLOBULAR. *a.* [*globulus*, Latin.] In form of a small sphere; round; spherical. *Grew.*

GLOBULARIA. *f.* [Latin; *globulaire*, Fr.] A flocculent flower. *Miller.*

GLOBULE. *f.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Latin.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood. *Newton.*

GLOBULOUS. *a.* [from *globule*.] In form of a small sphere; round. *Boyle.*

To GLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball or sphere.

GLOMERATION. *f.* [*glomeratio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.
 2. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLOMEROUS. *a.* [*glomerofus*, Lat.] Gathered in a ball or sphere.

GLOOM. *f.* [*glomanz*, Saxon, twilight.]
 1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light. *Milton.*

GLO

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness.

To GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. *Spem.*
 2. To be cloudy; to be dark.
 3. To be melancholy; to be sullen.

GLOOMILY. *ad.* [from *gloomy*.]
 1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally.
 2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden.*

GLOOMINESS. *f.* [from *gloomy*.]
 1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.
 2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy. *Collier.*

GLOOMY. *a.* [from *gloom*.]
 1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light. *Dryden.*
 2. Dark of complexion. *Milton.*
 3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED. *a.* [from *glory*.] Illustrious; honourable; not in use. *Milton.*

GLORIFICATION. *f.* [*glorification*, Fr.] The act of giving glory. *Taylor.*

To GLORIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French.]
 1. To procure honour or praise to one. *Dan.*
 2. To pay honour or praise in worship. *Hook.*
 3. To praise; to honour; to extol. *Donne.*
 4. To exalt to glory in heaven. *Romans.*

GLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*gloriosus*, Latin.]
 1. Boastful; proud; haughty. *Bacon.*
 2. Noble; illustrious; excellent. *Addison.*

GLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously. *Pope.*

GLO'RY. *f.* [*gloria*, Latin.]
 1. Praise paid in adoration. *Luke.*
 2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God. *Milton.*
 3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney.*
 4. Splendour; magnificence. *Matthew.*
 5. Lustre; brightness. *Pope.*
 6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture. *South.*
 7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance. *Young.*
 8. Generous pride. *Sidney.*

To GLORY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of. *Sidney.*

To GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to colloque.

GLOSS. *f.* [*γλῶσσα*; *glose*, French.]
 1. A scholium; a comment. *Davies.*
 2. Superficial lustre. *Addison.*
 3. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. *Hooker.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*gloser*, French.]
 1. To comment. *Dryden.*
 2. To make fly remarks. *Prior.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.*
 1. To explain by comment. *Donne.*
 2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation. *Hooker.*
 3. To embellish with superficial lustre. *Dry.*

GLO'SSARY. *f.* [*glossarium*, Latin.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words. *Baker.*

GLU

GO

GLOSSA'TOR. *f.* [*glossateur*, Fr.] A writer of glosses; a commentator. *Ayliffe.*

GLOSSER. *f.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.
2. A polisher.

GLOSSINESS. *f.* [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre. *Boyle.*

GLOSSOGRAPHER. *f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*.] A scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY. *f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γραφία*.] The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY. *a.* [from *gloss*.] Shining; smoothly polished. *Dryden.*

GLOVE. *f.* [*glofe*, Sax.] Cover of the hands. *Drayton.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove. *Cleaveland.*

GLOVER. *f.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves. *Shakspeare.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* To pout; to look fullen. *Chapman.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [*glopan*, Saxon.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame. *Hakewill.*
2. To burn with vehement heat. *Smith.*
3. To feel heat of body. *Addison.*
4. To exhibit a strong bright colour. *Milton.*
5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy. *Prior.*
6. To rage or burn as a passion. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

GLOW. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of passion.
3. Brightness or vividness of colour. *Shaksf.*

GLOWWORM. *f.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A small creeping grub with a luminous tail. *Waller.*

To GLOZE. *v. n.* [*glezan*, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn. *South.*
2. To comment; to gloss. *Shakspeare.*

GLOZE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; insinuation. *Shakspeare.*
2. Specious show; gloss: not used. *Sidney.*

GLUE. *f.* [*glu*, French.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement. *Blackmore.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement. *Ecclus.*
2. To hold together. *Newton.*
3. To join; to unite; to inviscate. *Tillotson.*

GLUEBOILER. *f.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER. *f.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *a.* [A low cant word.] Sullen; stubbornly grave. *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr. *glutio*, Lat.]

1. To swallow; to devour. *Milton.*
2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency. *Bacon.*
3. To feast or delight even to satiety. *Dryden.*
4. To overfill; to load. *Arbutnot.*
5. To saturate. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed. *Milt.*
2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety. *Milt.*
3. More than enough; overmuch. *B. Jonson.*
4. Any thing that fills up a passage. *Woodw.*

GLUTINOUS. *a.* [*glutineux*, French.]

Gluy; viscous; tenacious. *Bacon.*

GLUTINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *glutinous*.]

Viscosity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLUTTON. *f.* [*glutton*, French.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating. *Prior.*
2. One eager of any thing to excess. *Cowley.*

To GLUTTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS. *a.* [from *g'utton*.] Given to excessive feeding. *Raleigh.*

GLUTTONOUSLY. *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY. *f.* [*gluttonie*, French.] Excess of eating; luxury at the table. *Arbutnot.*

GLUY. *a.* [from *glue*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Addison.*

GLYN. *f.* [Irish.] A hollow between two mountains; a glen. *Spenser.*

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [*gnýppan*, Saxon.] To grow; to murmur; to inarl. *Spenser.*

GNA'RLED. *a.* Knotty. *Shakspeare.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*gnaschen*, Dat.] To strike together; to clash. *Dryden.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth. *Matthew.*
2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl. *Dryden.*

GNAT. *f.* [*gnæt*, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect. *Shaksf.*
2. Any thing proverbially small. *Matthew.*

GNATFLOWER. *f.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] The bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER. *f.* [*gnat* and *snap*.] A bird that lives by catching gnats. *Hakewill.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [*gnagan*, Saxon.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion. *Dryden.*
2. To bite in agony or rage. *Shakspeare.*
3. To wear away by biting. *Sandys.*
4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.
5. To pick with the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth. *Sh.*

GNA'WER. *f.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. *f.* [*γνώμων*.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS. *f.* [*γνομονικά*.] A science which teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials.

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went; I have gone.* [*gan*, Saxon.]

1. To walk; to move step by step. *Shaksf.*
2. To move, not stand still. *Matthew.*
3. To walk solemnly. *Hooker.*
4. To walk leisurely, not run. *Shakspeare.*
5. To travel; to journey. *Milton.*
6. To proceed; to make a progress. *Dryden.*
7. To remove from place to place. *Shaksf.*

GO

8. To depart from a place ; to move from a place. *Cowley.*
 9. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end. *Herbert.*
 10. To pass in company with others. *Temple.*
 11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad. *Ezekiel.*
 12. To proceed in mental operation. *Digby.*
 13. To take any road. *Deuteronomy.*
 14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. *Shakspeare.*
 15. To change state or opinion for better or worse : *affairs go to ruin.* *Knolles.*
 16. To apply one's self : *he went to his studies.* *Bentley.*
 17. To have recourse to. *Corinthians.*
 18. To be about to do ; *I am going to live.* *Locke.*
 19. To shift ; to pass life not quite well ; *I go forward as I can.* *Locke.*
 20. To decline ; to tend toward death or ruin : *we thought his credit going.* *Shakspeare.*
 21. To be in party or design. *Dryden.*
 22. To escape. *Maccabees.*
 23. To tend to any act. *Shakspeare.*
 24. To be uttered. *Addison.*
 25. To be talked of ; to be known. *Addison.*
 26. To pass ; to be received. *Sidney.*
 27. To move by mechanism. *Orway.*
 28. To be in motion from whatever cause. *Shakspeare.*
 29. To move in any direction. *Shakspeare.*
 30. To flow ; to pass ; to have a course. *Dr.*
 31. To have any tendency. *Dryden.*
 32. To be in a state of compact or partnership. *L'Estrange.*
 33. To be regulated by any method ; to proceed upon principles. *Sprat.*
 34. To be pregnant : *women go commonly nine months.* *Bacon.*
 35. To pass ; not to remain. *Judges.*
 36. To pass ; not to be retained. *Shakspeare.*
 37. To be expended. *Felton.*
 38. To be in order of time or place : *this name goes first.* *Watts.*
 39. To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.*
 40. To extend to consequences. *L'Estrange.*
 41. To reach by effects. *Wilkins.*
 42. To extend in meaning. *Dryden.*
 43. To spread ; to be dispersed ; to reach. *Tate.*
 44. To have influence ; to be of weight ; to be of value. *Temple.*
 45. To be rated one with another ; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth. *Ar.*
 46. To contribute ; to conduce ; to concur ; to be an ingredient. *Collier.*
 47. To fall out, or terminate ; to succeed. *Sb.*
 48. To be in any state. *Chronicles.*
 49. To proceed in train or consequence. *Shak.*
 50. *To Go about.* To attempt ; to endeavour ; to set one's self to any business. *Shakspeare.*
 51. *To Go aside.* To err ; to deviate from the right. *Numbers.*
 52. *To Go between.* To interpose ; to moderate between two. *Shakspeare.*

GOB

53. *To Go by.* To pass away unnoticed. *Sb.*
 54. *To Go by.* To find or get in the conclusion. *Milton.*
 55. *To Go by.* To observe as a rule. *Sharp.*
 56. *To Go down.* To be swallowed ; to be received, not rejected. *Dryden.*
 57. *To Go in and out.* To do the business of life. *Psalms.*
 58. *To Go in and out.* To be at liberty. *Jobn.*
 59. *To Go off.* To die ; to go out of life ; to de cease. *Tatler.*
 60. *To Go off.* To depart from a post. *Sb.*
 61. *To Go on.* To make attack. *Ben. Jonson.*
 62. *To Go on.* To proceed. *Sidney.*
 63. *To Go over.* To revolt ; to betake himself to another party. *Swift.*
 64. *To Go out.* To go upon an expedition. *Sb.*
 65. *To Go out.* To be extinguished. *Bacon.*
 66. *To Go through.* To perform thoroughly ; to execute. *Sidney.*
 67. *To Go through.* To suffer ; to undergo. *Arbutnot.*
 68. *To Go upon.* To take as a principle. *Addison.*
 GO TO. *interject.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation. *Spenser.*
 GO-BETWEEN. *f.* [*go* and *between.*] One that transacts business by running between two parties. *Shakspeare.*
 GO-BY. *f.* Delusion ; artifice ; circumvention ; overreach. *Collier.*
 GO-CART. *f.* [*go* and *cart.*] A machine in which children are enclosed to teach them to walk. *Prior.*
 GOAD. *f.* [*gad*, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward. *Pope.*
 To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To prick or drive with a goad.
 2. To incite ; to stimulate ; to instigate. *Dr.*
 GOAL. *f.* [*gaule*, French.]
 1. The landmark set up to bound a race ; the point marked out to which racers run. *Milt.*
 2. The starting post. *Dryden.*
 3. The final purpose ; the end to which a design tends. *Pope.*
 GOAR. *f.* [*goror*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it.
 GOAT. *f.* [*gat*, Saxon.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep. *Peacbam.*
 GOATBEARD. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
 GOAT'CHAFER. *f.* A kind of beetle.
 GOATHERD. *f.* [*gat* and *hynd*, Sax.] One whose employment is to tend goats. *Spenser.*
 GOATMARJORAM. *f.* Goatbeard.
 GOATISH. *a.* [from *goat.*] Resembling a goat in any quality : as, rankness ; lust. *Mort.*
 GOB. *f.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity.
 GO'BLET. *f.* [*gobes*, French.] A mouthful ; as much as can be swallowed at once. *Sandys.*
 To GO'BLET. *v. a.* To swallow at a mouthful. *L'Estrange.*
 To GO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*gobber*, Fr.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise. *Prior.*
 GO'BBLER. *f.* [from *gobble.*] One that devours in haste ; a gormon ; a greedy eater.

GOG

- GO'BLET.** *f.* [*gobelet*, Fr.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught. *Denham.*
- GO'BLIN.** *f.* [*gobeline*, French.]
1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke.*
 2. A fairy; an elf. *Shakspeare.*
- GOD.** *f.* [*god*, Saxon, which likewise signifies good.]
1. The Supreme Being. *John.*
 2. A false god; an idol. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured. *Shakspeare.*
- To GOD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shakspeare.*
- GOD'CHILD.** *f.* [*god and child.*] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a christian.
- GOD'DAUGHTER.** *f.* [*god and daughter.*] A girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism.
- GOD'DESS.** *f.* [from *god.*] A female divinity. *Dryden.*
- GOD'DESS-LIKE.** *a.* Resembling a goddess. *Pope.*
- GOD'FATHER.** *f.* [*god and father.*] The sponsor at the font. *Bacon.*
- GOD'HEAD.** *f.* [from *god.*]
1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Milton.*
 2. A deity in person; a god or goddess. *Dry.*
- GOD'LESS.** *a.* [from *god.*] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Dryden.*
- GOD'LIKE.** *a.* [*god and like.*] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent. *Milton.*
- GOD'LING.** *f.* [from *god.*] A little divinity; a diminutive god. *Dryden.*
- GOD'LINESS.** *f.* [from *godly.*]
1. Piety to God.
 2. General observance of all the duties prescribed by religion. *Hooker.*
- GOD'LY.** *a.* [from *god.*]
1. Pious toward God. *Common Prayer.*
 2. Good; righteous; religious. *Psalms.*
- GOD'LY.** *ad.* Piously; righteously. *Hooker.*
- GOD'LYHEAD.** *f.* [from *godly.*] Goodness; righteousness. *Spenser.*
- GOD'MOTHER.** *f.* [*god and mother.*] A woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism.
- GOD'SHIP.** *f.* [from *god.*] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*
- GOD'SON.** *f.* [*god and son.*] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. *Shakspeare.*
- GOD'WARD.** *a.* To Godward is toward God.
- GOD'WIT.** *f.* [*god, good, and wita*, Saxon.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley.*
- GOD'YELD.** } *ad.* [corrupted from *god*
- GOD'YIELD.** } *shield*, or protect.]
- GO'EL.** *a.* [*golep*, Saxon.] Yellow. *Tusser.*
- GO'ER.** *f.* [from *go.*]
1. One that goes; a runner. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. *Wotton.*
- To GO'GGLE.** *v. n.* To look askint. *Hudib.*
- GOGGLE-EYED.** *a.* [*roeglegen*, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight. *Ascham.*

GON

- GO'ING.** *f.* [from *go.*]
1. The act of walking. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Pregnancy. *Grew.*
 3. Departure. *Milton.*
- GO'LA.** *f.* The same with *CYMATIUM*. *Spec.*
- GOLD.** *f.* [*gold*, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welsh.]
1. Gold is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air or fire, and seemingly incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt. Gold is frequently found native, and very rare in a state of ore. *Hill.*
 2. Money. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Any thing pleasing or valuable. *Shak.*
- GO'LD BEATER.** *f.* [*gold and beat.*] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold.
- GO'LD BEATER'S SKIN.** *f.* The intestineum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*
- GO'LD BOUND.** *a.* [*gold and bound.*] Encompassed with gold. *Shakspeare.*
- GO'LDEN.** *a.* [from *gold.*]
1. Made of gold; consisting of gold. *Dryden.*
 2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent. *Crashaw.*
 3. Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Mortimer.*
 4. Excellent; valuable. *Dryden.*
 5. Happy; resembling the age of gold. *Shak.*
- GO'LDENLY.** *ad.* [from *golden.*] Delightfully; splendidly. *Shakspeare.*
- GO'LD FINCH.** *f.* [*gold fync*, Sax.] A singing bird, so named from its golden colour. *Dryd.*
- GO'LD FINDER.** *f.* [*gold and find.*] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes. *Swift.*
- GO'LD HAMMER.** *f.* A kind of bird.
- GO'LDING.** *f.* A sort of apple.
- GO'LDNEY.** *f.* A fish; the gillthead.
- GO'LD PLEASURE.** *f.* An herb.
- GO'LD SIZE.** *f.* A glue of a golden colour.
- GO'LD SMITH.** *f.* [*gold and smit*, Saxon.]
1. One who manufactures gold. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Swift.*
- GO'LDY LOCKS.** *f.* A plant.
- GOLL.** *f.* Hands; paws; obsolete. *Sidney.*
- GOME.** *f.* The black grease of a cart wheel.
- GOMPHOSIS.** *f.* [*γομφος*, a nail.] A particular form of articulation, by which the teeth stand in the jaw. *Wise man.*
- GO'NDOLA.** *f.* [*gondole*, Fr.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat. *Spenser.*
- GONDOLIER.** *f.* [from *gondola.*] A boatman; one that rows a gondola. *Shakspeare.*
- GONE.** *part. preter.* [from *go.*]
1. Advanced; forward in progress. *Swift.*
 2. Ruined; undone. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Past. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Lost; departed. *Holder.*
 5. Dead; departed from life. *Oldham.*
- GO'NFALON.** } *f.* [*gonfanon*, French.] An
- GO'NFANON.** } ensign; a standard. *Milton.*

GOO

CONORRHŌE *A. f.* [*γόνος* and *ρῶς*.] A morbid running of venereal humors. *Woodward.*
GOOD. *a. comp. better; superl. best.* [*γόνος*, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]

1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired; not bad; not evil. *Dryden.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient. *Bacon.*

3. Uncorrupted; undamaged. *Locke.*

4. Wholesome; salubrious. *Prior.*

5. Medicinal; salutary. *Bacon.*

6. Pleasant to the taste. *Bacon.*

7. Complete; full. *Addison.*

8. Useful; valuable. *Collier.*

9. Sound; not false; not fallacious. *Atterb.*

10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held. *Smith.*

11. Confirmed; attested; valid. *Locke.*

12. Well qualified; not deficient. *South.*

13. Skillful; ready; dexterous. *South.*

14. Happy; prosperous. *Psalms.*

15. Honourable. *Pope.*

16. Cheerful; gay. *Pope.*

17. Considerable; not small though not very great. *Bacon.*

18. Elegant; decent; delicate; with breeding. *Addison.*

19. Real; serious; not feigned. *Shakspeare.*

20. Rich; able to fulfil engagements. *Shaks.*

21. Religious; virtuous; pious. *Matthew.*

22. Kind; soft; benevolent. *Sidney.*

23. Favourable; loving. *Samuel.*

24. Companionable; sociable; merry. *Clay.*

25. Hearty; earnest; not dubious. *Sidney.*

26. *In Good time.* Not too fast. *Collier.*

27. *In Good foot.* Really; seriously. *Shak.*

28. *To make Good.* To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. *Dryden.*

29. *To make Good.* To confirm; to establish. *Smalridge.*

30. *To make Good.* To perform. *Walter.*

31. *To make Good.* To supply. *L'Estrange.*

GOOD. f.

1. That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil. *Shakspeare.*

2. Prosperity; advancement. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Earnest; not jest. *L'Estrange.*

4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety. *South.*

GOOD. ad.

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. *As Good.* No worse.

GOOD. interjection. Well; right.

GOOD-CONDITIONED. *a.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. *Sharp.*

GOOD-NOW. interjection.

1. In good time; a low word. *Shakspeare.*

2. A soft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*

GO'ODLINESS. *f.* [*from goodly.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Sidney.*

GO'ODLY. a. [*from good.*]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid.

2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid. *Dry.*

3. Happy; desirable; gay. *Spenser.*

GO'ODLY. ad. Excellently; obsolete. *Spens.*

GO'ODLIHOOD. *f.* [*from goodly.*] Grace; goodness; obsolete. *Spenser.*

GOS

GO'ODMAN. *f.* [*good* and *man.*]

1. A slight appellation of civility. *Shaks.*

2. A rustic term of compliment; gaffer. *Gay.*

GO'ODNESS. *f.* [*from good.*] Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour. *Hooker.*

GOODS. *f.* [*from good.*]

1. Moveables in a house. *Chapman.*

2. Personal or moveable estate. *Shaks.*

3. Wares; freight; merchandise. *Raleigh.*

GO'ODY. *f.* [*corrupted from good wife.*] A low term of civility used to mean persons. *Gay.*

GO'ODYSHIP. *f.* [*from goody.*] The quality of a goody. *Hudibras.*

GOOSE. *f.* plural *geese.* [*gōs*, Saxon.]

1. A large watertowl proverbially noted for foolishness. *Peacocks.*

2. A tailor's smoothing iron. *Shakspeare.*

GO'OSEBERRY. *f.* A tree and fruit.

GO'OSECAP. *f.* A silly person.

GO'OSEFOOT. *f.* [*cenopodium*, Lat.] Wild orach. *Miller.*

GO'OSEGRASS. *f.* Clivers; an herb. *Mort.*

GO'REBELLIED. *a.* [*from go'rbelly.*] Fat; big-bellied. *Shakspeare.*

GO'REBELLY. *f.* [*from gōp, dung, and belly.*] A big paunch; a swelling belly.

GORD. *f.* An instrument of gaming. *Warbur.*

GORE. *f.* [*gōpe*, Saxon.]

1. Blood effused from the body. *Spenser.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed. *Milton.*

To GORE. v. a. [*zebepian*, Saxon.]

1. To stab; to pierce. *Shakspeare.*

2. To pierce with a horn. *Dryden.*

GORGE. *f.* [*gorge*, French.]

1. The throat; the swallow. *Sidney.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed. *Spens.*

To GORGE. v. n. [*gorget*, French.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate. *Addison.*

2. To swallow; as, *the fish has gorged the hawk.*

GO'RGEOUS. *a.* [*gorgeous*, old French.] Fine; glittering in various colours; showy; splendid; magnificent. *Milton.*

GO'RGEOUSLY. *ad.* Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *Wotton.*

GO'RGEOUSNESS. *f.* Splendour; magnificence; show.

GO'RGET. *f.* [*from gorge.*] The piece of armour that defends the throat. *Kneller.*

GO'RCON. *f.* [*gorgon.*] A monster with snake hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

GO'RMAND. *f.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GO'RMANDIZE. v. n. [*from gormand.*] To feed ravenously; to eat greedily.

GORMANDIZER. *f.* [*from the verb.*] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *f.* [*gōps*, Sax.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers.

GO'RY. a. [*from gore.*]

1. Covered with congealed blood. *Spenser.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. *Shakspeare.*

GO'SHAWK. *f.* [*gōs*, goose, and *hawc*, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind. *Fairfax.*

GOV

GO'SLING. *f.* [from *goose*.]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown. *Swift.*

2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *f.* [*godespel*, or God's or good tidings; *εὐαγγέλιον*.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the christian revelation. *Waller.*

2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. *Shakspeare.*

GO'SPELLER. *f.* [from *goipel*.] A name of the followers of *Wickliffe*, who first attempted a reformation in popery, given them by the papists in reproach. *Rowe.*

GO'SSAMER. *f.* [*gossipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather. *Shakspeare.*

GO'SSIP. *f.* [from *god* and *gyp*, relation, Sax.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

2. A tipling companion. *Shakspeare.*

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in. *Dryden.*

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be a pot-companion. *Shakspeare.*

GO'SSIPRED. *f.* [*gossipry*, from *gossip*.] *Gossiped* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Davies.*

GO'STING. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT. The pret. and part. pass. of *get*.

GOTTEN. The part. pass. of *get*.

GOUD. *f.* Wood; a plant.

GOVE. *f.* A mow. *Tusser.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. *Tusser.*

To GOVERN. *v. n.* [*gouverner*, French.]

1. To rule as chief magistrate. *Spenser.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. *Att.*

3. To manage; to restrain. *Shakspeare.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amo* governs the accusative case.

To GOVERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness. *Dryden.*

GOVERNABLE. *a.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority; subject to rule. *Locke.*

GOVERNANCE. *f.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management. *Macco.*

2. Control, as that of a guardian. *Spenser.*

3. Behaviour; manners: obsolete. *Spenser.*

GOVERNANT. *f.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GOVERNESS. *f.* [*gouvernesse*, French.]

1. A female invested with authority. *Shakspeare.*

2. A tutress; a woman that has the care of young ladies. *Clarendon.*

3. An instructress; a directress. *Morc.*

GOVERNMENT. *f.* [*gouvernement*, Fr.]

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority. *Temple.*

2. An establishment of legal authority. *Dryd.*

3. Administration of public affairs. *Young.*

4. Regularity of behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. *Shakspeare.*

GRA

6. Management of the limbs or body. *Spenser.*

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GO'VERNOUR. *f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction. *Hos.*

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state. *South.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. *Shakspeare.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man. *Shakspeare.*

5. Pilot; regulator; manager. *Jamess.*

GOUGE. *f.* [French.] A chisel having a round edge. *Moxon.*

GOURD. *f.* [*gourborde*, Fr.] A plant. *Milton.*

GOUR'DINESS. *f.* [from *gourd*.] A swelling in a horse's leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

GOUR'NET. *f.* [*cuculus*.] A fish.

GOUT. *f.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain. *Arbutnot.*

2. [*goutte*, French.] A drop. *Shakspeare.*

GOUT. *f.* [French.] A taste. *Woodward.*

GO'UTWORT. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GO'UTY. *a.* [from *gout*.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout. *Dryd.*

2. Relating to the gout. *Blackmore.*

GOWN. *f.* [*gonna*, Italian.]

1. A long upper garment. *Abbot.*

2. A woman's upper garment. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law. *Young.*

4. The dress of peace. *Dryden.*

GO'WNED. *a.* Dressed in a gown. *Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. *f.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted to the acts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown. *Rowe.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* To grope. *Arbutnot.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth.*

GRACE. *f.* [*grace*, French.]

1. Favour; kindness. *Sidney.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind. *Common Prayer.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence. *Pope.*

4. Pardon; mercy. *Milton.*

5. Favour conferred. *Prior.*

6. Privilege. *Dryden.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming. *Temple.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty. *Dryden.*

10. Natural excellence. *Hosker.*

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty. *Dryden.*

12. Single beauty. *Dryden.*

13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection. *Shakspeare.*

14. Single or particular virtue. *Shakspeare.*

15. Virtue physical. *Shakspeare.*

16. The title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness, or your clemency. *Bacon.*

17. A short prayer said before and after meat. *Swift.*

GRA

GRACE-CUP. *f.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after grace. *Prior.*

To GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish. *Pope.*
2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour. *Sh.*
3. To favour. *Dryden.*

GRA'CED. *a.* [from *grace*.] Not in use.

1. Beautiful; graceful. *Sidney.*
2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. *Shakspeare.*

GRA'CEFUL. *a.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity. *Pope.*

GRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* Elegantly; with pleasing dignity. *Swift.*

GRA'CEFULNESS. *f.* Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty. *Dryden.*

GRA'CELESS. *a.* [from *grace*.] Void of grace; wicked; abandoned. *Spenser.*

GRA'CES. *f.* Good graces for favour is seldom used in the singular. *Hudibras.*

GRA'CILE. *a.* [*gracilis*, Lat.] Slender; small.

GRA'CILENT. *a.* [*gracilentus*, Lat.] Lean.

GRAC'ILITY. *f.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness.

GRA'CIOUS. *a.* [*gracieux*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent. *South.*
2. Favourable; kind. *Prior.*
3. Acceptable; favoured. *Clarendon.*
4. Virtuous; good. *Shakspeare.*
5. Excellent; obsolete. *Hooker.*
6. Graceful; becoming; obsolete. *Camden.*

GRA'CIOUSLY. *ad.*

1. Kindly; with kind condescension. *Dryden.*
2. In a pleasing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS. *f.*

1. Kind condescension. *Clarendon.*
2. Pleasing manner.

GRADATION. *f.* [*gradation*, French.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another. *L'Estrange.*
2. Regular advance step by step. *Shakspeare.*
3. Order; sequence; series. *Shakspeare.*
4. Regular process of argument. *South.*

GRA'DATORY. *f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloister into the church. *Ainsw.*

GRA'DIENT. *a.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking; moving by steps. *Wilkins.*

GRA'DUAL. *a.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step. *Milton.*

GRA'DUAL. *f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps. *Dryden.*

GRADUA'LITY. *f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression. *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY. *ad.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular progression. *Newton.*

To GRA'DUATE. *v. a.* [*graduere*, French.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university. *Carew.*
2. To mark with degrees. *Derham.*
3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chymical term. *Bacon.*
4. To heighten; to improve. *Brown.*

GRA'DUATE. *f.* [*gradué*, French.] One dignified with an academical degree. *Bramston.*

GRADUA'TION. *f.* [*graduation*, French.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. *Grew.*

GRA

2. Exaltation of qualities. *Brown.*
3. The act of conferring academical degrees. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF. *f.* A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF. *f.* [*greffe*, French.] A small

GRAFT. *f.* branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cion. *Pope.*

To GRAFF. *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]

To GRAFT. *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]

1. To insert a cion or branch of one tree into the stock of another. *Dryden.*
2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation. *Romans.*
3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Shakf.*
4. To fill with an adscitious branch. *Shakf.*
5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another. *Swift.*

GRA'FFER. *f.* [from *graff* or *graft*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *f.* [from *grêle*, French.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*

GRAIN. *f.* [*grain*, French; *granum*, Latin.]

1. A single seed of corn. *Shakspeare.*
2. Corn. *Dryden.*
3. The seed of any fruit.
4. Any minute particle; any single body. *Sh.*
5. The smallest weight, of which in physick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a pennyweight; and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. *Holder.*
6. Any thing proverbially small. *Wisdom.*
7. GRAIN of allowance. Something indulged or remitted. *Watts.*
8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shakspeare.*
9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres. *Dryden.*
10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles. *Brown.*
11. Died or stained substance. *Spenser.*
12. Temper; disposition; inclination. *Hud.*
13. The heart; the bottom. *Hayward.*
14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness. *Newton.*

GRAIN'ED. *a.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth. *Shakspeare.*

GRAINS. *f.* [without a singular.] The hulks of malt exhausted in brewing. *Ben Jonson.*

GRAINY. *a.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. *interj.* [contracted from *grame me mercy*.] An obsolete expression of surprise.

GRAMINEOUS. *a.* [*gramineus*, Lat.] Grassy.

GRAMIVOROUS. *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass-eating. *Sharp.*

GRAMMAR. *f.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other. *Locke.*
2. Propriety or justness of speech. *Dryden.*
3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR *School. f.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMA'RIAN. f. [*grammairian*, Fr. from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologist. *Holder.*

GRAMMA'TICAL. a. [*grammatical*, Fr.] 1. Belonging to grammar. *Sidney.*
2. Taught by grammar. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY. ad. According to the rules or science of grammar. *Watts.*

GRAMMATICASTER. f. [*Latin*.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Rymer.*

GRAM'PLE. f. A crab fish. *Ainsworth.*

GRAM'PUS. f. A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRAN'ARY. f. [*granarium*, Lat.] A storehouse for thrashed corn. *Addison.*

GRAN'ATE. f. [from *granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble so called. See **GRANITE**.

GRAND. a. [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Lat.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power. *Ral.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent. *Young.*

3. Principal; chief. *Milton.*

4. Eminent; superiour. *Milton.*

5. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

6. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM. f. [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shakspeare.*

2. An old withered woman. *Dryden.*

GRAND'AU'GHTER. f. [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRAND'CHILD. f. [*grand* and *child*.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter. *Bic.*

GRANDE'E. f. [*grand*, French.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity. *Wotton.*

GRANDE'VITY. f. [from *grandævus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life.

GRANDE'VOUS. a. [*grandævus*, Lat.] Long lived; of great age.

GRANDEUR. f. [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence. *South.*

2. Elevation of sentiment, language, or mien.

GRANDFATHER. f. [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother. *Bacon.*

GRAND'FICK. a. [*grandis* and *ficio*, Lat.] Making great.

GRANDINOUS. a. [*grando*, Lat.] Full of hail; consisting of hail.

GRAND'ITY. f. [from *grandis*, Lat.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. *Camden.*

GRANDMOTHER. f. [*grand* and *mother*.] The father's or mother's mother. *Timothy.*

GRANDSIRE. f. [*grand* and *sire*.]

1. Grandfather. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically. *Pope.*

GRANDSON. f. [*grand* and *son*.] The son of a son or daughter. *Swift.*

GRANGE. f. [*grange*, French.] A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours. *Ben Jonson.*

GRANITE. f. [*granite*, Fr. from *granum*, La.] A stone composed of separate and very large

coheretions, rudely compacted. The white granite with black spots, commonly called moorstone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty. *Hill.*

GRANIVOROUS. a. [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain. *Arbutnot.*

GRAN'NAM. f. [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. *Gay.*

To GRANT. v. a. [from *gratia*, or *gratificor*, Latin.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. *Addison.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right. *Pope.*

GRANT. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon. *Dryd.*

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only. *Cowell.*

4. Admission of something in dispute. *Dryd.*

GRAN'TABLE. a. [from *grant*.] That may be granted. *Ayliffe.*

GRANTE'E. f. [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made. *Swift.*

GRAN'TOR. f. [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made. *Ayliffe.*

GRAN'ULARY. a. [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed. *Br.*

To GRANULATE. v. a. [*granuler*, French.]

To be formed into small grains. *Sprat.*

To GRANULATE. v. a.

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities. *Ray.*

GRANULATION. f. [*granulation*, French.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy.*

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses. *Sharp.*

GRAN'ULE. f. [from *granum*, Lat.] Full of little grains.

GRAN'ULOUS. a. [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. f. [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dut.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.

GRAPESTONE. f. The stone or seed contained in the grape. *Prior.*

GRAPHICAL. a. [*γράφω*.] Well delineated. *Bacon.*

GRAPHICALLY. ad. In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation. *Br.*

GRA'PNEL. f. [*grapin*, French.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in tight one ship fastens on another.

To GRA'PPLE. v. n. [*krappeln*, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other. *Milton.*

2. To contest in close fight. *Dryden.*

To GRA'PPLE. v. a.

1. To fasten; to fix; obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

GRA

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of. *Heylin.*
GRAPPLE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Contest, in which the combatants seize each other. *Milton.*
 2. Close fight. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden.*
GRAPPLEMENT. *f.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight: not in use. *Spenser.*
GRASHOPPER. *f.* [*gras* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass. *Addis.*
GRASIER. See **GRAZIER.**
To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graspere*, Italian.]
 1. To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Sidney.*
 2. To seize; to catch at. *Clarendon.*
To GRASP. *v. n.*
 1. To catch; to endeavour to seize. *Swift.*
 2. To struggle; to strive: not in use. *Sh.*
 3. To gripe; to encroach. *Dryden.*
GRASP. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The gripe or seizure of the hand. *Milton.*
 2. Possession; hold. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Power of seizing. *Clarendon.*
GRASPER. *f.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps.
GRASS. *f.* [*græs*, Saxon.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed. *Temple.*
GRASS of Parnassus. *f.* [*parnassia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
To GRASS. *v. n.* To breed grass. *Tusser.*
GRASS-PLOT. *f.* [*grass* and *plot*.] A small level covered with short grass. *Mortimer.*
GRASSINESS. *f.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in grass.
GRASSY. *a.* [from *grass*.] Covered with grass; abounding with grass. *Dryden.*
GRATE. *f.* [*crates*, Latin.]
 1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other. *Addison.*
 2. The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator.*
To GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]
 1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. *Spenser.*
 2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. *Swift.*
 3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies. *Milton.*
To GRATE. *v. n.*
 1. To rub so as to injure or offend. *L'Estran.*
 2. To make a harsh noise. *Hooker.*
GRATEFUL. *a.* [*gratus*, Latin.]
 1. Having a due sense of benefits. *Milton.*
 2. Pleading; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon.*
GRATEFULLY. *ad.*
 1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation. *Dryd.*
 2. In a pleasing manner. *Watts.*
GRATEFULNESS. *f.* [from *grateful*.]
 1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert.*
 2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.
GRATER. *f.* [*gratoir*, French.] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder. *A. Hill.*
GRATIFICATION. *f.* [*gratificatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of pleasing. *South.*

GRA

2. Pleasure; delight. *Rogers.*
 3. Reward; recompense.
To GRATIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]
 1. To indulge; to please by compliance. *Dryd.*
 2. To delight; to please. *Addison.*
 3. To requite with a recompense.
GRATINGLY. *ad.* [from *grate*.] Harshly; offensively.
GRATIS. *ad.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompense. *Arbutnot.*
GRATITUDE. *f.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]
 1. Duty to benefactors. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Desire to return benefits. *South.*
GRATUITOUS. *a.* [*gratuitus*, Latin.]
 1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Asserted without proof. *Ray.*
GRATUITOUSLY. *ad.*
 1. Without claim or merit.
 2. Without proof. *Cheyne.*
GRATUITY. *f.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] A present or acknowledgment; a free gift. *Swift.*
To GRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]
 1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To declare joy for. *Ben Jonson.*
GRATULATION. *f.* [*gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy. *Hooker.*
GRATULATORY. *a.* [from *gratulate*.] Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.
GRAVE. a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave. *Gibson.*
GRAVE. *f.* [*græf*, Sax.] The place in the ground in which the dead are reposit. *Milton.*
GRAVE-CLOTHES. *f.* [*grave* and *clothes*.] The drefs of the dead. *Spenser.*
GRAVE-STONE. *f.* [*grave* and *stone*.] The stone that is laid over the grave. *Shakspeare.*
To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven*. [*graver*, French; *γρᾶφω*.]
 1. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance. *Prior.*
 2. To carve or form. *Hebrews.*
 3. [from the noun.] To entomb. *Shaksp.*
 4. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ains.*
To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances. *Exodus.*
GRAVE. *a.* [*grave*, French.]
 1. Solemn; serious; sober. *More.*
 2. Not futile; credible. *Crew.*
 3. Not showy; not tawdry.
 4. Not sharp of sound; not acute. *Holder.*
GRAVEL. *f.* [*graveel*, Dutch.]
 1. Hard sand. *Woodward.*
 2. [*gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbutnot.*
To GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To pave or cover with gravel. *Bacon.*
 2. To stick in the sand. *Camden.*
 3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand. *Sh.*
 4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.
GRAVELESS. *a.* [from *grave*.] Wanting a tomb; unburied. *Shakspeare.*
GRAVELLY. *a.* [*graveleux*, French.] Full

GRE

of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Harvey.*
GRAVELLY. *ad.* [from *grave*.]

1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth. *Spectator.*
2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESE. *f.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour. *Denb.*

GRA'VEOLENT. *a.* [graveolens, Latin.] Strong scented.

GRA'VEY. *f.* [graveur, French.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper. *Dryden.*
2. The style or tool used in graving. *Boyle.*

GRA'VIDITY. *f.* [gravidus, Lat.] Pregnancy; state of being with child. *Arbutnot.*

GRA'VING. *f.* [from *graver*.] Carved work. *Chronicles.*

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Lat.] To tend to the centre of attraction. *Bentley.*

GRAVITATION. *f.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre. *Pope.*

GRA'VITY. *f.* [gravitas, Latin.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Brown.*
2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt. *Hooker.*
3. Seriousness; solemnity. *Bacon.*

GRA'VY. *f.* The ferous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire. *Arbutnot.*

GRAY. *a.* [græg, Saxon; grau, Danish.]

1. White with a mixture of black. *Newton.*
2. White or hoary with old age. *Walton.*
3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes. *Gay.*

GRAY. *f.* A badger. *Ainsworth.*

GRAYBEARD. *f.* [gray and beard.] An old man. *Shakespeare.*

GRAYLING. *f.* The umber, a fish. *Walton.*

GRAYNESS. *f.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *gras*.]

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass. *Shakspeare.*
2. To supply with grass. *Bacon.*
3. To move on devouring. *Bacon.*
4. [from *razer*, Fr.] To touch lightly. *Bacon.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle. *Daniel.*
2. To feed upon. *Milton.*
3. To supply with grass. *Swift.*

GRAZER. *f.* [from *graze*.] One that feeds on grass. *Phillips.*

GRA'ZIER. *f.* [from *graze*.] One who feeds cattle. *Howel.*

GREASE. *f.* [graisse, French.]

1. The soft part of the fat. *Shakspeare.*
2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs of a horse.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or anoint with grease.
2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. *Dr.*

GREASINESS. *f.* [from *grease*.] Oiliness; fatness. *Boyle.*

GREASY. *a.* [from *grease*.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous. *Shakspeare.*
2. Smear'd with grease. *Martimer.*

GRE

3. Fat of body; bulky.

GREAT. *a.* [great, Saxon.]

1. Large in bulk or number. *Locke.*
2. Having any quality in a high degree. *Tillot.*
3. Considerable in extent or duration. *Sam.*
4. Important; weighty. *Shakspeare.*
5. Chief; principal. *Shakspeare.*
6. Of high rank; of large power. *Pope.*
7. Illustrious; eminent; noble. *Jeremiab.*
8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien. *Dryd.*
9. Magnanimous; generous. *Sidney.*
10. Swelling; proud. *Knolles.*
11. Familiar; much acquainted. *Bacon.*
12. Pregnant; teeming. *May.*
13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as, great grandson is the son of my grandson. *Addison.*
14. Hard; difficult; grievous. *Taylor.*

GREAT. *f.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump. *Rateigh.*

GRE'ATBELLED. *a.* [great and belly.] Pregnant; teeming. *Wilkins.*

To GRE'ATEN. *v. a.* [from *great*.] To aggrandize; to enlarge. *Rateigh.*

GREATHEARTED. *a.* [great and heart.] High-spirited; undaunted. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY. *ad.* [from *great*.]

1. In a great degree. *Milton.*
2. Nobly; illustriously. *Dryden.*
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely. *Ad.*

GRE'ATNESS. *f.* [from *great*.]

1. Largeness of quantity or number. *Locke.*
2. Comparative quantity. *Rogers.*
3. High degree of any quality. *Rogers.*
4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire. *Suift.*
5. Swelling pride; affected state. *Bacon.*
6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind. *Milton.*

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence. *Pope.*

GREAVE. *f.* [græg, Sax.] A grove. *Spenser.*

GREAVES. *f.* [from *grèves*, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. *Samuel.*

GRE'CISM. *f.* [græcismus, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *f.* Good-will; favour. *Spenser.*

GREECE. *f.* [corrupted from *degrees*.] A flight of steps: obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

GRE'EDILY. *ad.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously. *Denham.*

GRE'EDINESS. *f.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire. *Denham.*

GRE'EDY. *a.* [grædig, Saxon.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *K. Charles.*
2. Eager; vehemently desirous. *Fairfax.*

GREEN. *a.* [grun, German; groen, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow. *Pope.*
2. Pale; sickly. *Shakspeare.*
3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed. *Dryden.*
4. New; fresh: as, a green wound. *Shakspeare.*
5. Not dry. *Hooker.*
6. Not roasted; half raw. *Watts.*
7. Unripe; immature; young. *Shakspeare.*

GREEN. *f.*

GRE

1. The green colour. *Dryden.*
2. A grassy plain. *Milton.*
3. Leaves; branches; wreathes. *Dryden.*
- To GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. *Thomson.*
- GRE'ENBROOM. *f.* A shrub. *Miller.*
- GRE'ENCLOTH. *f.* A board or court of justice held in the counting house of the king's household, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal.
- GRE'ENEYED. *a.* [green and eye.] Having eyes coloured with green. *Shakspeare.*
- GRE'ENFINCH. *f.* A kind of bird. *Mortimer.*
- GRE'ENFISH. *f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsw.*
- GRE'ENGAGE. *f.* A species of plum.
- GRE'ENHOUSE. *f.* [green and house.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered. *Addis.*
- GRE'ENISH. *a.* [from green.] Somewhat green; tending to green. *Spenser.*
- GRE'ENLY. *ad.* [from green.]
 1. With a greenish colour.
 2. Newly; freshly.
 3. Immaturely.
 4. Wanly; timidly: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- GRE'ENNESS. *f.* [from green.]
 1. The quality of being green; viridity.
 2. Immaturity; unripeness. *Sidney.*
 3. Freshness; vigour. *South.*
 4. Newness.
- GRE'ENSICKNESS. *f.* [green and sickness.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces. *Arbutnot.*
- GRE'ENSWARD. } *f.* [green and sword.]
- GRE'ENSWORD. } The turf on which grails grows. *Shakspeare. Swift.*
- GRE'ENWEED. *f.* [green and weed.] Diers weed.
- GRE'ENWOOD. *f.* [green and wood.] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. *Dryden.*
- To GREET. *v. a.* [grator, Lat. *grætan*, Sax.]
 1. To address at meeting. *Donne.*
 2. To address in whatever manner. *Shaksp.*
 3. To salute in kindness or respect. *Dryden.*
 4. To congratulate. *Spenser.*
 5. To pay compliments at a distance. *Shaksp.*
 6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. *Pope.*
- To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute. *Shaksp.*
- GREET'ER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who greets.
- GREET'ING. *f.* [from greet.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance. *Shak.*
- GREEZE. *f.* A flight of steps; a step.
- GRE'GAL. *a.* [greg, gregis, Latin.] Belonging to a flock.
- GREGA'RIOUS. *a.* [gregarius, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray.*
- GRE'MIAL. *a.* [gremium, Latin.] Pertaining to the lap.
- GRE'NADE. *f.* A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into shatters, to the damage of all that stand near. *Harris.*

GRI

- GRE'NADIER. *f.* [grenadier, French; from *grenade*.] A tall foot soldier of whom there is one company in every regiment.
- GRENA'DO. *f.* See GRENADE. *Watts.*
- GREUT. *f.* A kind of fossil body. *Grew.*
- GREW. The preterit of *grow*.
- GREY. *a.* [gris, French.] See GRAY. *Shak.*
- GRE'YHOUND. *f.* [griyhund, Sax.] A tall fleet dog that chafes in fight. *Sidney.*
- GRICE. *f.*
 1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
 2. A step or greeze. *Shakspeare.*
- To GRIDE. *v. n.* [gridare, Italian.] To cut; to make way by cutting. *Milton.*
- GRI'DELIN. *f.* A colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*
- GRI'DIRON. *f.* [grind, Islandick, a grate, and iron.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire. *Spectator.*
- GRIEF. *f.* [from *grieve*.]
 1. Sorrow; trouble for something past. *Add.*
 2. [grief, Fr.] Grievance; harm. *Shak.*
- GRI'E'VANCE. *f.* [from *grief*.]
 1. A state of uneasiness. *South.*
 2. The cause of uneasiness. *Swift.*
- To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [grevier, French.]
 1. To afflict; to hurt. *Psalms.*
 2. To make sorrowful. *Perkins.*
- To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*
- GRIE'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully. *Shakspeare.*
- GRIE'VOUS. *a.* [gravis, Latin.]
 1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born. *Hook.*
 2. Such as causes sorrow. *Watts.*
 3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness. *Sh.*
 4. Atrocious; heavy. *Shakspeare.*
- GRIE'VOUSLY. *ad.*
 1. Painfully; with pain. *Spenser.*
 2. With discontent; with ill-will. *Knolles.*
 3. Calamitously; miserably. *Hooker.*
 4. Vexatiously. *Ray.*
- GRIE'VOUSNESS. *f.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain; calamity. *Isaiah.*
- GRI'FFIN. } *f.* [griffin.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. *Peac.*
- GRI'FFON. } to be generated between the lion and eagle, and the wings of the eagle. *Peac.*
- GRIG. *f.* [kricke, Bavarian, a little duck.]
 1. A small eel.
 2. A merry creature. *Swift.*
- To GRILL. *v. n.* [grille, a grate, French.] To broil on a gridiron.
- GRI'LLADE. *f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.
- To GRI'LLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] To harass; to hurt. *Hudibras.*
- GRIM. *a.* [grimma, Saxon.]
 1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful. *Denham.*
 2. Ugly; ill-looking. *Shakspeare.*
- GRI'MACE. *f.* [French; from *grim*.]
 1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence. *South.*
 2. Air of affectation. *Granville.*

GRI

GRIMA' LKIN. *f.* [*gris*, gray, and *malkin*.]
The name of an old cat. *Philips.*

GRIME. *f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated. *Woodward.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to sully deeply. *Shakspeare.*

GRIMLY. *ad.* [from *grim*.]
1. Horribly; hideously. *Shakspeare.*
2. Sourly; fullenly. *Shakspeare.*

GRIMNESS. *f.* [from *grim*.] Horror; frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [*ghennian*, Saxon.]
1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Shakspeare.*
2. To fix the teeth as in anguish. *Shakspeare.*

GRIN. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth and showing them. *Watts.*

GRIN. *f.* [*ghyn*, Sax.] A snare; a trap. *Job.*

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground.* [*ghundan*, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition. *Bentley.*

2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard. *Herbert.*

3. To rub one against another. *Bacon.*

4. To harass; to oppress. *Addison.*

To GRIND. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of grinding. *Milton.*
2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

GRINDER. *f.* [from *grind*.]
1. One that grinds.

2. The instrument of grinding. *Sandys.*

3. The back tooth. *Bacon.*

GRINDLESTONE. } *f.* from *grind* and
GRINDSTONE. } *stone.* The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

GRINNER. *f.* [from *grin*.] He that grins. *Ad.*

GRINNINGLY. *ad.* [from *grin*.] With a grinning laugh.

GRIP. *f.* A small ditch. *Ainsworth.*

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*griepan*, Gothick.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed. *Drayton.*

2. To hold hard. *Dryden.*

3. [*gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize. *Shakspeare.*

4. To close; to clutch. *Pope.*

5. To pinch; to press; to squeeze. *Dryden.*

6. To give a pain in the bowels. *Dryden.*

To GRIPE. *v. n.*
1. To feel the colick. *Locke.*

2. To pinch; to catch at money meanly. *Fell.*

GRIPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.

2. Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden.*

3. Oppression; crushing power. *Shakspeare.*

4. Affliction; pinching distress. *Olway.*

3. [In the plural.] Bellyache; colick. *Floy.*

GRI'PER. *f.* [from *gripe*.] Oppressor; usurer; extortioner. *Burton.*

GRI'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *gripping*.] With pain in the guts. *Bacon.*

GRI'PLE. *f.* A griping miser. *Spenser.*

GRI'SAMBER. *f.* Ambergrise. *Milton.*

GRI'SE. *f.* A step, or scale of steps. *Shakspeare.*

GRI'SKIN. *f.* [*grissin*, roast meat, Irish.]
The vertebres of a hog broiled.

GRO

GRI'SLY. *a.* [*ghrylu*, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful. *Addison.*

GRIST. *f.* [*ghyst*, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground. *Tusser.*

2. Supply; provision. *Swift.*

GRI'STLE. *f.* [*ghystle*, Sax.] A cartilage. *Ray.*

GRI'STLY. *a.* [from *gristle*.] Cartilaginous; made of gristle. *Harvey.*

GRIT. *f.* [*ghyrt*, Saxon.]

1. The coarse part of meal.

2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.

3. Sand; rough hard particles. *Philips.*

4. *Grits* are soils found in minute masses, forming together a powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. *Hill.*

GRI'TTINESS. *f.* [from *gritty*.] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer.*

GRI'TTY. *a.* [from *grit*.] Full of hard particles; consisting of grit. *Newton.*

GRI'ZELIN. *f.* [more properly *gridelin*.] A pale red colour. *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE. *f.* [from *gris*, gray; *griffaille*, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray. *Shakspeare.*

GRI'ZZLED. *a.* [from *grizzle*.] Interspersed with gray. *Dryden.*

GRI'ZZLY. *a.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [*ghanan*, Sax.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony. *Pope.*

GROAN. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty.

2. Any hoarse dead sound. *Shakspeare.*

GRO'ANFUL. *a.* [*groan* and *full*.] Sad; agonizing; not used. *Spenser.*

GROAT. *f.* [*groot*, Dutch.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.

2. A proverbial name for a small sum. *Swift.*

3. **GROATS.** Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsworth.*

GRO'CER. *f.* [from *grofs*, a large quantity.] A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and plums, and spices for gain. *Watts.*

GRO'CERY. *f.* [from *grocer*.] Grocers ware, such as tea, sugar, spice. *Clarendon.*

GRO'GERAM. } *f.* [*gros*, grain, Fr.] Stuff

GRO'GRAM. } woven with a large woof

GRO'GRAN. } and a rough pile.

GROIN. *f.* The part next the thigh. *Dryden.*

GRO'WELL. *f.* Gromill or graymill, a plant.

GROOM. *f.* [*groom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant. *Spenser.*

2. A young man. *Fairfax.*

3. A man newly married. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *f.* [from *grave*.]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool. *Mox.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow. *Swift.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [*ghapan*, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot see. *Sandys.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark. *Swift.*

GRO

GRO'PER. *f.* [from *grope*.] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. *a.* [*gros*, French; *grosso*, Italian.]

1. Thick; bulky. *Baker.*
2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous. *Hooker.*
3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined. *Smalridge.*
4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk. *Thom.*
5. Dense; not refined; not pure. *Bacon.*
6. Stupid; dull. *Watts.*
7. Coarse; rough; not delicate. *Watson.*
8. Thick; fat; bulky. *Fell.*

GROSS. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force. *Addison.*
2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts. *Hooker.*
3. Not individual, but a body together. *Shak.*
4. The chief part; the main mass. *Bacon.*
5. The number of twelve dozen. *Locke.*

GROSSLY. *ad.* [from *gross*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely.
2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; coarsely; palpably. *Newton.*

GROSSNESS. *f.* [from *gross*.]

1. Coarseness; thickness; density. *Sba.*
2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.
3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy. *Sb.*

GROT. *f.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure. *Prior.*

GROTESQUE. *a.* [*grotesque*, French.] Distorted of figure; unnatural. *Pope.*

GRO'TTO. *f.* [*grotte*, French.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. *Woodward.*

GROVE. *f.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting above. *Granville.*

To GRO'VEL. *v. n.* [*grufde*, Islandick, flat on the face.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.
2. To be mean; to be without dignity. *Add.*

GROUND. *f.* [*gruond*, Saxon.]

1. The earth, considered as superficially extended. *Milton.*
2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.
3. Land; country. *Hudibras.*
4. Region; territory. *Milton.*
5. Estate; possession. *Dryden.*
6. The floor or level of the place. *Matthew.*
7. Dregs; lees; feces. *Sharp.*
8. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterward painted. *Hakewill.*
9. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported.
10. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised. *Shakspeare.*
11. First hint; first traces of an invention.
12. The first principles of knowledge. *Milt.*
13. The fundamental cause. *Sidney.*
14. The field or place of action. *Daniel.*
15. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. *Dryden.*
16. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer. *Addison.*
17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors. *Atterbury.*
18. State of progress or recession. *Dryden.*
19. The soil to set a thing off. *Shakspeare.*

GRO

To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground.
2. To found, as upon cause or principle. *Dr.*
3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge. *Ephesians.*

GROUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *grind*.
GROUND-ASH. *f.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground. *Mortimer.*

GROUND-BAIT. *f.* A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown where you angle. *Walton.*

GROUND-FLOOR. *f.* The lower part of a house.

GROUND-IVY. *f.* Alehoof, or tunhoof.

GROUND-OAK. *f.* A saplin oak. *Mortimer.*

GROUND-PINE. *f.* A plant. *Hill.*

GROUND-PLATE. *f.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. *Mortimer.*

GROUND-PLOT. *f.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed. *Sidney.*
2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT. *f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GROUND-ROOM. *f.* A room on the level with the ground. *Tatler.*

GRO'UNDEDL. *ad.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles. *Glanville.*

GRO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason; wanting ground. *Freeholder.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *ad.* Without reason; without cause. *Boyle.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason. *Tillotson.*

GRO'UNDLING. *f.* [from *ground*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar. *Shakspeare.*

GRO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly: not in use. *Afscam.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *f.* [*gruond*, and *rile*, the basis, Sax.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground. *Moxon.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *f.* [*senecio*, Lat.] A plant.

GRO'UNDWORK. *f.* [*ground* and *work*.]

1. The ground; the first stratum. *Dryden.*
2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. *Milton.*
3. First principle; original reason. *Spenser.*

GROUP. *f.* [*groupe*, French.] A crowd; a cluster; a huddle. *Swift.*

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*grouper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *f.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock.

GROUT. *f.* [*grut*, Saxon.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard. *King.*
2. That which purges off. *Dryden.*
3. A kind of wild apple.

To GROW. *v. n.* pret. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [*gruwan*, Saxon.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation. *Wisdom.*
2. To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.*
3. To shoot in any particular form. *Dryden.*
4. To increase in stature. *Samuel.*
5. To come to manhood from infancy. *Wake.*

GRU

6. To issue, as plants from a soil. *Dryden.*
7. To increase in bulk; to become greater.
8. To improve; to make progress. *Pope.*
9. To advance to any state. *Shakspeare.*
10. To come by degrees. *Rogers.*
11. To come forward; to gather ground. *Sp.*
12. To be changed from one step to another; to become either better or worse. *Dryden.*
13. To proceed as from a cause. *Hooker.*
14. To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shakspeare.*
15. To adhere; to stick together. *Walton.*
16. To swell: a sea term. *Raleigh.*

GROWER. *f.* [from *grow*.] An increaser.

TO GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemish.]

1. To snarl like an angry cur. *Ellis.*
2. To murmur; to grumble. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.
2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. *Proverbs.*
3. Arrived at full growth or stature. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *f.* [from *grow*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life. *Atterbury.*
2. Product; thing produced. *Milton.*
3. Increased number, bulk, or frequency.
4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.
5. Improvement; advancement. *Hooker.*

GROWTHEAD. } *f.* [from *grofs* or *great*

GROWTNOL. } *head*.]

1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
2. An idle lazy fellow: obsolete. *Tusser.*

TO GRUB. *v. a.* [*graban*, preterit *grab*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground. *Dryden.*

GRUB. *f.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.
2. A short thick man; a dwarf. *Carew.*

TO GRUBBLE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German.]

To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

GRUBSTREET. *f.* Originally the name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*. *Gay.*

TO GRUDGE. *v. a.* [*grwgnach*, Welsh.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent. *Sidney.*
2. To give or take unwillingly. *Addison.*

TO GRUDGE. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine. *Hooker.*
2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Raleigh.*
3. To be envious. *James.*
4. To wish in secret. *Dryden.*
5. To give or have any uneasy remains. *Dr.*

GRUDGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence. *Sh.*
2. Anger; ill-will. *Swift.*
3. Unwillingness to benefit. *Ben Jonson.*
4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.
5. Remorse of conscience. *Ainsworth.*
6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRUDGINGLY. *ad.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly. *Dryden.*

GRUEL. *f.* [*gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Arbuthnot.*

GUA

GRUFF. *a.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners. *Addison.*

GRUFFLY. *ad.* Harshly; ruggedly. *Dryden.*

GRUFFNESS. *f.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice.

GRUM. *a.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; surly; severe. *Arbuthnot.*

TO GRUMBLE. *v. n.* [*grommelen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with discontent. *Prior.*
2. To growl; to gnarl. *Dryden.*
3. To make a hoarse rattle. *Rowe.*

GRUMBLER. *f.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING. *f.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent. *Shakspeare.*

GRUME. *f.* [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid. *Quincy.*

GRUMLY. *ad.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMOUS. *a.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUMOUSNESS. *f.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor. *Wiseman.*

GRUNSEL. *f.* [usually *groundsel*.] The lower part of the building. *Milton.*

TO GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunio*, Latin.] To

TO GRUNTLE. } murmur like a hog. *Gay.*

GRUNT. *f.* [from the verb.] The noise of a hog. *Dryden.*

GRUNTER. *f.* [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fish.

GRUNTLING. *f.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

TO GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *grudge*.] To envy; to repine: not used. *Ben Jonson.*

GRUTCH. *f.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will. *Hudibras.*

GRY. *f.* [*gyu*.] Any thing of little value.

GUAIA'CUM. *f.* A physical wood, excellent in many chronick cafes. *Hill.*

GUARANTE'E. *f.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed. *South.*

TO GUARANTY. *v. a.* [*guarantir*, Fr.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

TO GUARD. *v. a.* [*garder*, French; from our word *ward*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security. *Waller.*
2. To protect; to defend. *Addison.*
3. To preserve by caution. *Broome.*
4. To provide against objections. *Shakspeare.*
5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders: obsolete.

TO GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence. *Collier.*

GUARD. *f.* [*garde*, Fr. *ward*, Teut.]

1. A man, or body of men whose business is to watch by way of defence. *Milton.*
2. A state of caution, or vigilance. *Smalriage.*
3. Limitation; anticipation of objection. *Att.*
4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.
5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

GUA'RDAGE. *f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship: obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

GUA'RDER. *f.* One who guards.

GUI

- GUARDIAN.** *f.* [*gardien*, French.]
1. One that has the care of an orphan. *Arb.*
 2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A repository or storehouse : not used. *Sha.*
- GUARDIAN** *of the Spiritualities.* He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see.
- GUARDIAN.** *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent. *Dryden.*
- GUARDIANSHIP.** *f.* [*from guardian.*] The office of a guardian. *L'Estrange.*
- GUARDLESS.** *a.* [*from guard.*] Without defence. *Waller.*
- GUARDSHIP.** *f.* [*from guard.*]
1. Care ; protection. *Swift.*
 2. [*guard and ship.*] A king's ship to guard the coast.
- GUAIAVA, or GUA'VA.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- GUERNATION.** *f.* [*gubernatio*, Latin.] Government ; superintendency. *Watts.*
- GU'DGEON.** *f.* [*gusjon*, French.]
1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, and easily caught. *Pope.*
 2. A man easily cheated. *Swift.*
 3. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage ; a bait. *Shakspeare.*
- GUERDON.** *f.* [*guerdon*, French.] A reward ; a recompense : not used. *Knolles.*
- To GUESS.** *v. n.* [*ghissen*, Dutch.]
1. To conjecture ; to judge without any certain principles of judgment. *Raleigh.*
 2. To conjecture rightly. *Stillingfleet.*
- To GUESS.** *v. a.* To hit upon by accident.
- GUESS.** *f.* [*from the verb.*] Conjecture ; judgment without any positive or certain grounds. *Prior.*
- GUESSER.** *f.* [*from guess.*] Conjecturer ; one who judges without certain knowledge.
- GUESSINGLY.** *ad.* [*from guessing.*] Conjecturally ; uncertainly : not used. *Shaksf.*
- GUEST.** *f.* [*gȳst*, Saxon.]
1. One entertained in the house or at the table of another. *Luke.*
 2. A stranger ; one who comes newly to reside. *Sidney.*
- GUESTCHAMBER.** *f.* Chamber of entertainment. *Mark.*
- To GUGGLE.** *v. n.* [*gorgolaire*, Italian.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow-mouthed vessel.
- GUIDAGE.** *f.* [*from guide.*] The reward given to a guide. *Ainsworth.*
- GUIDANCE.** *f.* [*from guide.*] Direction ; government. *Rogers.*
- To GUIDE.** *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]
1. To direct in a way. *South.*
 2. To influence. *Kettlerwell.*
 3. To govern by counsel ; to instruct. *Psalms.*
 4. To regulate ; to superintend. *D. of Piety.*
- GUIDE.** *f.* [*guide*, French.]
1. One who directs another in his way. *Wisd.*
 2. One who directs another in his conduct.
 3. Director ; regulator. *Hooker.*
- GUIDELESS.** *a.* [*from guide.*] Having no guide ; wanting a governor. *Dryden.*

GUL

- GUIDER.** *f.* [*from guide.*] Director ; regulator ; guide : obsolete. *South.*
- GUILD.** *f.* [*gildscip*, Saxon.] A society ; a corporation ; a fraternity. *Cowell.*
- GUILE.** *f.* [*guille*, old French.] Deceitful cunning ; insidious artifice. *Milton.*
- GUILEFUL.** *a.* [*guile and full.*]
1. Wily ; insidious ; mischievously artful. *Dr.*
 2. Treacherous ; secretly mischievous. *Shak.*
- GUILEFULLY.** *ad.* [*from guileful.*] Insidiously ; treacherously. *Milton.*
- GUILEFULNESS.** *f.* [*from guileful.*] Secret treachery ; tricking cunning.
- GUILELESS.** *a.* [*from guile.*] Free from deceit ; void of insidiousness ; simply honest.
- GUI'LER.** *f.* [*from guile.*] One that betrays into danger by insidious practices. *Spenser.*
- GUILT.** *f.* [*gilt*, Saxon.]
1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime. *Hammond.*
 2. A crime ; an offence. *Shakspeare.*
- GUI'LTILY.** *ad.* [*from guilty.*] Without innocence. *Shakspeare.*
- GUI'LTINESS.** *f.* [*from guilty.*] The state of being guilty ; consciousness of crime. *Sidney.*
- GUI'LTLESS.** *a.* [*from guilt.*] Innocent ; free from crime. *Pope.*
- GUI'LTLESSLY.** *ad.* [*from guiltless.*] Without guilt ; innocently.
- GUI'LTLESSNESS.** *f.* [*from guiltless.*] Innocence ; freedom from crime. *King Charles.*
- GUI'LTY.** *a.* [*giltig*, Saxon.]
1. Justly chargeable with a crime ; not innocent. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Wicked ; corrupt. *Thomson.*
- GU'NEA.** *f.* [*from Guinea*, a country in Africa abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.
- GUINEADROPPER.** *f.* One who cheats by dropping guineas. *Gay.*
- GU'NEAHEN.** *f.* A small Indian hen.
- GU'NEAPEPPER.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- GU'NEAPIG.** *f.* A small animal with a pig's snout.
- GUISE.** *f.* [*guise*, French.]
1. Manner ; mien ; habit. *Fairfax.*
 2. Practice ; custom ; property. *B. Jonson.*
 3. External appearance ; dress. *Temple.*
- GUITA'R.** *f.* [*guitar*, Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick. *Prior.*
- GULCH.** } *f.* [*from gulo*, Latin.] A little
- GU'LCHIN.** } glutton. *Skinner.*
- GULES.** *a.* Red, in heraldry. *Shakspeare.*
- GULF.** *f.* [*golfo*, Italian.]
1. A bay ; an opening into land. *Knolles.*
 2. An abyss ; an unmeasurable depth. *Spensf.*
 3. A whirlpool ; a sucking eddy. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Any thing insatiable. *Shakspeare.*
- GU'LFY.** *a.* [*from gulf.*] Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Pope.*
- To GULL.** *v. a.* [*guiller*, Fr.] To trick ; to cheat ; to defraud ; to deceive. *Dryden.*
- GULL.** *f.* [*from the verb.*]
1. A sea bird.
 2. A cheat ; a fraud ; a trick. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A stupid animal ; one easily cheated. *Sha.*

GUR

GULLCATCHER. *f.* [*gull* and *catch.*] A cheat; a man of trick. *Shakspeare.*

GULLER. *f.* [*from gull.*] A cheat; an impostor.

GULLERY. *f.* [*from gull.*] Cheat; imposture. *Ainsworth.*

GULLET. *f.* [*goulet*, French.]

1. The throat; the œsophagus. *Denham.*

2. A small stream or lake. *Heylin.*

TO GULLY. *v. n.* To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE. *f.* The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY. *f.* [*gulosus*, Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. *Brown.*

TO GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dut.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. *Gay.*

GULP. *f.* [*from the verb.*] As much as can be swallowed at once. *More.*

GUM. *f.* [*gummi*, Lat.]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstrua.

2. [*goma*, Saxon.] The fleshy covering that contains the teeth. *Swift.*

TO GUM. *v. a.* To close with gum. *Wise man.*

GUMMINESS. *f.* The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum. *Wise man.*

GUMMO'SITY. *f.* [*from gummosus.*] The nature of gum; gumminess. *Flayer.*

GUMMOUS. *a.* [*from gum.*] Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*

GUMMY. *a.* [*from gum.*]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

2. Productive of gum. *Dryden.*

3. Overgrown with gum. *Milton.*

GUN. *f.* The general name for firearms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire. *Knolles. Granville.*

GUNNEL. *f.* [*corrupted from GUNWALE.*]

GUNNER. *f.* [*from gun.*] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship. *Shakspeare.*

GUNNERY. *f.* [*from gunner.*] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GUNPOWDER. *f.* [*gun* and *powder.*] The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*

GUNSHOT. *f.* [*gun* and *shot.*] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown. *Dryden.*

GUNSHOT. *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.

GUNSMITH. *f.* [*gun* and *smith.*] A man whose trade is to make guns. *Mortimer.*

GUNSTICK. *f.* [*gun* and *stick.*] The rammer of a gun. *Stewart.*

GUNSTOCK. *f.* [*gun* and *stock.*] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE. *f.* [*gun* and *stone.*] The shot of cannon. *Shakspeare.*

GUNWALE, or GUNNEL of a Ship. *f.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the fore-castle; this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no. *Harris.*

GURGE. *f.* [*gorges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*

GUT

GURGION. *f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

TO GURGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] To fall or gush with a noise, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*

GURNARD. } *f.* [*gournal*, French.] A

GURNET. } kind of sea fish. *Shakspeare.*

TO GUSH. *v. n.* [*goshelen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a larger body. *Thomson.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion. *Pope.*

GUSH. *f.* [*from the verb.*] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted. *Harvey.*

GUSSET. *f.* [*gouffet*, French.] Any piece sewed on cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST. *f.* [*gouft*, French; *gustus*, Latin.]

1. Sense of tasting. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception. *Milton.*

3. Love; liking. *Tillotson.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste. *Dryden.*

5. [*from guster*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind. *Addison.*

GUSTABLE. *a.* [*gusto*, Latin.]

1. To be tasted. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste. *Derham.*

GUSTATION. *f.* [*gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting. *Brown.*

GUSTFUL. *a.* [*gust* and *full.*] Tasteful; well tasted. *Decay of Piety.*

GUSTO. *f.* [*Italian.*]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking. *Dryden.*

GUSTY. *a.* [*from gust.*] Stormy; tempestuous. *Shakspeare.*

GUT. *f.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching, with many convolutions, from the stomach to the vent. *Bacon.*

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food; proverbially. *Hudibras.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing. *Hakew.*

TO GUT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to extenterate.

2. To plunder of contents. *Dryden.*

GUTTATED. *a.* [*from gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped.

GUTTER. *f.* [*from guttur*, a throat, Lat.]

1. A passage for water. *Addison.*

2. A small longitudinal hollow.

TO GUTTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To cut in small hollows. *Sandys.*

TO GUTTLE. *v. n.* [*from gut.*] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. *Dryden.*

TO GUTTLE. *v. a.* [*from gut.*] To swallow. A low word. *L'Estrange.*

GUTTLER. *f.* [*from guttle.*] A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS. *a.* [*from guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a small drop. *Brown.*

GUTTURAL. *a.* [*gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Holder.*

GUTTURALNESS. *f.* [*from guttural.*] The quality of being guttural.

GYM

GU'TWORT. *f.* [*gut* and *wort.*] An herb.
GUY. *f.* [from *guide.*] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship. *Skinner.*
To GU'ZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut* or *gust.*] To gormandize; to feed immoderately. *Gay.*
To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*
GU'ZZLER. *f.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker. *Dr.*
GYBE. *f.* [See *GIBE.*] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shakspeare.*
To GYBE. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt. *Spenser.*
GYMNA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *gymnastick.*] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise. *Brown.*
GYMNA'STICK. *a.* [*γυμναστικός.*] Pertaining

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ing to athletick exercises. *Arbutnot.*
GY'MNICK. *a.* [*γυμνικός.*] Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises. *Milton.*
GYMNOSPE'RMIOUS. *a.* [*γυμνός* and *σπέρμα.*] Having the seeds naked.
GY'NECOCRASY. *f.* [*γυναικονκρατία.*] Petticoat government; female power.
GYRA'TION. *f.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton.*
GYRE. *f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit. *Sandys.*
GY'RED. *a.* Falling in sings. *Shakspeare.*
GYVES. *f.* [*gewyn*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs. *Ben Jonson.*
To GYVE. *v. a.* To fetter; to shackle. *Shak.*

H.

HAB

H is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word: as, *house*.
HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]
 1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion. *Shakspeare.*
 2. An expression of laughter. *Dryden.*
HAAK. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
HABEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ which a man, indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own cost. *Cowell.*
HABERDASHER. *f.* One who sells small wares; a pedlar. *Bacon.*
HA'BERDINE. *f.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsw.*
HA'BERGEON. *f.* [*banbergeon*, Fr.] Armour to cover the neck and breast. *Hudibras.*
HABI'LIMENT. *f.* [*habilement*, French.] Dress; clothes; garment. *Swift.*
To HABI'LITATE. *v. n.* [*habilitate*, French.] To qualify; to entitle: not in use. *Bacon.*
HABILITATION. *f.* [from *habilitate.*] Qualification. *Bacon.*
HABI'LITY. *f.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power: now *ability*.
HABI'T. *f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]
 1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.
 2. Dress; accoutrement. *Dryden.*
 3. *Habit* is a power in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing. *Locke.*
 4. Custom; inveterate use. *South.*
To HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array. *Clarendon.*
HABITABLE. *a.* [*habitable*, Fr.] Capable of being dwelt in. *Donne.*

HAC

HA'BITABLENESS. *f.* [from *habitable.*] Capacity of being dwelt in. *More.*
HABITANCE. *f.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode. *Spenser.*
HABITANT. *f.* [*habitant*, French.] Dweller; one that lives in any place. *Pope.*
HABITA'TION. *f.* [*habitation*, French.]
 1. The state of a place receiving dwellers. *Milton.*
 2. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.
 3. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*
HABITA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Broome.*
HABI'TUAL. *a.* [*habituel*, Fr.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate. *South.*
HABI'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *habitual.*] Customarily; by habit. *Arbutnot.*
To HABI'TUATE. *v. a.* [*habiteur*, Fr.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition. *Tillotson.*
HABI'TUDE. *f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]
 1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. *Hale.*
 2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse. *Dryden.*
 3. Long custom; habit. *Prior.*
 4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden.*
HA'BNAB. *ad.* [*hap ne hap.*] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Hudibras.*
To HACK. *v. a.* [*haccan*, Saxon.]
 1. To cut into small pieces; to chop. *Sidney.*
 2. To speak unready, or with hesitation. *Sb.*
To HACK. *v. n.* To turn hackney or profligate. *Shakspeare.*
HA'CKLE. *f.* Raw filk; any flimsy substance unspun. *Walton.*
To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* To dress flax.
HA'CKNEY. *f.* [*hacnai*, Welsh.]
 1. A pacing horse.
 2. A hired horse: hired horses being usually

HAI

taught to pace.
 3. A hireling; a prostitute. *Roscommon.*
 4. Any thing let out for hire. *Pope.*
 5. Much used; common. *Harvey.*
TO HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom, as to the road. *Shakspeare.*
HA'CQUETON. *f.* [*baquet*, old French.] Some piece of armour. *Spenser.*
HAD. The preterit and part. pass. of *have*.
HA'DDOCK. *f.* [*badot*, French.] A sea fish of the cod kind, but small. *Carew.*
HAFT. *f.* [*hæft*, Saxon.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden.*
TO HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set in a haft.
HAG. *f.* [*hægeſſe*, a goblin, Saxon.]
 1. A fury; a she monster. *Craſſaw.*
 2. A witch; an enchantress. *Shakspeare.*
 3. An old ugly woman. *Dryden.*
TO HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to haraſs with vain terror. *Hudibras.*
HA'GARD. *a.* [*bagard*, French.]
 1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable. *Spenser.*
 2. [*bager*, Ger.] Lean; rugged; ugly. *L'Eſt.*
 3. Deformed with paſſion. *Smith.*
HA'GGARD. *f.*
 1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shakſp.*
 2. A ſpecies of hawk. *Sandys.*
HA'GGARDLY. *ad.* [from *baggard*.] Deformedly; uglily. *Dryden.*
HA'GGEſſ. *f.* [from *bog* or *back*.] A maſs of meat enfolded in a membrane.
HA'GGIſH. *a.* [from *bag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid. *Shakspeare.*
TO HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *backle* or *back*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle. *Shakſp.*
TO HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.
HA'GGLER. *f.* [from *baggie*.]
 1. One that cuts.
 2. One that is tardy in bargaining.
HA'GIOGRAPHER. *f.* [*ἅγιος* and *γράφω*.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the holy ſcriptures of the Old Teſtament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.
HAH. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort.
HAIL. *f.* [*hazel*, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*
TO HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail. *Iſaiab.*
HAIL. *interj.* [*heil*, health, Saxon.] A term of ſalutation; health. *Milton.*
TO HAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſalute; to call to. *Dryden.*
HAILSHOT. *f.* [*hail* and *ſhot*.] Small ſhot ſcattered like hail. *Hayward.*
HAILSTONE. *f.* [*hail* and *ſtone*.] A particle or ſingle ball of hail. *Shakspeare.*
HA'ILY. *a.* [from *hail*.] Conſiſting of hail.
HAIR. *f.* [*hæp*, Saxon.]
 1. One of the common teguments of the body. With a microſcope, we find that hairs have each a round bulbous root which lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and which draws their nourishment from the ſurrounding hu-

HAL

mours: that each hair conſiſts of five or ſix others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. *Quincy.*
 2. A ſingle hair. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Dryden.*
 4. Courſe; order; grain. *Shakspeare.*
HA'IRBEL. *f.* A flower; the hyacinth.
HA'IRBRAINED. *a.* [rather *barebrained*.] Wild; irregular. *Shakspeare.*
HA'IRBREADTH. *f.* A very ſmall diſtance; the diameter of a hair. *Judges.*
HA'IRCLOTH. *f.* Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification. *Grew.*
HA'IRINESS. *f.* The ſtate of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.
HAIRLA'CE. *f.* The fillet with which the women tie up their hair. *Swift.*
HA'IRLESS. *a.* Wanting hair. *Shakspeare.*
HA'IRY. *a.* [from *hair*.]
 1. Overgrown with hair. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Conſiſting of hair. *Dryden.*
HAKE. *f.* A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*
HA'KOT. *f.* [from *bake*.] A kind of fiſh.
HAL, in local names, is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, *i. e.* a hall. *Gibſon.*
HA'LBED. *f.* [*halebarde*, Fr.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole. *Pope.*
HA'LBERDIER. *f.* [*halebardier*, Fr.] One who is armed with a halberd. *Clarendon.*
HA'LCYON. *f.* [*halcyo*, Lat.] A bird, ſaid to breed in the ſea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shakspeare.*
HA'LCYON. *a.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; ſtill; peaceful. *Denham.*
HALE. *a.* Healthy; ſound; hearty. *Spenser.*
TO HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely. *Brown.*
HA'LER. *f.* [from *bale*.] He who pulls and hales.
HALF. *f.* plural *halves*. [*healf*, Saxon.]
 1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. *Ben Jonſon.*
 2. It ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided. *Dryden.*
HALF. *ad.* In part; equally.
HALF-BLOOD. *f.* One not born of the ſame father and mother. *Locke.*
HALF-BLOODED. *a.* Mean; degenerate. *ſb.*
HALF-FACED. *a.* Showing only part of the face. *Shakspeare.*
HALF-HEARD. *a.* Imperfectly heard. *Pope.*
HALF-MOON. *f.*
 1. The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.
 2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.
HALF-PENNY. *f.* plural *half-pence*. A copper coin, of which two make a penny. *Shak.*
HALF-PIKE. *f.* The ſmall pike carried by officers. *Tatler.*
HALF-SEAS over. A proverbial expreſſion for any one far advanced. It is commonly uſed of one half drunk. *Dryden.*
HALF-SPHERE. *f.* Hemisphere. *Ben Jonſon.*
HALF-STRAINED. *a.* Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden.*

HAM

- HALF-SWORD.** *f.* Close fight. *Shakspeare.*
HALF-WAY. *ad.* In the middle. *Granville.*
HALF-WIT. *f.* A blockhead; a foolish fellow. *Dryden.*
HA'LIBUT. *f.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
HA'LIDOM. *f.* Our blessed lady. *Spenser.*
HA'LIMASS. *f.* [*haliz* and *mass*.] The feast of All-souls. *Shakspeare.*
HA'LITUOUS. *a.* [*halitus*, Latin.] Vapourous; fumous. *Boyle.*
HALL. *f.* [*hal*, Saxon.]
 1. A court of justice. *Pope.*
 2. A manor house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants. *Addison.*
 3. The publick room of a corporation. *Garth.*
 4. The first large room of a house. *Milton.*
HALLELU'IAH. *f.* [*הללויה* *Praise ye the Lord.*] A song of thanksgiving. *Milton.*
HA'LLOO. *interj.* [*allows*, let us go! *Fr.*] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on the game. *Dryden.*
To HA'LLOO. *v. n.* [*baler*, French.]
 1. To cry as after the dogs. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To treat as in contempt. *Sidney.*
To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*
 1. To encourage with shouts. *Prior.*
 2. To chafe with shouts. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To call or shout to. *Shakspeare.*
To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*halgian*, *haliz*, Saxon.]
 1. To consecrate; to make holy. *Hooker.*
 2. To reverence as holy: as *ballowed* be thy name.
HALLUCINATION. *f.* [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] Error; blunder; mistake; folly. *Addison.*
HALM. *f.* [*healm*, Saxon.] Straw.
HA'LO. *f.* A red circle round the sun or moon. *Newton.*
HA'LSENING. *a.* [*bals*, German.] Sounding harshly: not in use. *Carew.*
HA'LSER. *f.* [*from haly*, neck, and *reel*, a rope.] A rope less than a cable.
To HALT. *v. n.* [*healt*, Saxon, lame.]
 1. To limp; to be lame. *Dryden.*
 2. To stop in a march. *Addison.*
 3. To hesitate; to stand dubious. *Kings.*
 4. To fail; to fault. *Shakspeare.*
HALT. *a.* [*from the verb.*] Lame; crippled.
HALT. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.
 2. [*alte*, *Fr.*] A stop in a march. *Milton.*
HA'LTR. *f.* [*from halt*.] He who limps.
HA'LTR. *f.* [*healtr*, Saxon.]
 1. A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A cord; a strong string. *Sandys.*
To HA'LTR. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To bind with a cord. *Atterbury.*
To HALVE. *v. a.* [*from half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts.
HALVES. *interj.* [*from half*.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.
HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon *ham*, a house, farm, or village.
HAM. *f.* [*ham*, Saxon.]
 1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee. *Wiseman.*

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2. The thigh of a hog salted. *Pope.*
HA'MATED. *a.* [*bamatus*, Latin.] Hooked; set with hooks.
To HA'MBLE. *v. a.* [*from bam*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.
HAME. *f.* [*hama*, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.
HA'MLET. *f.* [*ham*, Sax. and the termination *let*.] A small village. *Bacon.*
HA'MMER. *f.* [*hamep*, Saxon.]
 1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Brown.*
 2. Any thing destructive. *Hakewill.*
To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To beat with a hammer. *Sandys.*
 2. To forge or form with a hammer. *Dryden.*
 3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. *Shakspeare.*
To HA'MMER. *v. n.*
 1. To work; to be busy. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To be in agitation. *Shakspeare.*
HA'MMERER. *f.* [*from hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.
HA'MMERHARD. *f.* [*hammer* and *hard*.] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*
HA'MMOCK. *f.* [*hamaca*, Saxon.] A swinging bed. *Temple.*
HA'MPER. *f.* [*banaperium*, low Latin.] A large basket for carriage. *Swift.*
To HA'MPER. *v. a.*
 1. To shackle; to entangle, as in nets. *Herb.*
 2. To ensnare; to inveigle. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To complicate; to tangle. *Blackmore.*
 4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*
HA'MSTRING. *f.* [*ham* and *string*.] The tendon of the ham. *Shakspeare.*
To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstring*. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*
HA'NAPER. *f.* [*banaperium*, low Latin.] A treasury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*
HAN'CES. *f.* [*In a ship*.] Falls of the fire-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarterdeck down to the gangway. *Harris.*
HAN'CES. *f.* [*In architecture*.] The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris.*
HAND. *f.* [*hand*, *hond*, Saxon.]
 1. The palm with the fingers. *Berkley.*
 2. Measure of four inches; a palm.
 3. Side, right or left. *Exodus.*
 4. Part; quarter; side. *Swift.*
 5. Ready payment. *Tillotson.*
 6. Rate; price. *Bacon.*
 7. Terms; conditions; rate. *Taylor.*
 8. Act; deed; external action. *K. Charles.*
 9. Labour; act of the hand. *Addison.*
 10. Performance. *Shakspeare.*
 11. Power of performance. *Addison.*
 12. Attempt; undertaking. *Spenser.*
 13. Manner of gathering or taking. *Bacon.*
 14. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making. *Chaucer.*
 15. Manner of acting or performing. *Dryden.*

HAN

16. Agency; part in action. *South.*
 17. The act of giving or presenting. *Samuel.*
 18. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand. *Locke.*
 19. Care; necessity of managing. *Pope.*
 20. Discharge of duty. *Hooker.*
 21. Reach; nearness: as, at *hand*, within reach, near, approaching. *Boyle.*
 22. Manual management. *Dryden.*
 23. State of being in preparation. *Shakspeare.*
 24. State of being in present agitation. *Shak.*
 25. Cards held at a game. *Bacon.*
 26. That which is used in opposition to another. *Hudibras.*
 27. Scheme of action. *Ben Jonson.*
 28. Advantage; gain; superiority. *Hayw.*
 29. Competition; contest. *Shakspeare.*
 30. Transmission; conveyance. *Colossians.*
 31. Possession; power. *Hooker.*
 32. Pressure of the bridle. *Shakspeare.*
 33. Method of government; discipline; restraint. *Bacon.*
 34. Influence; management. *Daniel.*
 35. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. *Locke.*
 36. Agent; person employed. *Swift.*
 37. Giver and receiver. *Tillotson.*
 38. An actor; a workman; a soldier. *Dryd.*
 39. Catch or reach without choice. *Milton.*
 40. Form or cast of writing. *Felton.*
 41. *HAND over head.* Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. *L'Estrange.*
 42. *HAND to HAND.* Close fight. *Shak.*
 43. *HAND in HAND.* In union; conjointly. *Swift.*
 44. *HAND in HAND.* Fit; pat. *Shakspeare.*
 45. *HAND to Mouth.* As want requires.
 46. *To bear in HAND.* To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shakspeare.*
 47. *To be HAND and GLOVE.* To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.
 - TO HAND.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To give or transmit with the hand. *Brown.*
 2. To guide or lead by the hand. *Donne.*
 3. To seize; to lay hands on. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To manage; to move with the hand. *Prior.*
 5. To transmit in succession; to deliver from one to another. *Woodward.*
- HAND* is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *band-saw*; or born in the hand, as a *bandbarrow*.
- HANDBARROW.* *f.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground. *Tusser.*
- HAND-BASKET.* *f.* A portable basket.
- HAND-BELL.* *f.* A bell rung by the hand.
- HAND-BREADTH.* *f.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. *Arbutnot.*
- HANDED.* *a.* [from *band*.]
 1. Having the use of the hand left or right. *Brown.*
 2. With hands joined. *Milton.*
- HANDER.* *f.* [from *band*.] Transmitter; conveyor in succession. *Dryden.*
- HANDFAST.* *f.* [*band* and *fast*.] Hold; custody: obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

HAN

- HA'NDFUL.* *f.* [*band* and *full*.]
1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain. *Addison.*
 2. A palm; a hand's breadth. *Bacon.*
 3. A small number or quantity. *Clarendon.*
 4. As much as can be done. *Raleigh.*
- HAND-GALLOP.* *f.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. *Dryden.*
- HAND-GUN.* *f.* A gun wielded by the hand.
- HANDICRAFT.* *f.* [*band* and *craft*.]
1. Manual occupation. *Addison.*
 2. A man who lives by manual labour. *Swift.*
- HANDICRAFTSMAN.* *f.* A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. *Swift.*
- HANDILY.* *ad.* [from *bandy*.] With skill; with dexterity.
- HANDINESS.* *f.* [from *bandy*.] Readiness; dexterity.
- HANDIWORK.* *f.* [*bandy* and *work*.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. *L'Estrange.*
- HANDKERCHIEF.* *f.* [*band* and *kerchief*.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Arbutnot.*
- TO HANDLE.* *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch.]
1. To touch; to feel with the hand. *Locke.*
 2. To manage; to wield. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.*
 4. To treat; to mention in writing or talk. *Atterbury.*
 5. To deal with; to practise. *Jeremiab.*
 6. To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.*
 7. To practise upon; to transact with. *Shak.*
- HANDLE.* *f.* [*handie*, Saxon.]
1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haft. *Taylor.*
 2. That of which use is made. *Scutb.*
- HANDLESS.* *a.* Without a hand. *Shakspeare.*
- HANDMAID.* *f.* A maid that waits at hand.
- HANDMILL.* *f.* A mill moved by the hand.
- HANDS off.* A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear. *L'Estrange.*
- HANDSAILS.* *f.* Sails managed by the hand.
- HANDSAW.* *f.* A saw manageable by the hand. *Mortimer.*
- HANDSEL.* *f.* [*hanfel*, Dutch.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale.
- TO HANDSEL.* *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time. *Cowley.*
- HANDSOME.* *a.* [*handsaem*, Dutch.]
1. Ready; gainly; convenient. *Spenser.*
 2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Addison.*
 3. Elegant; graceful. *Felton.*
 4. Ample; liberal: as, a handsome fortune.
 5. Generous; noble: as, a handsome action.
- TO HANDSOME.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat. *Donne.*
- HANDSOMELY.* *ad.* [from *handsome*.]
1. Conveniently; dexterously. *Spenser.*
 2. Beautifully; gracefully.
 3. Elegantly; neatly. *Wisdom.*
 4. Liberally; generously. *Addison.*
- HANDSOMENESS.* *f.* [from *handsome*.] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle.*

HAN

HA'NDVICE. *f.* [*band and vice.*] A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWRITING. *f.* A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.*

HA'NDY. *a.* [*from band.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.
2. Ready; dexterous; skilful. *Dryden.*
3. Convenient; ready to the hand. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY. *f.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shakspeare.*

To HANG. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hanged, or hung, anciently hong.* [*hangen, Sax.*]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above. *South.*
2. To place without any solid support. *Sandys.*
3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck. *Shakspeare.*
4. To display; to show aloft. *Addison.*
5. To let fall below the proper situation. *Dr.*
6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable. *Maccabees.*
7. To cover or charge by any thing suspended. *Dryden.*
8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall. *Bacon.*

To HANG. *v. n.*

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below. *Spenser.*
2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle. *Dryden.*
3. To bend forward. *Addison.*
4. To float; to play. *Prior.*
5. To be supported by something raised above the ground. *Addison.*
6. To rest upon by embracing. *Peacham.*
7. To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.*
8. To be loosely joined. *Shakspeare.*
9. To drag; to be incommodiously joined.
10. To be compact or united. *Addison.*
11. To adhere, unwelcomely or incommodiously. *Addison.*
12. To rest; to reside. *Shakspeare.*
13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To be delayed; to linger. *Milton.*
15. To be dependant on. *Shakspeare.*
16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.
17. To have a steep declivity. *Mortimer.*
18. To be executed by the halter. *Pope.*
19. To decline; to tend down. *Pope.*

HA'NGER. *f.* [*from hang.*] That by which any thing hangs: as, *the pot hangers.*

HA'NGER. *f.* [*from hang.*] A short broad sword.

HA'NGER-ON. *f.* [*from hang.*] A dependant. *Brown. Swift.*

HA'NGING. *f.* [*from hang.*] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms. *Dryd.*

HA'NGING. *participial a.* [*from hang.*]

1. Foreboding death by the halter. *Shaksp.*
2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.

HA'NGMAN. *f.* [*hang and man.*] The public executioner. *Sidney.*

HANK. *f.* [*bank, Islandick.*]

1. A skein of thread.
2. A tie; a check; an influence. *D. of P.*

HAR

To HA'NKER. *v. n.* [*bankeren, Dutch.*] To long importunately. *Addison.*

HANT, for *has not*, or *have not.* *Addison.*

HAP. *f.* [*anhap, in Welsh, is misfortune.*]

1. Chance; fortune. *Spenser.*
2. That which happens by chance. *Sidney.*
3. Accident; casual event. *Fairfax.*

HAP-HAZARD. *f.* Chance; accident. *Locke.*

To HAP. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen. *Bacon.*

HA'PLESS. *a.* [*from hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless. *Smith.*

HA'PLY. *ad.* [*from hap.*]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. *Rowe.*
2. By chance; by accident. *Milton.*

To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [*from hap.*]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass. *Tillotson.*
2. To light; to fall by chance. *Graunt.*

HA'PPILY. *ad.* [*from happy.*]

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully. *Dryd.*
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour. *Pope.*

3. In a state of felicity: as, he lives *happily.*

HA'PPINESS. *f.* [*from happy.*]

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. *Hooker.*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance. *Denham.*

HA'PPY. *a.* [*from hap.*]

1. In a state of felicity. *Sidney.*
2. Lucky; successful; fortunate. *Boyle.*
3. Addressful; ready. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON. *f.* A coat of mail. *Spenser.*

HARA'NGUE. *f.* [*harangue, French.*] A speech; a popular oration. *Swift.*

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer, Fr.*] To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

HARA'NGUER. *f.* [*from harangue.*] An orator; a public speaker.

To HA'RASS. *v. a.* [*harasser, French.*] To weary; to fatigue. *Addison.*

HA'RASS. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Waste; disturbance. *Milton.*

HA'RBIINGER. *f.* [*herberger, Dutch.*] A forerunner; a precursor. *Dryden.*

HA'REOUR. *f.* [*herberge, French.*]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment. *Dr.*
2. A port or haven for shipping. *Shakspeare.*
3. An asylum; a shelter.

To HA'REOUR. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To receive entertainment; to sojourn. *Dryden.*

To HA'REOUR. *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reside. *Rowe.*
2. To shelter; to secure. *Sidney.*

HA'REOURAGE. *f.* [*herbergage, French.*] Shelter; entertainment. *Shakspeare.*

HA'REOURER. *f.* [*from harbour.*] One that entertains another.

HA'REOURLESS. *a.* [*from harbour.*] Wanting harbour; being without lodging.

HARD. *a.* [*heapt, Saxon; hard, Dutch.*]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft. *Shakspeare.*
2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect. *Arb.*
3. Difficult of accomplishment. *Dryden.*

H A R

4. Painful; distressful; laborious. *Clarendon.*
5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous. *Atterbury.*
6. Sour; rough; severe. *Shakspeare.*
7. Unfavourable; unkind. *Dryden.*
8. Insensible; inflexible. *Dryden.*
9. Unhappy; vexatious. *Temple.*
10. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a hard winter; hard weather.
11. Unreasonable; unjust. *Swift.*
12. Forced; not easily granted. *Burnet.*
13. Powerful; forcible. *Watts.*
14. Auster; rough, as liquids. *Bacon.*
15. Harsh; stiff; constrained. *Dryden.*
16. Not plentiful; not prosperous. *Dryden.*
17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

HARD. ad. [*harde*, German.]

1. Close; near. *Judges.*
2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly. *Dr.*
3. Uneasily; vexatiously. *Shakspeare.*
4. Differsfully. *L'Estrange.*
5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently. *L'Estrange.*
6. With difficulty. *Bacon.*
7. Temptuously; boisterously. *Taylor.*

HARDBOUND. a. [*hard and bound*.] *Coittive.* *Pope.*

To HARDEN. v. a. [*from hard*.]

1. To make hard; to indurate. *Woodward.*
2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.
3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate. *Addison.*
4. To make insensible; to stupify. *Swift.*
5. To make firm; to endue with constancy. *Dryden.*

To HARDEN. v. n. To grow hard. *Bacon.*

HARDENER. f. [*from harden*.] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED. a. [*hard and favour*.] Coarse of feature. *Dryden.*

HARDHANDDED. a. [*hard and hand*.] Coarse; mechanick. *Shakspeare.*

HARDHEAD. f. [*hard and head*.] Clash of heads. *Dryden.*

HARDHEARTED. a. [*hard and heart*.] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless. *Arbutnot.*

HARDHEARTEDNESS. f. [*from hardhearted*.] Cruelty; want of tenderness. *South.*

HARDIHEAD. f. [*from hardy*.] Stoutness; *Mil.*

HARDIHOOD. } [*bravery*: obsolete. *Mil.*

HARDIMENT. f. [*from hardy*.] Courage; stoutness; bravery: not in use. *Fairfax.*

HARDINESS. f. [*from hardy*.]

1. Hardship; fatigue. *Spenser.*
2. Stoutness; courage; bravery. *Shakspeare.*
3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLABOURED. a. [*hard and labour*.] *Swift.*

Elaborate; studied.

HARDLY. ad. [*from hard*.]

1. With difficulty; not easily. *South.*
2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly. *Swift.*
3. Grudgingly, as an injury. *Shakspeare.*
4. Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.*
5. Rigorously; oppressively. *Swift.*
6. Unwelcomely; harshly. *Locke.*
7. Not softly; not tenderly. *Dryden.*

HARDMOUTHED. a. [*hard and mouth*.]

H A R

Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit. *Dryden.*

HARDNESS. f. [*from hard*.]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.
2. Difficulty to be understood. *Shakspeare.*
3. Difficulty to be accomplished. *Sidney.*
4. Scarcity; penury. *Swift.*
5. Obduracy; profligateness. *South.*
6. Coarseness; harshness of look. *Ray.*
7. Keanness; vehemence of weather. *Mor.*
8. Cruelty of temper; savageness. *Shaksp.*
9. Stiffness; harshness. *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HA'RDock. f. The same with *burdock*. *Sb.*

HARDS. f. The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP. f. [*from hard*.]

1. Injury; oppression. *Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue. *Sprat.*

HA'RDWARE. f. [*hard and ware*.] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. f. A maker or seller of metalline manufactures. *Swift.*

HA'RDY. a. [*hardi*, French.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring. *Bacon.*
2. Strong; hard; firm. *South.*
3. Confident; impudent; vitiously stubborn.

HARE and Hææ, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord.

HARE. f. [*hapa*, Saxon.]

1. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity. *More.*
2. A constellation. *Creech.*

To HARE. v. n. [*barier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terror. *Locke.*

HA'REBELL. f. [*bare and bell*.] A blue flower campaniform. *Shakspeare.*

HA'REBRAINED. a. [*from bare*, the verb, and *brain*.] Volatile; unsettled; wild. *Bac.*

HA'REFOOT. f. [*bare and foot*.]

1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HA'RELIP. f. A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance. *Quincy.*

HA'RESEAR. f. A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RIER. f. [*from bare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsworth.*

To HARK. v. a. [*contracted from harken*.] To listen. *Hudibras.*

HARK. interj. [It is originally the imperative of the verb *bark*.] Lift! hear! listen! *Rowe.*

HARL. f.

1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*

HA'RLÉQUIN. f. [*Menage* derives it from a famous comedian that frequented Mr. Harley's house, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a jack-pudding. *Prior.*

HA'RLOT. f. [*berlodes*, Welsh, a girl.] A whore; a strumpet. *Dryden.*

HA'RLOTRY. f. [*from harlot*.]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication. *Dryd.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Shak.*

HARM. f. [*hearm*, Saxon.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedness.
2. Mischief; detriment; hurt. *Swift.*

HAR

To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure. *Waller.*
HARMFUL. *a.* [*harm* and *full.*] Hurtful; mischievous. *Raleigh.*
HARMFULLY. *ad.* [*from harmful.*] Hurtfully; noxiously. *Ascham.*
HARMFULNESS. *f.* [*from harmful.*] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.
HARMLESS. *a.* [*from harm.*]
 1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Shak.*
 2. Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*
HARMLESSLY. *ad.* Innocently; without hurt; without crime. *Walton.*
HARMLESSNESS. *f.* Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt. *Donne.*
HARMONICAL. } *a.* [*ἀρμονικός; harmonique,*
HARMONICK. } *French.*
 1. Relating to music; susceptible of musical proportion to each other. *Bacon.*
 2. Concordant; musical. *Pope.*
HARMONIOUS. *a.* [*harmonieux, French.*]
 1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Cowley.*
 2. Musical; symphonious. *Dryden.*
HARMONIOUSLY. *ad.*
 1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Bentley.*
 2. Musical; with concord of sounds. *Still.*
HARMONIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from harmonious.*] Proportion; musicalness.
To HARMONIZE. *v. a.* [*from harmony.*] To adjust in fit proportions. *Dryden.*
HARMONY. *f.* [*ἀρμονία; harmonie, Fr.*]
 1. The just adaptation of one part to another. *Bacon.*
 2. Just proportion of sound. *Watts.*
 3. Concord; correspondent sentiment. *Milt.*
HARNESS. *f.* [*harnois, French.*]
 1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. *Sb.*
 2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state. *Dryden.*
To HARNESS. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To dress in armour. *Rowe.*
 2. To fix horses in their traces. *Hale.*
HARP. *f.* [*heapp, Saxon; harpe, French.*]
 1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire, and commonly struck with the finger. *Dryd.*
 2. A constellation. *Creech.*
To HARP. *v. n.* [*barper, French.*]
 1. To play on the harp. *Corinthians.*
 2. To touch any passion. *Shakspeare.*
HARPER. *f.* [*from harp.*] A player on the harp. *Tickel.*
HARPING. *Iron. f.* [*from harpago, Latin.*] A harpoon. *Waller.*
HARPONEER. *f.* [*harponneur, French.*] He that throws the harpoon.
HARPOON. *f.* [*harpon, French.*] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.
HARPSICORD. *f.* A musical instrument, strung with wire, and played by striking keys.
HARPY. *f.* [*harpyia, Latin.*]
 1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women and foul long claws, very filthy creatures. *Raleigh.*
 2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner. *Sb.*

HAR

HA'RQUEBUSS. *f.* [*See ARQUEBUSE.*] A handgun.
HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *f.* [*from harquebust.*] One armed with a harquebust. *Kneller.*
HARRIDA'N. *f.* [*corrupted from haridelle, French,* a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet. *Swift.*
HA'RROW. *f.* [*charroue, Fr.*] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to throw the earth over the seed. *Mortimer.*
To HA'RROW. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To cover with earth by the harrow. *Taf.*
 2. To break with the harrow. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To tear up; to rip up. *Rowe.*
 4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. *Bacon.*
 5. [*from hejixian, Saxon.*] To invade; to harass with incursions: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 6. To disturb; to put into commotion. *Sb.*
HA'RROW. *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress: out of use. *Spenser.*
HA'RROWER. *f.* [*from harrow.*]
 1. He who harrows.
 2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
To HA'RRY. *v. a.* [*barer, French.*]
 1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle. *Shakspeare.*
 2. In Scotland it signifies to rob or plunder.
HARSH. *a.* [*berwische, German.*] *Skinner.*
 1. Austere; roughly four. *Denham.*
 2. Rough to the ear. *Dryden.*
 3. Crabbed; morose; peevish. *Taylor.*
 4. Rugged to the touch; rough. *Boyle.*
 5. Unpleasing; rigorous. *Dryden.*
HARSHLY. *ad.*
 1. Sourly; austere to the palate.
 2. With violence; not gently. *Milton.*
 3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly. *Addison.*
 4. Unpleasantly to the ear. *Shakspeare.*
HA'RSHNESS. *f.* [*from harsh.*]
 1. Sourness; austere taste. *Bacon.*
 2. Roughness to the ear. *Pope.*
 3. Ruggedness to the touch. *Bacon.*
 4. Crabbedness; peevishness. *Shakspeare.*
HART. *f.* [*heort, Saxon.*] A he deer; the male of the roe. *May.*
HART-ROYAL. *f.* A plant.
HARTSHORN. *f.* A drug that comes into use under many forms. *Hill.*
HARTSHORN. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HARTSTONGUE. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
HARTWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
HARVEST. *f.* [*hærfest, Saxon.*]
 1. The season of ripening and gathering the corn. *L'Estrange.*
 2. The corn ripened, gathered, and innd. *Sb.*
 3. The product of labour. *Dryden.*
HARVEST-HOME. *f.*
 1. The song which reapers sing at the feast made for having innd the harvest. *Dryden.*
 2. The time of gathering harvest. *Dryden.*
 3. The opportunity of gathering treasure. *Sb.*
HARVEST-LORD. *f.* The head reaper at the harvest. *Tusser.*
HA'RVESTER. *f.* [*from harvest.*] One who works at the harvest.
HA'RVESTMAN. *f.* A labourer in harvest;

HAT

HAV

To HASH. *v. n.* [*bachet*, Fr.] To mince; to chop into small pieces and mingle. *Garth.*

HASK. *f.* This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Spenser.*

HA'SLET. } *f.* [*basla*, Islandick, a bundle;

HA'RSLET. } *basier*, French.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP. *f.* [*hæpp*, Saxon.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock. *Mor.*

To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.

HA'SSOCK. *f.* [*basock*, German.] A thick mat on which men kneel at church. *Add.*

HAST. The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE. *f.* [*basle*, French.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Dryden.

2. Passion; vehemence.

Psalms.

To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*basler*, French.]

To HA'STEN. } *v. n.* [*basler*, French.]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry. *Jerem.*

2. To move with swiftness. *Denham.*

To HASTE. } *v. a.* To push forward; to

To HA'STEN. } urge on; to precipitate; to

drive a swifter pace. *Dryden.*

HA'STENER. *f.* [from *baslen*.] One that hastens or hurries.

HA'STILY. *ad.* [from *basly*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.

2. Rashly; precipitately. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS. *f.* [from *basly*.]

1. Haste; speed.

2. Hurry; precipitation. *Sidney.*

3. Rash eagerness. *Dryden.*

4. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS. *f.* [from *basly*.] Peas that come early. *Mortimer.*

HA'STY. *a.* [*basstif*, French.]

1. Quick; speedy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Passionate; vehement. *Proverbs.*

3. Rash; precipitate. *Eccles.*

4. Early ripe. *Isaiab.*

HASTY-PUDDING. *f.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together.

HAT. *f.* [*hæt*, Sax.] A cover for the head. *Dr.*

HA'TBAND. *f.* [*bat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat. *Bacon.*

HA'TCASE. *f.* [*bat* and *case*.] A slight box for a hat. *Addison.*

To HATCH. *v. a.* [*becken*, German.]

1. To produce young from eggs. *Milton.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation. *Addison.*

3. To produce by precedent action. *Hooker.*

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

5. [from *bachet*, Fr. to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving. *Dryden.*

To HATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of growing quick. *Boyle.*

2. To be in a state of advance toward effect.

HATCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

3. Disclosure; discovery. *Shakspeare.*

4. [*heca*, Saxon.] A half door. *Shakspeare.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another. *Dryden.*

6. *To be under HATCHES.* To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression. *Locke.*

To HA'TCHEL. *v. a.* [*bachelen*, German.]

To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part. *Woodward.*

HA'TCHEL. *f.* [*bachel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER. *f.* [from *bachel*.] A beater of flax.

HA'TCHET. *f.* [*bachet*, *bachette*, French.] A small axe. *Crashaw.*

HATCHET-FACE. *f.* An ugly face. *Dryden.*

HA'TCHMENT. *f.* [corrupted from *achieve-ment*.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. *Shakspeare.*

HA'TCHWAY. *f.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE. *v. a.* [*hætian*, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate. *Shakspeare.*

HATE. *f.* [*hate*, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love. *Broome.*

HA'TEFUL. *a.* [*bate* and *full*.]

1. That causes abhorrence; odious. *Peacbam.*

2. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY. *ad.*

1. Odiously; abominably.

2. Malignantly; maliciously. *Chapman.*

HA'TEFULNESS. *f.* Odiousness.

HA'TER. *f.* [from *bate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester. *South.*

HA'TRED. *f.* [from *bate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; abhorrence. *South.*

To HA'TTER. *v. n.* To harass; to weary; to tire out. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER. *f.* [from *bat*.] A maker of hats.

HA'TTOCK. *f.* [*attock*, Erse.] A stock of corn.

HA'UBERK. *f.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breastplate. *Spenser.*

To HAVE. *v. a.* I have, thou hast, he hath; we, ye, they have; pret. and part. pass. had.

[*habban*, Saxon; *bebben*, Dutch.]

1. Not to be without. *Aët.*

2. To carry; to wear. *Sidney.*

3. To make use of. *Judges.*

4. To possess. *Exodus.*

5. To obtain; to enjoy. *Jobn.*

6. To take; to receive. *Dryden.*

7. To be in any state. *Samuel.*

8. To put; to take. *Tusser.*

9. To procure; to find. *Locke.*

10. Not to neglect; not to omit. *Shakspeare.*

11. To hold; to regard. *Psalms.*

12. To maintain; to hold opinion. *Bacon.*

13. To contain. *Shakspeare.*

14. To require; to claim. *Dryden.*

15. To be a husband or wife to another. *Sh.*

16. To be engaged, as in a talk. *Addison.*

17. To wish; to desire. *Psalms.*

18. To buy. *Collier.*

19. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; *have*, *hast*, and *hath*, or

H A W

- has*, the preterperfect; and *had* and *hast*, the preterpluperfect.
20. *HAVE* at, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. *Dr.*
- HA'VEN.** *f.* [*baven*, Dutch.]
1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships. *Den.*
 2. A shelter; an asylum. *Shakspeare.*
- HA'VENER.** *f.* [*from haven*.] An overseer of a port. *Carew.*
- HA'VER.** *f.* [*from have*.] Possessor; holder. *Sh.*
- HA'VER** is a common word in the northern counties for oats. *Peacbam.*
- HAUGHT.** *a.* [*baut*, French.]
1. Haughty; insolent; obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
 2. High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenser.*
- HAUGHTILY.** *ad.* [*from haughtily*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously. *Dryden.*
- HAUGHTINESS.** *f.* [*from haughtily*.] Pride; arrogance. *Dryden.*
- HAUGHTY.** *a.* [*bautaine*, French.]
1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous. *Clarendon.*
 2. Proudly great. *Prior.*
 3. Bold; adventurous; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- HA'VING.** *f.* [*from have*.]
1. Possession; estate; fortune. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The act or state of possessing. *Sidney.*
 3. Behaviour; regularity. *Shakspeare.*
- HA'VIOUR.** *f.* [*for behaviour*.] Conduct; manners: not used. *Spenser.*
- TO HAUL.** *v. a.* [*huler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. *Pope.*
- HAUL.** *f.* [*from the verb*.] Pull; violence in dragging. *Thomson.*
- HAUM.** *f.* [*healm*, Saxon.] Straw. *Tusser.*
- HAUNCH.** *f.* [*bancke*, Dutch; *hanche*, Fr.]
1. The thigh; the hip. *Locke.*
 2. The rear; the hind part. *Shakspeare.*
- TO HAUNT.** *v. a.* [*banter*, French.]
1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person. *Sidney.*
 2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome. *Swift.*
 3. It is eminently used of apparitions that appear in a particular place. *Pope.*
- TO HAUNT.** *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently. *Shakspeare.*
- HAUNT.** *f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Place in which one is frequently found.
 2. Habit of being in a certain place. *Arbutb.*
- HA'UNTER.** *f.* [*from haunt*.] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place. *Wotton.*
- HA'VOCK.** *f.* [*hafog*, Welsh.] Waste; wide and general devastation. *Addison.*
- HA'VOCK.** *interj.* A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Shakspeare.*
- TO HA'VOCK.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To waste; to destroy; to lay waste. *Milton.*
- HA'UTOY.** *f.* [*baut* and *bois*, Fr.] A wind instrument. *Shakspeare.*
- HA'UTBOY.** *Strawberry.* See **STRAWBERRY.**
- HAW.** *f.* [*haz*, Saxon.]
1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. *Ba.*
 2. An excrescence in the eye.
 3. [*haga*, Sax.] A small piece of ground joining to a house. *Carew.*

H E

- TO HAW.** *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation. *L'Estrange.*
- HAWK.** *f.* [*baebeg*, Welsh.]
1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds. *Peacbam.*
 2. [*boch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.
- TO HAWK.** *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk. *Prior.*
 2. To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Dryden.*
 3. To force up phlegm with a noise. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To sell by proclaiming in the streets. [*from bock*, German, a salesman.] *Swift.*
- HA'WKED.** *a.* [*from hawk*.] Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*
- HA'WKER.** *f.* [*from bock*, German.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. *Pope.*
- HA'WKWEED.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- HA'WSES.** *f.* [*of a ship*.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass. *Harris.*
- HA'WTHORN.** *f.* [*hæðhorn*, Sax.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Mill.*
- HAY.** *f.* [*hiez*, *hiz*, Saxon.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. *Camden.*
- To dance the HAY.* To dance in a ring. *Shak.*
- HAY.** *f.* [*from hait*, French.] A net which encloses the haunt of an animal. *Mortimer.*
- HA'YMAKER.** *f.* [*hay* and *make*.] One employed in drying grass for hay. *Pope.*
- HA'ZARD.** *f.* [*hazard*, French.]
1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Locke.*
 2. Danger; chance of danger. *Rogers.*
 3. A game at dice. *Swift.*
- TO HA'ZARD.** *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] To expose to chance. *Hayward.*
- TO HA'ZARD.** *v. n.*
1. To try the chance. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To adventure. *Waller.*
- HA'ZARDABLE.** *a.* [*from hazard*.] Venturous; liable to chance. *Brown.*
- HA'ZARDER.** *f.* [*from hazard*.] He who hazards.
- HA'ZARDRY.** *f.* [*from hazard*.] Temerity; precipitation: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- HA'ZARDOUS.** *a.* [*hazardoux*, French.] Dangerous; exposed to chance. *Dryden.*
- HA'ZARDOUSLY.** *ad.* [*from hazardous*.] With danger or chance.
- HAZE.** *f.* Fog; mist.
- TO HAZE.** *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.
- TO HAZE.** *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsworth.*
- HA'ZEL.** *f.* [*hæzel*, Saxon, *corylus*, Latin.] Nut tree. *Miller.*
- HA'ZEL.** *a.* [*from the noun*.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel. *Mortimer.*
- HA'ZELLY.** *a.* Of the colour of hazel; of a light brown. *Mortimer.*
- HA'ZY.** *a.* [*from haze*.] Dark; foggy; misty. *Burnet.*
- HE.** *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*. [*he*, Saxon.]
1. The man that was named before. *Milton.*
 2. The man; the person. *Daniel.*

HEA

3. Man, or male being. *Dryden.*
 4. Male; as, a *be* bear, a *be* goat. *Bacon.*
HEAD. *f.* [heafod, heafod, Saxon.]
 1. That part of the animal that contains the brain, or the organ of sensation and seat of thought. *Dryden.*
 2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty: *the penalty was on his head.* *Milton.*
 3. **HEAD and Ears.** The whole person. *Gran.*
 4. Denomination of any animals: *the head of oxen.* *Arbutnot.*
 5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate. *Tillotson.*
 6. Place of honour; the first place. *Addison.*
 7. Place of command. *Addison.*
 8. Countenance; presence. *Dryden.*
 9. Understanding; faculties of the mind. *L'Estrange.*
 10. Face; front; forepart. *Dryden.*
 11. Resistance; hostile opposition. *South.*
 12. Spontaneous resolution. *Davies.*
 13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. *Shakspeare.*
 14. Individual. *Graunt.*
 15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest. *Watts.*
 16. The forepart of any thing, as of a ship. *Raleigh.*
 17. That which rises on the top. *Mortimer.*
 18. The blade of an axe. *Deuteronomy.*
 19. Upper part of a bed. *Genesis.*
 20. The brain. *Pope.*
 21. Dregs of the head. *Swift.*
 22. Principal topick of discourse. *Atterbury.*
 23. Source of a stream. *Raleigh.*
 24. Crisis; pitch. *Addison.*
 25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion: *they gather head.* *Milton.*
 26. Body; conflux. *Bacon.*
 27. Power; armed force. *Shakspeare.*
 28. Liberty in running a horse. *Shakspeare.*
 29. Licence; freedom from restraint. *South.*
 30. It is very improperly applied to roots: as, *a head of garlick.* *Gay.*
 31. **HEAD and Shoulders.** By force; violently. *Felton.*
HEAD. *a.* Chief; principal. *Clarendon.*
To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Prior.*
 2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenser.*
 4. To lop trees. *Mortimer.*
HE'ADACH. *f.* Pain in the head. *Sidney.*
HE'ADBAND. *f.* [head and band.]
 1. A fillet for the head; a topknot. *Isaiab.*
 2. The band at each end of a book.
HE'ADROROUGH. *f.* [head and borough.]
 A contable; a subordinate contable. *Camden.*
HE'ADDRESS. *f.* [head and dress.]
 1. The covering of a woman's head. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing resembling a headdress, and prominent on the head. *Addison.*
HE'ADER. *f.* [from head.]

HEA

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
 2. The first brick in the angle. *Maxon.*
HE'ADGARGLE. *f.* A disease in cattle. *Mor.*
HE'ADINESS. *f.* [from heady.] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation. *Spenser.*
HE'ADLAND. *f.* [head and land.]
 1. Promontory; cape. *Dryden.*
 2. Ground under hedges. *Tusser.*
HE'ADLESS. *a.* [from head.]
 1. Without a head; beheaded. *Spenser.*
 2. Without a chief. *Raleigh.*
 3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects. *Spenser.*
HE'ADLONG. *a.*
 1. Steep; precipitous.
 2. Rash; thoughtless.
 3. Sudden; precipitate. *Sidney.*
HE'ADLONG. *ad.* [head and long.]
 1. With the head foremost. *Pope.*
 2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately. *Dryden.*
 3. Hastily; without delay or respite. *Dryden.*
HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *f.* [head, mould, and shot.] This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another. *Quincy.*
HE'ADPIECE. *f.* [head and piece.]
 1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion. *Sw.*
 2. Understanding; force of mind. *Prideaux.*
HE'ADQUARTERS. *f.* [head and quarters.]
 The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers. Properly two words. *Collier.*
HE'ADSHIP. *f.* [from head.] Dignity; authority; chief place.
HE'ADSMAN. *f.* [head and man.] Executioner; one that cuts off heads. *Dryden.*
HE'ADSTALL. *f.* [head and stall.] Part of the bridle that covers the head. *Shakspeare.*
HE'ADSTONE. *f.* [head and stone.] The first or capital stone. *Psalms.*
HE'ADSTRONG. *a.* [head and strong.] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable. *Hooker.*
HE'ADWORKMAN. *f.* [head and workman.] The foreman. Properly two words. *Swift.*
HE'ADY. *a.* [from head.]
 1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent. *Addison.*
 2. Apt to affect the head. *Boyle.*
 3. Violent; impetuous. *Shakspeare.*
To HEAL. *v. a.* [hælan, Saxon.]
 1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness. *Watts.*
 2. To cure a wound or distemper. *Wifeman.*
 3. To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize. *Wifeman.*
 4. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all dissensions.
To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. *Sharp.*
HE'ALER. *f.* One who cures or heals. *Isaiab.*
HE'ALING. *participle a.* [from heal.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive.
HEALTH. *f.* [from heel, Saxon.]
 1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.
 2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness. *Bac.*
 3. Salvation spiritual and temporal. *Psalms.*
 4. Wish of happiness used in drinking. *Shakspeare.*
HE'ALTHFUL. *a.* [health and full.]
 1. Free from sickness. *South.*

HEA

2. Well disposed. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Wholesome; salubrious. *Bacon.*
 4. Salutory; productive of salvation. *C. Pray.*
- HEALTHFULLY.** *ad.* [from *healthful*.]
1. In health.
 2. Wholesomely.
- HEALTHFULNESS.** *f.* [from *healthful*.]
1. State of being well.
 2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities. *Add.*
- HEALTHILY.** *ad.* [from *healthily*.] Without sickness or pain.
- HEALTHINESS.** *f.* [from *healthily*.] The state of health.
- HEALTHLESS.** *a.* [from *health*.]
1. Weak; sickly; infirm.
 2. Not conducive to health. *Taylor.*
- HEALTHSOME.** *a.* [from *health*.] Wholesome; salutary: not used. *Shakspeare.*
- HEALTHY.** *a.* [from *health*.]
1. Enjoying health; free from sickness; hale; sound. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Conducive to health; wholesome. *Locke.*
- HEAM.** *f.* In beasts, the same as the afterbirth in women.
- HEAP.** *f.* [heap, Saxon.]
1. Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation. *Dryden.*
 2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble. *Bacon.*
 3. Clufter; number driven together. *Dryden.*
- To HEAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. *Ezekiel.*
 2. To accumulate; to lay up. *Job.*
 3. To add to something else. *Shakspeare.*
- HEAPER.** *f.* One that makes piles or heaps.
- HEAPY.** *a.* [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps. *Gay.*
- To HEAR.** *v. n.* [hýnan, Saxon.]
1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished. *Holder.*
 2. To listen; to hearken. *Denham.*
 3. To be told; to have an account. *Agg.*
- To HEAR.** *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the ear. *Chronicles.*
 2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.
 3. To attend; to listen to; to obey. *Ezekiel.*
 4. To attend favourably. *Matthew.*
 5. To try; to attend judiciously. *Deuteron.*
 6. To acknowledge a title. *Prior.*
- HEARD** signifies a keeper; as *beard-bearbit*, a glorious keeper. Now written *berd*. *Gibson.*
- HEARER.** *f.* [from *hear*.]
1. One who hears. *Hooker.*
 2. One who attends to any doctrine or discourse orally delivered by another.
 3. One of a collected audience. *B. Jonson.*
- HEARING.** *f.* [from *hear*.]
1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.
 2. Audience. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Judicial trial. *Addison.*
 4. Reach of the ear. *Hooker.*
- To HEARKEN.** *v. n.* [hearkenian, Saxon.]
1. To listen; to listen curiously. *Rogers.*
 2. To attend; to pay regard. *Pope.*
- HEARKENER.** *f.* Listener; one that hearkens.
- HEARSAY.** *f.* [hear and say.] Report; rumour. *Raleigh.*

HEA

- HEARSE.** *f.* [See *HERSE*.]
1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
 2. A temporary monument set over a grave. *Shakspeare.*
- HEART.** *f.* [heort, Saxon.]
1. The muscle which, by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion.
 2. The chief part; the vital part. *Bacon.*
 3. The inner part of any thing. *Abbot.*
 4. Person; character. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Courage; spirit. *Clarendon.*
 6. Seat of love. *Pope.*
 7. Affection; inclination. *Dryden.*
 8. Memory. *Pope.*
 9. Good-will; aadour of zeal. *Clarendon.*
 10. Passions; anxiety; concern. *Shakspeare.*
 11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. *Dav.*
 12. Disposition of mind. *Sidney.*
 13. A hard heart is cruelty. *Roxe.*
 14. To find in the HEART. To be not wholly averse. *Sidney.*
 15. Secret meaning; hidden intention. *Sb.*
 16. Conscience; sense of good or ill. *Hooker.*
 17. Strength; power. *Bacon.*
 18. Utmost degree. *Shakspeare.*
 19. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.
- HEART-ACH.** *f.* Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind. *Shakspeare.*
- HEART-BREAK.** *f.* Overpowering sorrow. *Sb.*
- HEART-BREAKER.** *f.* A cant name for a woman's curls. *Hudibras.*
- HEART-BREAKING.** *a.* Overpowering with sorrow. *Spenser.*
- HEART-BREAKING.** *f.* Overpowering grief. *Hakewill.*
- HEART-BURNED.** *a.* Having the heart inflamed. *Shakspeare.*
- HEART-BURNING.** *f.*
1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour. *Woodward.*
 2. Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*
- HEART-DEAR.** *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shak.*
- HEART-EASE.** *f.* Quiet; tranquillity. *Shak.*
- HEART-EASING.** *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton.*
- HEART-FELT.** *a.* Felt in the conscience.
- HEART-PEAS.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- HEART-QUELLING.** *a.* Conquering the affection. *Spenser.*
- HEART-RENDING.** *a.* Killing with anguish. *Waller.*
- HEART-SICK.** *a.*
1. Pained in mind. *Taylor.*
 2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart. *Shaksp.*
- HEARTS-EASE.** *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
- HEART-SORE.** *f.* That which pains the mind. *Spenser.*
- HEART-STRING.** *f.* The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Sp.*
- HEART-STRUCK.** *a.*
1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Shocked with fear or dismay. *Milton.*

HEA

HEART-SWELLING. *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenser.*

HEART-WHOLE. *a.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed. *Dryden.*
2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief. *Pope.*

HE'ARTED. *a.* It is only used in composition; as, hard *hearted.* *Gay.*

To HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [from *heart.*]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up. *Sh.*
2. To meliorate with manure. *May.*

HEARTH. *f.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTILY. *ad.* [from *heartly.*]

1. From the heart; fully. *Prior.*
2. Sincerely; actively; diligently. *Atterbury.*
3. Eagerly; with desire. *Addison.*

HE'ARTINESS. *f.* [from *heartly.*]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. *Shak.*
2. Vigour; eagerness. *Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS. *a.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; spiritless. *Cowley.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. *ad.* Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *heartless.*] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY. *a.* [from *heart.*]

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. *Sw.*
2. In full health.
3. Vigorous; strong. *Pope.*
4. Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HALE. *a.* [heartly and hale.] Good for the heart. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *f.* [heat, hætt, Saxon.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire. *Locke.*
2. The cause of the sensation of burning. *Ho.*
3. Hot weather. *Addison.*
4. State of any body under the action of the fire. *Moxon.*
5. Fermentation; effervescence.
6. One violent action unintermitted. *Dryden.*
7. The state of being once hot. *Dryden.*
8. A course at a race. *Dryden.*
9. Pimples in the face; flush. *Addison.*
10. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action. *Sidney.*
11. Faction; contest; party rage. *K. Charles.*
12. Ardour of thought or elocution. *Addison.*

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning. *Daniel.*
2. To cause to ferment. *Mortimer.*
3. To make the constitution feverish. *Abb.*
4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. *Dryden.*
5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action. *Dryden.*

HE'ATER. *f.* [from *heat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron to smooth linen.

HEATH. *f.* [erica, Latin.]

1. A shrub of low stature. *Miller.*
2. A place overgrown with heath. *Shaksp.*
3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

HEA

HEATH-COCK. *f.* [beath and cock.] A large fowl that frequents heaths. *Carew.*

HEATH-PEAS. *f.* A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-POUT. *f.* A bird. *Dryden.*

HEATH-ROSE. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEA'THEN. *f.* [beyden, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace. *Addison.*

HEA'THEN. *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addison.*

HEA'THENISH. *a.* [from *beatben.*]

1. Belonging to the gentiles. *Hooker.*
2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel. *South.*

HE'ATHENISHLY. *ad.* After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *f.* [from *beatben.*] Gentilism; paganism. *Hammond.*

HE'ATHY. *a.* [from *beatb.*] Full of heath.

To HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *beaved,* anciently *bove;* part. *beaved* or *boven.*

1. To lift; to raise from the ground. *Milton.*
2. To carry. *Shakspere.*
3. To raise; to lift. *Dryden.*
4. To cause to swell. *Thomson.*
5. To force up from the breast. *Shakspere.*
6. To exalt; to elevate. *Shakspere.*
7. To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain. *Dryden.*
2. To labour. *Atterbury.*
3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall. *Dryd.*
4. To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upward. *Dryden.*
2. Rising of the breast. *Shakspere.*
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to rise. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE Offering. *f.* An offering among the Jews. *Numbers.*

HE'AVEN. *f.* [heofon, Saxon.]

1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.
2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed. *Milton.*
3. The supreme power; the sovereignty of heaven. *Temple.*
4. The pagan gods; the celestials. *Shaksp.*
5. Elevation; sublimity. *Shakspere.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakspere.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.

1. Raised toward the sky. *Pope.*
2. Taught by the powers of heaven. *Pope.*

HE'AVENLY. *a.* [from *heaven.*]

1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. *Sidney.*
2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven. *Dryden.*

HE'AVENLY. *ad.*

1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.
2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

HE'AVENWARD. *ad.* [heaven and weard, Saxon.] Toward heaven. *Prior.*

HE'AVILY. *ad.* [from *heavy.*]

1. With great ponderousness.

HED

2. Grievously; afflictively. *Collier.*
3. Sorrowfully; with grief. *Clarendon.*
- HE'AVINESS. *f.* [from *heavy*.]
1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight. *Wilkins.*
2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit. *Sb.*
3. Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Arbut.*
4. Oppression; crush; affliction.
5. Deepness or richness of soil. *Arbutnot.*
- HE'AVY. *a.* [heaviz, Saxon.]
1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre. *Wilkins.*
2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. *Shaksp.*
3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive. *Swift.*
4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance. *Prior.*
5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated. *Swift.*
6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy. *Dryden.*
7. Drowsy; dull; torpid. *Luke.*
8. Slow; sluggish. *Shaksp.*
9. Stupid; foolish. *Knolles.*
10. Burdenfome; troublesome; tedious. *Sw.*
11. Loaded; incumbered; burdened. *Bacon.*
12. Not easily digested. *Arbutnot.*
13. Rich in soil; fertile; as *heavy* lands.
14. Deep; cumbersome; as *heavy* roads.
- HE'AVY. *ad.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily. *Matthew.*
- HE'BDOMAD. *f.* [*hebdomas*, Lat.] A week; a space of seven days. *Brown.*
- HEBDO'MADAL. } *a.* [from *hebdomas*,
HEBDO'MADARY. } Lat.] Weekly; con-
sisting of seven days. *Brown.*
- To HE'BETATE. *v. a.* [*hebetato*, Latin.] To dull; to blunt; to stupidity. *Arbutnot.*
- HEBETA'TION. *f.* [from *hebetate*.]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled.
- HE'BETUDE. *f.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness. *Harvey.*
- HE'BRAISM. *f.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom. *Addison.*
- HE'BRAIST. *f.* [*hebraeus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.
- HEBRI'CIAN. *f.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skilled in Hebrew. *Raleigh.*
- HE'CATOMB. *f.* [*hecatombe*, French.] A sacrifice of a hundred cattle. *Donne.*
- HE'CTICAL. } *a.* [*hectique*, French.]
- HE'CTICK. } 1. Habitual; constitutional. *Donne.*
2. Troubled with a morbid heat. *Taylor.*
- HE'CTICK. *f.* A hectic fever. *Shaksp.*
- HE'CTOR. *f.* [from *Heitor*, the great *Homeric* warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perversive, noisy fellow. *Prior.*
- To HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent terms. *Arb.*
- To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully. *Swift.*
- HEDERA'CEOUS. *a.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy.
- HEDGE. *f.* [hezge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.
- HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class. *Swift.*

HEE

- To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enclose with a hedge. *Bacon.*
 2. To obstruct. *Hofea.*
 3. To encircle for defence. *Shaksp.*
 4. To shut up within an enclosure. *Locke.*
 5. To force into a place already full. *Dryden.*
- To HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head. *Shaksp.*
- HEDGE-BORN. *a.* Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shaksp.*
- HEDGE-FUMITORY. *f.* A plant. *Ainsw.*
- HEDGE-HOG. *f.*
1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge. *Ray.*
 2. A term of reproach. *Shaksp.*
 3. A plant; trefoil. *Ainsworth.*
- HEDGE-HYSSOP. *f.* A species of willow-wort. *Hill.*
- HEDGE-MUSTARD. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- HEDGE-NETTLE. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- HEDGE-NOTE. *f.* A word of contempt for low writing. *Dryden.*
- HEDGE-PIG. *f.* A young hedge-hog. *Shaksp.*
- HEDGE-ROW. *f.* The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures. *Milton.*
- HEDGE-SPARROW. *f.* A sparrow that lives in bushes. *Shaksp.*
- HEDGING-BILL. *f.* [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting hook used in making hedges. *Sidney.*
- HE'DGER. *f.* [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges. *Locke.*
- To HEED. *v. a.* [*heban*, Sax.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend. *Locke.*
- HEED. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Care; attention. *Addison.*
 2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch. *Shaksp.*
 3. Care to avoid. *Tillotson.*
 4. Notice; observation. *Bacon.*
 5. Seriousness; steadiness. *Shaksp.*
 6. Regard; respectful notice. *L'Estrange.*
- HE'EDFUL. *a.* [from *heed*.]
1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious. *Shaksp.*
 2. Attentive; careful; observing. *Pope.*
- HE'EDFULLY. *ad.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously. *Watts.*
- HE'EDFULNESS. *f.* [from *heedful*.] Caution; vigilance; attention.
- HE'EDILY. *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly.
- HE'EDINESS. *f.* Caution; vigilance.
- HE'EDLESS. *a.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless. *Locke.*
- HE'EDLESSLY. *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively. *Arbutnot.*
- HE'EDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*
- HEEL. *f.* [hele, Saxon.]
1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind. *Wifeman.*
 2. The whole foot of animals. *Addison.*
 3. The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Estr.*
 4. To be at the HEELS. To pursue closely; to follow hard. *Milton.*
 5. To lay by the HEELS. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves. *Hudibras.*
 6. Any thing shaped like a heel. *Admirer.*

HEL

7. The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance. *Shakspeare.*

2. To lean on one side; as, the ship *heels*.

To HEEL. *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HE'ELER. *f.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *f.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* To put a piece of leather on a shoe heel. *Arbutnot.*

HEFT. *f.* [from *heave*.]

1. Heaving; effort. *Shakspeare.*

2. [for *haft*.] Handle. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *f.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to escape from Mecca, July 16, *A. D.* 622. *Harris.*

HE'IFER. *f.* [heafone, Saxon.] A young cow. *Pope.*

HEIGH HO. *interj.* An expression of slight languor and uneasiness. *Shakspeare.*

HEIGHT. *f.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the ground. *Addison.*

2. Altitude; space measured upward. *Dryd.*

3. Degree of latitude. *Abbot.*

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place. *Dryden.*

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity. *Sh.*

6. The utmost degree; full completion. *Eac.*

7. Utmost exertion. *Shakspeare.*

8. State of excellence; advance toward perfection. *Addison.*

To HE'IGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *height*.]

1. To raise higher.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

3. To aggravate. *Addison.*

4. To improve by decorations. *Dryden.*

HE'INOUS. *a.* [*baineux*, French.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree. *Tillotson.*

HE'INOUSLY. *ad.* Atrociously; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS. *f.* [from *beinous*.] Atrociousness; wickedness. *Rogers.*

HEIR. *f.* [*heire*, old French.]

1. One that is inheritor to any thing after the present possessor. *Pope.*

2. One newly inheriting an estate. *Swift.*

To HEIR. *v. a.* To inherit. *Dryden.*

HE'IRESS. *f.* [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits. *Waller.*

HE'IRLESS. *a.* [from *heir*.] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him. *Shaksf.*

HE'IRLOOM. *f.* [*heir* and *zeloma*, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold. *Swift.*

HE'IRSHIP. *f.* [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir. *Ayliffe.*

HELD. The preterit and part pass. of *hold*.

HEL'ACAL. *a.* [*beliaque*, Fr. from *heli*.] Emerging from the luitre of the sun, or falling into it. *Brown.*

HELICAL. *a.* [*belice*, Fr. from *heli*.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions. *Wilkins.*

HEL

HELIOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. *heli* and *κέντρον*.] Belonging to the centre of the sun. *Harris.*

HE'LIOD Parabola, in mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge toward the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HE'LIOSCOPE. *f.* [*helioscope*, Fr. *heli*, and *σκοπε*.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HE'LIOTROPE. *f.* [*heli* and *τροπέα*.] A plant that turns toward the sun; but more particularly the turnsol, or sunflower. *G. of T.*

HE'LISPHERICAL. *a.* [*belix* and *sphere*.] The *belispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation. *Harris.*

HE'LIX. *f.* [*belice*, Fr. *heli*.] Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution. *Wilkins.*

HELL. *f.* [*helle*, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls. *Sh.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad. *Apostles Creed.*

3. Temporal death. *Psalms.*

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the tailor throws his shreds. *Hudibras.*

6. The infernal powers. *Cowley.*

HELL-BLACK. *a.* Black as hell. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-BROTH. *f.* A composition boiled up for infernal purposes. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-DOOMED. *a.* Consigned to hell. *Mil.*

HELL-HATED. *a.* Abhorred like hell. *Shak.*

HELL-HOUND. *f.*

1. Dog of hell. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell. *Milton.*

HELL-KITE. *f.* Kite of infernal breed. *Shak.*

HE'LLBORE. *f.* [*belleborus*, Lat.] Christ-mas flower. *Miller.*

HE'LLBORE White. *f.* [*veratrum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HE'LLENISM. *f.* [*ἑλληνισμὸς*.] A greek idiom.

HE'LLISH. *a.* [from *hell*.]

1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell. *Sidney.*

2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable. *South.*

HE'LLISHLY. *ad.* [from *hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HE'LLISHNESS. *f.* [from *hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD. *ad.* Toward hell. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence. *Gibson.*

HELM. *f.* [*helm*, Saxon.]

1. A covering for the head in war. *Dryden.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. *Camden.*

3. The upper part of the retort. *Boyle.*

4. [*helma*, Saxon.] The steerage; the rudder. *Ben Jonson.*

5. The station of government. *Swift.*

HEM

TO HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide ; to conduct. *Shakspeare.*

HE'LMED. *a.* [from *helm*.] Furnished with a headpiece. *Milton.*

HE'LMET. *f.* A helm ; a headpiece. *Dryden.*

HELMINTHICK. *a.* [from *ελμινθ*.] Relating to worms.

TO HELP. *v. a.* preterit *helped* or *holp* ; part. *helped* or *holpen*. [*helpau*, Saxon.]

1. To assist ; to support ; to aid. *Fairfax.*

2. To remove, or advance by help : the operation is helped by air. *Locke.*

3. To free from pain or vexation : the pain is helped by medicine. *Locke.*

4. To cure ; to heal. *Shakspeare.*

5. To remedy ; to change for the better. *Sh.*

6. To prevent ; to hinder. *Swift.*

7. To forbear ; to avoid. *Pope.*

8. To promote ; to forward. *Bacon.*

9. **TO HELP TO.** To supply with ; to furnish with. *Pope.*

TO HELP. *v. n.*

1. To contribute assistance. *Dryden.*

2. To bring a supply. *Rymer.*

HELP. *f.* [from the verb ; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Assistance ; aid ; support ; succour. *Locke.*

2. That which gives help. *Wilkins.*

3. That which forwards or promotes. *Bacon.*

4. Remedy. *Holder.*

HELPER. *f.* [from *help*.]

1. An assistant ; an auxiliary. *Kings.*

2. One that administers remedy. *More.*

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted.

4. A supernumerary servant. *Swift.*

HELPLEFUL. *a.* [*help* and *full*.]

1. Useful ; that gives assistance. *Dryden.*

2. Wholesome ; salutary. *Raleigh.*

HELPLESS. *a.* [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self. *Dryd.*

2. Wanting support or assistance. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable ; admitting no help. *Spenser.*

4. Unsupplied ; void. *Dryden.*

HELPLESSLY. *ad.* [from *helpless*.] Without ability ; without succour.

HELPLESSNESS. *f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of ability ; want of succour.

HELTER-SKELTER. *ad.* In a hurry ; without order ; tumultuously. *L'Estrange.*

HELVE. *f.* [*helpe*, Saxon.] The handle of an axe. *Raleigh.*

TO HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *f.* [*hem*, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading. *Wifeman.*

2. [*hemmen*, Dut.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Add.*

3. Interject. **HEM !** [Lat.]

TO HEM. *v. a.*

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

2. To border ; to edge. *Spenser.*

3. To enclose ; to environ ; to confine ; to shut. *Fairfax.*

TO HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEN

HEMICRANY. *f.* [*ημισυ*, half ; and *κρανιον*, the skull.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HEMICYCLE. *f.* [*ημικυκλ*.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *f.* An ancient measure : now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces. *Qu.*

HEMIPLEGY. *f.* [*ημισυ*, half, and *πλησσω*, to strike.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.

HE'MISPHERE. *f.* [*ημισφαιριον*.] The half of a globe, where it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL. } *a.* [from *hemisphere*.]

HEMISPHE'RICK. } Half round ; containing half a globe. *Boyle.*

HE'MISTICK. *f.* [*ημιστιχιον* ; *hemistichie*, Fr.] Half a verse. *Dryden.*

HE'MLOCK. *f.* [*hemloc*, Saxon.] An herb. *Miller.*

HE'MORRHAGE. } *f.* [*αιμορραγια*.] A violent flux of blood.

HE'MORRHAGY. } lent flux of blood.

HE'MORRHOLDS. *f.* [*αιμορροιδες*.] The piles ; the emroids. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOL'DAL. *a.* [from *hemorrhoids*.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament. *Ray.*

HEMP. *f.* [*hænep*, Saxon ; *hampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made. *Mortimer.*

HEMP Agrimony. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

HEMPEN. *a.* [from *bemp*.] Made of hemp.

HEN. *f.* [*henne*, Saxon.]

1. The female of a house-cock.

2. The female of any land fowl. *Addison.*

HEN-DRIVER. *f.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk. *Warton.*

HEN-HARM. } *f.* [*pygargus*.] A kind

HEN-HARRIER. } of kite. *Ainsworth.*

HEN-HEARTED. *a.* [*hen* and *heart*.] Dastardly ; cowardly.

HEN-PECKED. *a.* [*hen* and *pecked*.] Governed by the wife. *Arbutnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *f.* [*hen* and *roost*.] The place where the poultry rest. *Addison.*

HE'NBANE. *f.* [*byescyamus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HE'NBIT. *f.* A plant. *Derham.*

HENCE. *ad.* or *interj.* [*heonan*, Sax. *hennes*, old English.]

1. From this place to another. *Rescommon.*

2. Away ; to a distance. *Milton.*

3. At a distance ; in another place. *Shaksp.*

4. From this time ; in the future. *Arbutnot.*

5. For this reason ; in consequence of this. *Tillotson.*

6. From this cause ; from this ground. *Arb.*

7. From this source ; from this original ; from this store. *Suckling.*

8. From hence is a vitious expression.

TO HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off ; to dispatch to a distance : obsolete. *Sid.*

HENCEFO'RTH. *ad.* [*henonforð*, Saxon.] From this time forward. *Milton.*

HENCEFO'WARD. *ad.* [*hence* and *forward*.] From this time to futurity. *Dryden.*

HER

HE'NCHMAN. *f.* [hýnc, a servant, and *man*.] A page; an attendant: obsolete. *Shak.*

TO HEND. *v. a.* [hendban, Saxon.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on. *Fairfax.*

2. To crowd; to surround. *Shakspeare.*

HE'NDECAGON. *f.* [hendaka and *gonia*.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HEPA'TICAL. } *a.* [hepaticus; Latin.] Be-

HEPA'TICK. } longing to the liver. *Arb.*

HEPS. *f.* The berries of the brier or dogrose, commonly written *bips*. *Ainsworth.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [hepta and *capsula*, Latin.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON. *f.* [hepta and *gonia*.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven angles or sides.

HE'PTARCHY. *f.* [hepta and *arché*.] A seven-fold government. *Camden.*

HER. *pronoun.*

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique case of *she*.

HERS. *pron.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, *such are her charms, such charms as hers*. *Cowley.*

HE'RALD. *f.* [herault, French.]

1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. *B. Jon.*

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Sh.*

3. A proclaimer; a publisher. *Shakspeare.*

TO HE'RALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as by a herald: not used. *Shakf.*

HE'RALDRY. *f.* [heraulderie, French.]

1. The art or office of a herald. *Peacbam.*

2. Registry of genealogies. *Denham.*

3. Blazonry. *Cleaveland.*

HERB. *f.* [herbe, Fr. *herba*, Latin.] Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

HERB *Christopher*, or *Bane-berries*. *f.* A plant.

HERBA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *herba*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to herbs. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE. *f.* [herbage, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture. *Woodw.*

2. The tithe and the right of pasture. *Ainsf.*

HE'RBAL. *f.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and descriptions of plants. *Bacon.*

HE'RBALIST. *f.* [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in herbs. *Brown.*

HE'RBARIST. *f.* [herbarius, Lat.] One skilled in herbs. *Boyle.*

HE'RBELET. *f.* [diminutive of *herb*.] A small herb. *Shakspeare.*

HERBE'SCENT. *a.* [herbescens, Lat.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID. *a.* [herbidus, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBOROUGH. *f.* [herberg, German.] Place of temporary residence, *Ben Jonson.*

HE'RBOUS. *a.* [herbosus Latin.] Abounding with herbs.

HER

HE'RBULENT. *a.* [from *herbula*, Lat.] Containing herbs.

HE'RBWOMAN. *f.* [herb and *woman*.] A woman that sells herbs. *Arbutnot.*

HE'RBY. *a.* [from *herb*.] Having the nature of herbs. *Bacon.*

HERD. *f.* [heorð, Saxon.]

1. A number of beasts together. *Flocks and herds are sheep and oxen or kine.* *Addison.*

2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation. *Dryden.*

3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle. [hýrð, Saxon.] A sense still retained in composition; as, *goat-herd*.

TO HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies. *Dryden.*

2. To associate. *Walsh.*

TO HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd. *Ben Jonson.*

HE'RDGROOM. *f.* [herd and *groom*.] A keeper of herds: not in use. *Spenser.*

HE'RDMAN. } *f.* [herd and *man*.] One em-

HE'RDSMAN. } ployed in tending herds: formerly, an owner of herds. *Sid. Dryd.*

HERE. *ad.* [hep, Saxon.]

1. In this place. *Milton.*

2. In the present state. *Bacon.*

3. It is often opposed to *there*. *Sprat.*

HEREABO'UTS. *ad.* [here and *about*.] About this place. *Addison.*

HEREA'FTER. *ad.* In a future state. *Shakf.*

HEREA'FTER. *f.* A future state. *Addison.*

HEREA'T. *ad.* At this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* By this. *Watts.*

HERE'DITABLE. *a.* [heredes, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance. *Locke.*

HE'REDITAMENT. *f.* [heredium, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance.

HERE'DITARILY. *ad.* [from *hereditary*.] By inheritance. *Pope.*

HERE'DITARY. *a.* [hereditaire, French.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance. *Dryden.*

HEREI'N. *ad.* [here and *in*.] In this. *South.*

HEREI'NTO. *ad.* In this. *Hooker.*

HEREO'F. *ad.* From this; of this. *Shakf.*

HEREO'N. *ad.* Upon this. *Brown.*

HEREO'UT. *ad.* Out of this place. *Spenser.*

HEREMI'TICAL. *a.* [eremitical, from *eremite*; *heremitique*, Fr.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit. *Pope.*

HE'RESIARCH. *f.* [heresiarche, French.] A leader in heresy. *Stillingfleet.*

HE'RESY. *f.* [heresie, French; *heresis*, Lat.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church. *Bacon.*

HE'RETICK. *f.* [heretique, Fr.] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church. *Davies.*

HERE'TICAL. *a.* [from *heretick*.] Containing heresy. *Decay of Piety.*

HERE'TICALLY. *ad.* With heresy.

HERETO'. *ad.* [here and *to*.] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE. *ad.* [hereto and *fore*.] Formerly; anciently. *South.*

HER

HEREUNTO. *ad.* [*here* and *unto*.] To this. *Locke.*
HEREWITH. *ad.* With this. *Hayward.*
HERIOT. *f.* [*hepegild*, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. *Dr.*
HERITABLE. *a.* [*heredes*, Lat.] Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited. *Hale.*
HERITAGE. *f.* [*heritage*, French.]
 1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general. *Rogers.*
 2. [In divinity.] The people of God.
HERMAPHRODITE. *f.* [from *ἑρμῆς* and *ἀφροδίτη*.] An animal uniting two sexes.
HERMAPHRODITICAL. *a.* [from *hermaproditē*.] Partaking of both sexes. *Brown.*
HERMETICAL. } *a.* [from *Hermes*, or *Mer-*
HERMETICK. } *cury*, the imagined in-
 venter of chymistry.] Chymical. *Boyle.*
HERMETICALLY. *ad.* According to the hermetical or chymick art. *Bentley.*
HERMIT. *f.* [*hermite*, French.]
 1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.
 2. A beadman; one bound to pray for another: improper. *Shakspeare.*
HERMITAGE. *f.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Addison.*
HERMITESS. *f.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.
HERMITICAL. *a.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.
HERMODACTYL. *f.* [*ἑρμῆς* and *δακτύλος*.] *Hermiodactyl* is a root, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge. *Hill.*
HERN. *f.* [contracted from *HERON*.]
HERNHILL. *f.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb.
HERNIA. *f.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture.
HERO. *f.* [*heros*, Latin.]
 1. A man eminent for bravery. *Cowley.*
 2. A man of the highest class in any respect.
HEROESS. *f.* [from *hero*.] A heroine; a female hero: not in use. *Chapman.*
HEROICAL. *a.* [from *hero*.] Befitting a hero; noble; heroic. *Dryden.*
HEROICALLY. *ad.* After the way of a hero; suitably to a hero. *Sidney.*
HEROICK. *a.* [from *hero*.]
 1. Productive of heroes. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Noble; suitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid. *Waller.*
 3. Reciting the acts of heroes. *Cowley.*
HEROICKLY. *ad.* Suitably to a hero; heroically. *Milton.*
HEROINE. *f.* [from *hero*; *bercine*, French.] A female hero. *Addison.*
HEROISM. *f.* [*heroïsme*, French.] The qualities or character of a hero. *Broome.*
HERON. *f.* [*heron*, French.] A bird that feeds upon fish. *Bacon.*
HERONRY. } *f.* [from *heron*.] A place
HERONSHAW. } where herons breed. *Der.*
HERPES. *f.* [*ἑρπῆς*.] A cutaneous inflammation. *Wiseman.*
HERRING. *f.* [*hereng*, Fr. *herring*, Saxon.] A small sea fish. *Swift.*

HEX

HERS. *pron.* The female possessive. See *HE* *a.*
HERSE. *f.* [*herfīa*, low Latin.]
 1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.
 2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave. *Pope.*
TO HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a herse. *Crashaw.*
HERSE'LF. *pronoun.*
 1. A female individual, as distinguished from others. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts. *Dryden.*
 3. The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun; as, she hurt herself.
HERSELIKE. *a.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funereal; suitable to funerals. *Bacon.*
TO HE'RY. *v. a.* [*heryan*, Saxon.] To regard as holy; not in use. *Spenser.*
HE'SITANCY. *f.* [from *hesitate*.] Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense. *Atterbury.*
TO HE'SITATE. *v. a.* [*hesito*, Latin.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause. *Pope.*
HESITATION. *f.* [from *hesitate*.]
 1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.
 2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility. *Swift.*
HEST. *f.* [*hætt*, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction: obsolete. *Shakspeare.*
HE'TEROCLITE. *f.* [*heteroclitum*, Latin.]
 1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension. *Watts.*
 2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.
HETEROCLITICAL. *a.* [from *heteroclitē*.] Deviating from the common rule. *Brown.*
HE'TERODOX. *a.* [*ἑτεροδοξία* and *δόξα*.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox. *Locke.*
HE'TERODOX. *f.* An opinion peculiar. *Br.*
HETEROGE'NEAL. *a.* [*heterogene*, French; *ἑτερογενής* and *γενέσθαι*.] Not of the same nature; not kindred. *Newton.*
HETEROGENE'ITY. *f.* [from *heterogeneous*.]
 1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities.
 2. Opposite or dissimilar part. *Boyle.*
HETEROGE'NEOUS. *a.* [*ἑτερογενής* and *γενέσθαι*.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature. *Woodward.*
HETERO'SCIANS. *f.* [*ἑτεροσκία* and *σκία*.] Those whose shadows fall only one way; as the shadows of us who live north of the tropic fall at noon always to the north.
TO HEW. *v. a.* part. *between* or *hewed*. [*heapan*, Saxon.]
 1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack. *Hayward.*
 2. To chop; to cut. *Dryden.*
 3. To fell, as with an axe. *Sandys.*
 4. To form or shape with an axe. *Addison.*
 5. To form laboriously. *Dryden.*
HE'WER. *f.* [from *hew*.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone. *Brown.*
HE'XAGON. *f.* [*ἑξάγωνος* and *γώνια*.] A figure of six sides or angles; the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other.

HID

without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL. *a.* [from *hexagon*.] Having sides or corners. *Brown.*

HEXA'GONY. *f.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of six angles. *Bramball.*

HEXA'METER. *f.* [ἑξ and μέτρον.] A verse of six feet. *Dryden.*

HEXA'NGULAR. *a.* [ἑξ and ἄνγλος, Lat.] Having six corners. *Woodward.*

HE'XAPOD. *f.* [ἑξ and ποδς.] An animal with six feet. *Ray.*

HEXA'STICK. *f.* [ἑξ and στίχος.] A poem of six lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *bigb*.] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation. *Prior.*

HEY'DAY. *interj.* [for *bigb day*.] An expression of frolick and exultation. *Hudibras.*

HEY'DAY. *f.* A frolick; wildness. *Shaksp.*

HEY'DEGIVES. *f.* A wild frolick dance. *Sp.*

HIA'TION. *f.* [from *bio*, Latin.] The act of gaping. *Brown.*

HIA'TUS. *f.* [biatus, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a gaping breach. *Woodw.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.*

HIBE'RNAL. *a.* [hibernus, Latin.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. *f.* A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose. *Hudibras.*

HICCO'UGH. *f.* [bicken, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing fobs. *Cleavela.*

To HICCO'UGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *biccough*.] To fob with a convulsed stomach. *Hudibras.*

HI'CKWALL. } *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HI'CKWAY. }

To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. pass. *hid* or *bidden*. [hīdan, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge. *Sha.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*

HIDE and SEEK. *f.* A play in which some hide themselves and another seeks them. *Swift.*

HIDE. *f.* [hýde, Saxon, haude, Dutch.]

1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. *Pope.*

2. The human skin: in contempt. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. *Wotton.*

HIDEBO'UND. *a.* [hide and bound.]

1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth. *Swift.*

3. Harsh; untractable. *Hudibras.*

4. Niggardly; penurious. *Ainsworth.*

HI'DEOUS. *a.* [from *bideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful; shocking. *Woodward.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks. *Shakspere.*

HI'DEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *bideous*.] Horribleness; dreadfulnefs; terrour.

HI'DER. *f.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

HIG

To HIE. *v. n.* [hiegan, Saxon.] To hasten; to go in haste. *Dryden.*

HI'ERARCH. *f.* [ἱεραρχία and ἄρχη] The chief of a sacred order. *Milton.*

HIERA'RCHICAL. *a.* [hierarchie, Fr.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

HI'ERARCHY. *f.* [hierarchie, French.]

1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings. *Fairfax.*

2. Ecclesiastical government. *South.*

HI'EROGLYPH. } *f.* [hieroglyph, Fr.]

HI'EROGLYPHICK. } *lapis*, and γλύφω.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Pope.*

2. The art of writing in picture. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *a.* [hieroglyphique, Fr.] Emblematic;

HIEROGLY'PHICK. } *Fr.* Emblematic; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Sandys.*

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically. *Brown.*

HIERO'GRAPHY. *f.* [ἱερος and γραφή.] Holy writing.

HIE'ROPHANT. *f.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest. *Hale.*

To HI'GGLE. *v. n.*

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. *Hale.*

2. To go selling provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *ad.* A cant word corrupted from *biggle*, which denotes any confused mass.

HI'GGLER. *f.* [from *biggle*.] One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH. *a.* [heah, Saxon.]

1. Long upward; rising above from the surface, or from the centre. *Burnet.*

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft. *Locke.*

3. Exalted in nature. *Baxter.*

4. Elevated in rank or condition. *Dryden.*

5. Exalted in sentiment. *Milton.*

6. Difficult; abstruse. *Shakspere.*

7. Boastful; ostentatious. *Clarendon.*

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty. *Clarendon.*

9. Severe; oppressive. *Bacon.*

10. Noble; illustrious. *Shakspere.*

11. Violent; tempestuous; loud: applied to the wind. *Denham.*

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable. *Dr.*

13. Full; complete: applied to time. *Sp.*

14. Raised to any great degree. *Baker.*

15. Advancing in latitude from the line. *Ab.*

16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian. *Genesis.*

17. Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown.*

18. Dear; exorbitant in price. *South.*

19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as *bigb* treason, in opposition to *petty*.

HIGH. *f.* High place; elevation; superiour region. *Dryden.*

On HIGH. *ad.* Aloft; above; into superiour regions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-BLEST. *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HIGH-BLOWN. *a.* Swelled much with wind; much inflated. *Shakspere.*

HIGH-BORN. *a.* Of noble extraction. *Rowe.*

HIM

HIGH-CO'LOURED. *a.* Having a deep or glaring colour. *Floyer.*
HIGH-DES'GNING. *a.* Having great schemes. *Dryden.*
HIGH-FED. *a.* Pampered. *L'Estrange.*
HIGH-FLY'ER. *f.* One that carries his opinion to extravagance. *Swift.*
HIGH-FLOWN. *a.*
 1. Elevated; proud. *Denham.*
 2. Turgid; extravagant. *L'Estrange.*
HIGH-FLY'ING. *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*
HIGH-HE'APED. *a.*
 1. Covered with high piles. *Pope.*
 2. Raised into high piles. *Pope.*
HIGH-ME'TTLED. *a.* Proud or ardent of spirit. *Garth.*
HIGH-MI'NDED. *a.* Proud; arrogant. *Shak.*
HIGH-RED. *a.* Deeply red. *Boyle.*
HIGH-SE'ASONED. *a.* Piquant to the palate. *Locke.*
HIGH-SPI'RITED. *a.* Bold; daring; insolent.
HIGH-STO'MACHED. *a.* Obstinate; lofty.
HIGH-TA'STED. *a.* Gustful; piquant.
HIGH-VI'CED. *a.* Enormously wicked. *Sba.*
HIGH-WROUGHT. *a.* Accurately finished.
HI'GHLAND. *f.* [*higb* and *land*.] Mountainous region. *Addison.*
HIGHLA'NDER. *f.* [*from highland*.] An inhabitant of mountains. *Addison.*
HI'GHLY. *ad.* [*from higb*.]
 1. With elevation as to place and situation.
 2. In a great degree. *Atterbury.*
 3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shak.*
 4. With esteem; with estimation. *Romans.*
HI'GHMOST. *a.* Highest; topmost. *Shaksp.*
HI'GHNESS. *f.* [*from higb*.]
 1. Elevation above the surface; loftiness.
 2. The title of princes, anciently of kings.
 3. Dignity of nature; supremacy. *Job.*
HIGHT. *imperf. verb.*
 1. Was named; was called. *Dryden.*
 2. Called; named. *Spenser.*
HIGHWA'TER. *f.* [*higb* and *water*.] The utmost flow of the tide. *Mortimer.*
HIGHWA'Y. *f.* [*higb* and *way*.] Great road; publick path. *Swift.*
HI'GHWAYMAN. *f.* A robber that plunders on the publick road. *Swift.*
HI'GLAPER. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HILA'RITY. *f.* [*bilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gayety. *Brown.*
HI'LDING. *f.* [*hild*, Saxon, signifies a lord; perhaps *hilding* means originally a little lord.]
 1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shak.*
 2. It is used likewise for a mean woman. *Sh.*
HILL. *f.* [*hil*, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain. *Granville.*
HI'LOCK. *f.* [*from bill*.] A little hill. *Sid.*
HI'LLY. *a.* [*from bill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the surface. *Howel.*
HILT. *f.* [*hilt*, Saxon.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword. *Pope.*
HIM. *f.* [*him*, Sax.] The oblique case of *he*.
HIMSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *self*.]
 1. In the nominative, *he*. *Bacon.*

HIP

2. In ancient authors, *itself*. *Shakspeare.*
 3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification. *Samuel.*
 By HIMSELF. Alone; unaccompanied. *Kings.*
HIN. *f.* [*in*] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exodus.*
HIND. *a.* compar. *binder*; superl. *hindmost*. [*hynban*, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face. *Ray.*
HIND. *f.* [*hinde*, Saxon.]
 1. The she to a stag. *Spenser.*
 2. [*hine*, Saxon] A servant. *Shakspeare.*
 3. [*hincman*, Sax.] A peasant; a boor. *Dr.*
HINDBE'RRIES. *f.* The same as raspberries.
TO HIN'DER. *v. a.* [*hindrian*, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop; to let; to impede. *Taylor.*
TO HIN'DER. *v. n.* To raise hinderances; to cause impediment. *Dryden.*
HIN'DER. *a.* [*from bind*.] That is in a position contrary to that of the face. *Sidney.*
HIN'DERANCE. *f.* [*from binder*.] Impediment; let; stop; obstruction. *Atterbury.*
HIN'DERER. *f.* [*from binder*.] He or that which hinders or obstructs. *May.*
HIN'DERLING. *f.* [*from bind* or *binder*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.
HIN'DERMOST. *a.* Hindmost; last. *Shak.*
HINDMOST. *a.* [*bind* and *most*.] The last; the lag; that comes in the rear. *Pope.*
HINGE. *f.* [*or hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang*.]
 1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns. *Dr.*
 2. The cardinal points of the world. *Creech.*
 3. A governing rule or principle. *Temple.*
 4. To be off the HINGES. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder. *Tillotson.*
TO HINGE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To furnish with hinges.
 2. To bend as a hinge. *Shakspeare.*
TO HINT. *v. n.* [*enter*, French. *Skinner*.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to mention imperfectly. *Pope.*
TO HINT at. To allude to; to touch slightly upon. *Addison.*
HINT. *f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation. *South.*
 2. Suggestion; intimation. *Addison.*
HIP. *f.* [*from heopa*, Saxon.] The fruit of the brier or the dogrose. *Bacon.*
HIP. *f.* [*hype*, Saxon.]
 1. The joint of the thigh. *Brown.*
 2. The haunch; the flesh of the thigh. *Dr.*
 3. To have on the HIP. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. *Shaksp.*
TO HIP. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To sprain or shoot the hip. *Shakspeare.*
 2. HIP-NDP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *bop*. *Congreve.*
HIP. *interj.* An exclamation, or calling to one.
HIP. } *a.* A corruption of *hypocobon*.
HIP'PISH. } *driack*. *Ainsworth.*
HIPPOCE'NTAUR. *f.* [*ἵππος* and *ταύρος*.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.
HI'PPOCRASS. *f.* [*vinum Hippocratis*, Lat.] A medicated wine. *Kings.*
HI'PPOCRATES's Sleeve. *f.* A woollen bag

made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HIPPOGRIFF. *f.* [*ἵππος* and *γρίψ*.] A winged horse. *Milton.*

HIPPOPO'TAMUS. *f.* [*ἵππος* and *ποταμός*.] The river horse: an animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT. *a.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip. *L'Estrange.*

HIPWORT. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

TO HIRE. *v. a.* [*hýran*, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price. *Dryden.*

2. To engage a man in temporary service for wages. *Isaiah.*

3. To bribe. *Dryden.*

4. To engage himself for pay. *Samuel.*

HIRE. *f.* [*hýre*, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing.

2. Wages paid for service. *Spenser.*

HIRELING. *f.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who serves for wages. *Sandys.*

2. A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope.*

HIRELING. *a.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary. *Dryden.*

HIRER. *f.* [from *hire*.] One who uses any thing paying a recompense; one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSUTE. *a.* [*hirsutus*, Latin.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

HIS. *pronoun possessive.* [*hýr*, Saxon.] The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned. *Locke.*

TO HISS. *v. n.* [*bissen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. *Shakspeare.*

2. To condemn at a public exhibition; which is sometimes done by *bissing*. *Sandys.*

TO HISS. *v. a.* [*hýcean*, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing; to explode. *Dry.*

2. To procure hisses or disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

HISS. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent. *Milton.*

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres. *Pope.*

HIST. *interj.* An exclamation commanding silence. *Swift.*

HISTORIAN. *f.* [*historien*, Fr.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history. *Pope.*

HISTORICAL. } *a.* [*historique*, French; *historicus*, Latin.]

1. Giving an account of facts and events. *Sp.*

2. Pertaining to history or narrative. *Prior.*

HISTORICALLY. *ad.* In the manner of history; by way of narration. *Hooker.*

TO HISTORIFY. *v. a.* [from *history*.] To relate; to record in history. *Brown.*

HISTORIOGRAPHER. *f.* [*ιστορία* and *γράφω*.] A historian; a writer of history. *Sp.*

HISTORIOGRAPHY. *f.* [*ιστορία* and *γραφία*.] The art or employment of a historian.

HISTORY. *f.* [*ιστορία*; *histoire*, Fr.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation. *Wise man.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events. *Watts.*
HISTORY Piece. *f.* A picture representing some memorable event. *Pope.*

HISTORICAL. } *a.* [from *historia*, Lat.
HISTORICAL. } *historion*, Fr.] Behitting the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

HISTORICALLY. *ad.* [from *historical*.] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

TO HIT. *v. a.* [from *hitte*, Danish.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow. *South.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss. *Sidney.*

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail. *Atterb.*

4. To suit; to be conformable to. *Milton.*

5. To strike; to touch properly. *Dryden.*

6. *To HIT off.* To strike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple.*

7. *To HIT out.* To perform by good luck. *Sp.*

TO HIT. *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide. *Locke.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss. *Bacon.*

3. To succeed; not to miscarry. *Bacon.*

4. To light on. *Tillotson.*

HIT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke. *Shakspeare.*

2. A chance; a fortuitous event. *Glanville.*

3. A lucky chance. *Shakspeare.*

TO HITCH. *v. n.* [*hiegan*, Saxon, or *bocher*, Fr.] To catch; to move by jerks. *Pope.*

TO HITCHEL. *v. a.* [See *HATCHEL*.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEL. *f.* [*beckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *f.* [*hýðe*, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HITHER. *ad.* [*hýðen*, Saxon.]

1. To this place from some other. *Milton.*

2. *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this design. *Tillotson.*

HITHER. *a.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; toward this part. *Hale.*

HITHERMOST. *a.* [of *hither*, adv.] Nearest on this side. *Hale.*

HITHERTO. *ad.* [from *hither*.]

2. To this time; yet. *Dryden.*

2. In any time till now. *Spenser.*

3. At every time till now. *Dryden.*

HITHERWARD. } *ad.* [*hýðen* and *þær*, Saxon.] This way;

HITHERWARDS. } toward this place. *Milton.*

HIVE. *f.* [*hýe*, Saxon.]

1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees. *Addison.*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shakspeare.*

3. A company being together. *Swift.*

TO HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour. *Dryden.*

2. To contain, as in hives. *Cleaveland.*

TO HIVE. *v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside collectively. *Pope.*

HIVER. *f.* [from *bive*.] One who puts bees in hives. *Mortimer.*

HO. } *interj.* [*eho!* Latin.] A call; a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else. *Shakspeare.*

HOA. } *den* exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else. *Shakspeare.*

HOD

HOAR. *a.* [hap, Saxon.]
 1. White. *Fairfax.*
 2. Gray with age. *Pope.*
HOAR-FROST. *f.* [hoar and frost.] The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grafs. *Arbutnot.*
HOARD. *f.* [hord, Saxon.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure. *Shaksf.*
To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store. *Shakspeare.*
To HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly. *Rogers.*
HOA'RDER. *f.* [from hoard.] One that stores up in secret. *Locke.*
HOA'RHOUND. *f.* A plant. *Hill.*
HOA'RINESS. *f.* [from hoary.] The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair. *Dryden.*
HOARSE. *a.* [hay, Saxon.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough found. *Shakspeare.*
HO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from hoarse.] With a rough harsh voice. *Dryden.*
HOA'RSENESS. *f.* [from hoarse.] Roughness of voice. *Holder.*
HO'ARY. *a.* [hap, hapung, Saxon.]
 1. White; whitish. *Addison.*
 2. White or gray with age. *Rowe.*
 3. White with frost. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty. *Knolles.*
To HO'BBLE. *v. n.* [to hop, to bobble, to bobble.]
 1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch. *Swift.*
 2. To move roughly or unevenly. *Prior.*
HO'BBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait. *Swift.*
HO'BBLINGLY. *ad.* [from bobble.] Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.
HO'BBY. *f.* [bobereau, French.]
 1. A species of hawk. *Bacon.*
 2. [boppe, Gothick.] An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a garraun.
 3. A stick on which boys get astride, and ride. *Prior.*
 4. A stupid fellow. *Shakspeare.*
HOBGO'BLIN. *f.* A frightful fairy. *Shaksf.*
HO'BIT. *f.* A small mortar.
HO'BNAIL. *f.* [from bobby and nail.] A nail used in shoeing a little horse. *Shakspeare.*
HO'BNAIL. *a.* Set with hobnails. *Dryd.*
HO'BNOB. Corrupted from babnab. *Shaksf.*
HOCK. *f.* [the same with hough.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.
To HOCK. *v. a.* To disfigure in the hock.
HO'CK. } *f.* [from Hockheim on the
HO'CKAMORE. } *Maine.]* Old strong Rhenish. *Floyer.*
HO'CKHERB. *f.* [hock and herb.] A plant; the same with mallows. *Ainsworth.*
To HO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from hock.] To hamstring. *Hanmer.*
HOCUS POCUS. [*Junius* derives it from bocced, Welsh, a cheat, and poke or pocus, a bag.] A juggle; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*
HOD. *f.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons. *Tusser.*

HOL

HODGE-PODGE. *f.* [bachè poché, Fr.] A medley of ingredients boiled together. *Sandys.*
HODIE'RNAL. *a.* [hodiernus, Latin.] Of to-day.
HO'DMAN. *f.* [hod and man.] A labourer that carries mortar. *Bacon.*
HODMANDO'D. *f.* A fish. *Bacon.*
HOE. *f.* [houe, French.] An instrument to cut up the earth. *Mortimer.*
To HOE. *v. a.* [houer, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. *Mortimer.*
HOG. *f.* [hwch, Welsh.]
 1. The general name of swine. *Pope.*
 2. A castrated hog.
 3. To bring Hogs to a fine market. To fail of one's design. *Spectator.*
HO'GCOTE. *f.* [hog and cote.] A house for hogs; a hogsty. *Mortimer.*
HO'GGEREL. *f.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsw.*
HOGH. *f.* [otherwise written ho, from hough, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground. *Spenser.*
HO'GHERD. *f.* [hog and hýp, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*
HO'GGISH. *a.* [from hog.] Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; selfish. *Sidney.*
HO'GGISHLY. *ad.* Greedily; selfishly.
HO'GGISHNESS. *f.* [from hoggish.] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.
HO'GSBEANS.
HO'GSBREAD.
HO'GSMUSHROOMS. } *f.* Plants. *Ainsw.*
HO'GSFENNEL.
HO'GSHEAD. *f.* [hog and head.]
 1. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Any large barrel. *Swift.*
HO'GSTY. *f.* [hog and sty.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Swift.*
HO'GWASH. *f.* [hog and wash.] The draff which is given to swine. *Arbutnot.*
HOI'DEN. *f.* [boeden, Welsh.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.
To HOI'DEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently. *Swift.*
To HOISE. } *v. a.* [bauffer, French.] To
To HOIST. } raise up on high. *Chapman.*
To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. held; part. pass. held or bolden. [holdan, Saxon.]
 1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To keep; to retain. *Spenser.*
 3. To connect; to keep together. *Exodus.*
 4. To maintain as an opinion. *Locke.*
 5. To consider; to regard. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame. *Dryden.*
 7. To receive, and keep in a vessel. *Milton.*
 8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hog head holds sixty-three gallons.
 9. To have any station. *Milton.*
 10. To possess; to have. *Knolles.*
 11. To possess in subordination. *Knolles.*
 12. To suspend; to refrain. *Crashaw.*
 13. To stop; to refrain. *Denham.*
 14. To fix in any condition. *Shakspeare.*
 15. To keep; to save. *Shakspeare.*

HOL

16. To confine to a certain state. *Eſſar.*
 17. To detain; to keep in ſubjection. *Aſt.*
 18. To retain; to continue. *Dryden.*
 19. To praſtiſe with continuance. *Milton.*
 20. To ſolemnize; to celebrate. *Samuel.*
 21. To conſerve; not to infringe. *Dryden.*
 22. To manage; to handle intellectually. *Ba.*
 23. To maintain. *Maccabees.*
 24. To carry on conjunctively. *Matthew.*
 25. To proſecute; to continue. *Abbot.*
 26. To **HOLD forth.** To offer to exhibit; to propoſe. *Temple.*
 27. To **HOLD forth.** To pretend; to put forward to view. *Cheyne.*
 28. To **HOLD in.** To reſtrain. *Swift.*
 29. To **HOLD off.** To keep at a diſtance. *Sb.*
 30. To **HOLD on.** To continue; to protract; to puſh forward. *Sanderſon.*
 31. To **HOLD out.** To extend; to ſtretch forth. *Eſther.*
 32. To **HOLD out.** To offer; to propoſe. *Shakſpeare.*
 33. To **HOLD out.** To continue to do or ſuffer. *Shakſpeare.*
 34. To **HOLD up.** To raiſe aloft. *Locke.*
 35. To **HOLD up.** To ſuſtain; to ſupport. *Sb.*
- To **HOLD.** *v. n.*
1. To ſtand; to be right; to be without exception. *Stillington.*
 2. To continue unbroken or unſubdued. *Sb.*
 3. To laſt; to endure. *Bacon.*
 4. To continue without variation. *Milton.*
 5. To refrain: *be held from tears.* *Dryden.*
 6. To ſtand up for; to adhere. *Hale.*
 7. To be dependant on. *Aſham.*
 8. To derive right. *Dryden.*
 9. To **HOLD forth.** To harangue; to ſpeak in publick. *L'Eſtrange.*
 10. To **HOLD in.** To reſtrain one's ſelf. *Jer.*
 11. To **HOLD in.** To continue in luck. *Sw.*
 12. To **HOLD off.** To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers. *Decay of Piety.*
 13. To **HOLD on.** To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift.*
 14. To **HOLD on.** To proceed. *L'Eſtrange.*
 15. To **HOLD out.** To laſt; to endure. *Arb.*
 16. To **HOLD out.** Not to yield; not to be ſubdued. *Collier.*
 17. To **HOLD together.** To be joined. *Dryd.*
 18. To **HOLD together.** To remain in union.
 19. To **HOLD up.** To ſupport himſelf. *Till.*
 20. To **HOLD up.** Not to be foul weather.
 21. To **HOLD up.** To continue the ſame ſpeed. *Collier.*
- HOLD.** *interj.* Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill. *Dryd.*
- HOLD.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp; ſeizure. *Spencer.*
 2. Something to be held; ſupport. *Bacon.*
 3. Catch; power of ſeizing. *Shakſpeare.*
 4. Priſon; place of cuſtody. *Hooker.*
 5. Cuſtody. *Shakſpeare.*
 6. Power; influence. *Dryden.*
 7. **HOLD of a ſhip.** All that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck.
 8. A lurking place.
 9. A fortified place; a fort. *Spencer.*

HOL

- HO'LDER.** *f.* [from *bold.*]
1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand. *Mortimer.*
 2. A tenant; one that holds lands under another. *Carew.*
- HOLDERFO'RTH.** *f.* [*bold* and *forth.*] An haranguer; one who ſpeaks in publick. *Add.*
- HO'LDFAST.** *f.* [*bold* and *faſt.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray.*
- HO'LDING.** *f.* [from *bold.*]
1. Tenure; farm. *Carew.*
 2. It ſometimes ſignifies the burden or chorus of a ſong. *Shakſpeare.*
- HOLE.** *f.* [*hol*, Dutch; *hole*, Saxon.]
1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal. *Bacon.*
 2. A perforation; a ſmall interſtitial vacuity. *Boyle.*
 3. A cave; a hollow place. *Shakſpeare.*
 4. A cell of an animal. *Addiſon.*
 5. A mean habitation. *Dryden.*
 6. Some ſubterfuge or ſhift. *Ainſworth.*
- HO'LIDAM.** *f.* Bleſſed lady. *Hanmer.*
- HO'LILY.** *ad.* [from *holy.*]
1. Piously; with ſanctity. *Shakſpeare.*
 2. Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney.*
- HO'LINESS.** *f.* [from *holy.*]
1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodneſs. *Rog.*
 2. The ſtate of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
 3. The title of the pope. *Addiſon.*
- HO'LLA,** *interj.* [*holla*, Fr.] A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance. *Milton.*
- To **HO'LLA.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] It is now vitiouſly written *hollo*; ſometimes *balloo*.] To cry out loudly. *Shakſpeare.*
- HO'LLAND.** *f.* Fine linen made in Holland.
- HO'LLOW.** *a.* [from *hole.*]
1. Excavated; having a void ſpace within; not ſolid. *Dryden.*
 2. Noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity. *Dryden.*
 3. Not faithful; not ſound; not what one appears. *Milton.*
- HO'LLOW.** *f.*
1. Cavity; concavity. *Bacon.*
 2. Cavern; den; hole. *Prior.*
 3. Pit. *Addiſon.*
 4. Any opening or vacuity. *Genetiſ.*
 5. Paſſage; canal. *Addiſon.*
- To **HO'LLOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate. *Speſtator.*
- To **HO'LLOW.** *v. n.* To holla; to ſhout; to hoot. *Dryden.*
- HO'LLOWHEARTED.** *a.* [*hollow* and *heart.*]
- Diſhoneſt; inſincere. *Hudibras.*
- HO'LLOWLY.** *ad.* [from *hollow.*]
1. With cavities.
 2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly. *Sb.*
- HO'LLOWNESS.** *f.* [from *hollow.*]
1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow. *Hakerwill.*
 2. Deceit; inſincerity; treachery. *South.*
- HO'LLOWROOT.** *f.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*
- HO'LLY.** *f.* [*holeyn*, Saxon.] A tree. *Gay.*
- HO'LLYHOCK.** *f.* [*holihoc*, Saxon.] *Role-mallow.* *Mortimer.*

HOM

HOLLYROSE. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HOLME. *f.*

1. *Holme* or *bowme*, whether jointly or singly, comes from the Saxon *holme*, a river island; or if the place be not such, the same word signifies also a hill, or mountain. *Gibf.*

2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Tusser.*

HOLLOCAUST. *f.* [*ἅλω* and *καύω*.] A burnt sacrifice. *Brown.*

HOLP. The old pret. and part. pass. of *help*.

HOLPEN. The old participle passive of *help*.

HOLSTER. *f.* [*heolster*, Saxon.] A case for a horseman's pistol. *Butler.*

HOLT. *f.* [*holt*, Saxon.] A wood. *Gibson.*

HOLY. *a.* [*haliſ*, Saxon.]

1. Good; pious; religious. *Shakspeare.*

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. *Dr.*

3. Pure; immaculate. *South.*

4. Sacred. *Shakspeare.*

HOLY-GHOST. *f.* The third person of the adorable Trinity. *Locke.*

HOLY-THURSDAY. *f.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WEEK. *f.* The week before Easter.

HOLYDAY. *f.* [*holy* and *day*.]

1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.

2. Anniversary feast. *Waller.*

3. A day of gayety and joy. *Shakspeare.*

4. A time that comes seldom. *Dryden.*

HOMAGE. *f.* [*bommage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superiour lord. *Davies.*

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action. *Denham.*

TO HOMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HOMAGER. *f.* [*bommager*, Fr.] One who holds by homage of a superiour lord. *Bacon.*

HOME. *f.* [*ham*, Saxon.]

1. His own house; the private dwelling. *Dr.*

2. His own country. *Shakspeare.*

3. The place of constant residence. *Prior.*

4. United to a substantive, it signifies domesticity, or of the same country. *Bacon.*

HOME. *ad.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.

3. Close to one's own breast or affairs. *Add.*

4. To the point designed; closely. *Sanders.*

5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy. *Stillingfleet.*

HOMEBORN. *a.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural. *Donne.*

2. Domestick; not foreign. *Pope.*

HOMEBRED. *a.* [*home* and *bred*.]

1. Native; natural. *Hammond.*

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated. *Dryden.*

3. Domestick; not foreign. *Spenser.*

HOMEFELT. *a.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private. *Pope.*

HOMELINESS. *f.* [from *homely*.] Plainness; rudeness; coarseness. *Addison.*

HON

HOMELY. *a.* [from *home*.] Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude. *South.*

HOMELY. *ad.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely. *Dr.*

HOMELYN. *f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HOMEMADE. *a.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home. *Locke.*

HOMER. *f.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints. *Leviticus.*

HOMESPUN. *a.* [*home* and *spun*.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sandys.*

HOMESPUN. *f.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, rustick man; not in use. *Shakspeare.*

HOMESTALL. } *f.* [*ham* and *stede*, Sax.]

HOMESTEAD. } The place of the house. *Dryden.*

HOMeward. } *ad.* [*ham* and *weard*, Saxon.] Toward home; toward the native place. *Sidney.*

HOMICIDE. *f.* [*bomicidium*, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling. *Hooker.*

2. Destruction. *Dryden.*

3. [*bomicida*, Latin.] A murderer; a manslayer. *Shakspeare.*

HOMICIDIAL. *a.* [from *bomicide*.] Murderous; bloody. *Pope.*

HOMILETICAL. *a.* [*ὁμιλητικός*.] Social; convertible. *Atterbury.*

HOMILY. *f.* [*ὁμιλία*.] A discourse read to a congregation. *Hammond.*

HOMOGENEAL. } *a.* [*ὁμογενής*.] Having the same nature

HOMOGENEOUS. } or principles; suitable to each other. *Newt.*

HOMOGENEALNESS. } *f.* Participation

HOMOGENEITY. } of the same

HOMOGENEOUSNESS. } principles or nature; similitude of kind. *Cheyne.*

HOMOGENY. *f.* [*ὁμογενία*.] Joint nature; not used. *Bacon.*

HOMOLOGOUS. *a.* [*ὁμολογός*.] Having the same manner or proportions.

HOMONYMOUS. *a.* [*ὁμώνυμος*.] Denominating different things; equivocal.

HOMONYMY. *f.* [*ὁμωνυμία*.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMOTONOUS. *a.* [*ὁμοτόνους*.] Equable; said of such distempers as keep a constant tenor of rise, state, and declension. *Quincy.*

HONE. *f.* [*hæn*, Saxon, a stone; *hænan*, to stone.] A whetstone for a razor. *Tusser.*

TO HONE. *v. n.* [*honzian*, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any thing.

HONEST. *a.* [*honestus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; true; sincere. *Watts.*

2. Chaste. *Shakspeare.*

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due. *Tate.*

HONESTLY. *ad.*

2. Uprightly; justly. *Ben Jonson.*

2. With chastity; modestly.

HONESTY. *f.* [*honestas*, Latin.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity. *Temple.*

HON

HONEY. *f.* [*huniſg*, Saxon; *bonig*, Dutch.]

1. A viſcous ſubſtance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant ſmell. Of honey, the firſt and fineſt kind is virgin honey, obtained by draining the combs without preſſing. The ſecond is often almoſt ſolid, procured by preſſure: and the worſt is common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then preſſing them. *Hill.*

2. Sweetneſs; luſciouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Sweet: a name of tendérneſs. *Shakſ.*

To HONEY. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To talk ſondly. *Shakſpeare.*

HONEY-BAG. *f.* The ſtomach of the bee. *Grew.*

HONEY-COMB. *f.* The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey. *Dryden.*

HONEY-COMBED. *a.* Flawed with little cavities. *Wiſeman.*

HONEY-DEW. *f.* Sweet dew. *Garth.*

HONEY-FLOWER. *f.* [*melanthus.*] A plant.

HONEY-GNAT. *f.* An inſect. *Ainſworth.*

HONEY-MOON. *f.* The firſt month after marriage. *Addiſon.*

HONEY-SUCKLE. *f.* Woodbine. *Shakſp.*

HONEY-WORT. *f.* [*cerintbe.*] A plant.

HONEYLESS. *a.* Being without honey. *Sb.*

HONIED. *a.* [*from honey.*]

1. Covered with honey. *Milton.*

2. Sweet; luſcious. *Shakſpeare.*

HONORARY. *a.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour; made in honour. *Add.*

2. Conſerring honour without gain. *Addiſon.*

HONOUR. *f.* [*honneur*, Fr. *honor*, Lat.]

1. Dignity; high rank. *Bacon.*

2. Reputation; fame. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The title of a man of rank. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Subject of praiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Nobleneſs of mind; magnanimity. *Rog.*

6. Reverence; due veneration. *Shakſpeare.*

7. Chaftrity. *Shakſpeare.*

8. Dignity of mien. *Milton.*

9. Glory; boaiſt. *Barnet.*

10. Public mark of reſpect. *Wake.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth. *Shakſpeare.*

12. Civilities paid. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration. *Dryden.*

To HONOUR. *v. a.* [*honoro*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration. *Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raiſe to greatneſs. *Exod.*

3. To glorify. *Exodus.*

HONOURABLE. *a.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illuſtrious; noble. *Iſaiab.*

2. Great; magnanimous; generous. *Shakſ.*

3. Conſerring honour. *Dryden.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour. *Sp.*

5. Not to be diſgraced. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Free from taint, or reproach. *Maccabees.*

7. Honeſt; without intention of deceit. *Hay.*

8. Equitable.

HONOURABLENESS. *f.* [*from honourable.*]

Eminence; magnificence; generoſity.

HOO

HONOURABLY. *ad.* [*from honourable.*]

1. With tokens of honour. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Magnanimouſly; generouſly. *Bacon.*

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach. *Dryden.*

HONOURER. *f.* [*from honour.*] One that

honours; one that regards with veneration.

HOOD. in compoſition, is derived from the

Saxon *had*, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid*.

It denotes quality; character; condition:

as, *knighthood*; *childhood*; *fatherhood*. Some-

times it is written after the Dutch, as *maid-*

enhead. Sometimes it is taken collectively:

as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity.

HOOD. *f.* [*hoo*, Saxon.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and

wrapping round it. *Wotton.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the

back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To dreſs in a hood. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To cover. *Dryden.*

HOODMAN Blind. *f.* A play in which the

perſon hooded is to catch another, and tell the

name; blindman's buff. *Shakſpeare.*

To HOOD-WINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink.*]

1. To blind with ſomething bound over the

eyes. *Sidney. Davies.*

2. To cover; to hide. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To deceive; to impoſe upon. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *f.* [*hop*, Saxon; *boef*, Dutch.] The

hard horny ſubſtance on the feet of graminivorous animals. *More.*

HOOF-BOUND. *a.* A horſe is ſaid to be *hoof-*

bound when he has a pain in the forefeet, oc-

caſioned by the dryneſs and contraction or nar-

rowneſs of the horns of the quarters, which

ſtraightens the quarters of the heels, and often-

times makes the horſe lame. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOFED. *a.* [*from hoof.*] Furniſhed with

hoofs. *Grew.*

HOOK. *f.* [*hoce*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold.

2. The curved wire on which the bait is

hung for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is

pierced. *Denham.*

3. A ſnare; a trap. *Shakſpeare.*

4. An iron to ſeiſe the meat in the caldron. *Spencer.*

5. A ſickle to reap corn. *Mortimer.*

6. Any inſtrument to cut or lop with. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the poſt.

8. **Hook.** [*In huſbandry.*] A field ſown two

years running. *Ainſworth.*

9. **Hook or Crook.** One way or other; by

any expedient. *Hudibras.*

To HOOK. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To catch with a hook. *Addiſon.*

2. To entrap; to enſnare.

3. To draw as with a hook. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To faſten as with a hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice. *Norris.*

HOOKE. *a.* Bent; curved.

H O P

HO'OKEDNESS. *f.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNO'SED. *a.* [*hook* and *nose.*] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle. *Shaksf.*

HOOP. *f.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels. *Sb.*

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale. *Swift.*

3. Any thing circular. *Addison.*

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops. *Shaksf.*

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround. *Shaksf.*

To HOOP. *v. n.* [from *wopyan*, Gothick; or *boupper*, French.] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

To HOOP. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout. *Shakspeare.*

2. To call by a shout.

HO'OPER. *f.* [from *hoop*, to enclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH. *f.* [from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

To HOOT. *v. n.* [*hwot*, Welsh; *huer*, Fr.]

1. To shout in contempt. *Sidney.*

2. To cry as an owl. *Shakspeare.*

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts. *Shakspeare.*

HOOT. *f.* [*buée*, French; from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise. *Glanville.*

To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon.]

1. To jump; to skip lightly. *Dryden.*

2. To leap on one leg. *Abbet.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other; to limp. *Dryden.*

4. To move; to play. *Spenser.*

HOP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg. *Addison.*

3. A place where meaner people dance. *Ainsf.*

HOP. *f.* [*hop*, Dutch.] A plant. *Miller.*

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops. *Arbutnot.*

HOPE. *f.* [hopa, Saxon.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure. *Locke.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person. *Ecclus.*

3. That which gives hope. *Shakspeare.*

4. The object of hope. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of some good. *Tay.*

2. To place confidence in another. *Psalms.*

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire. *Dryd.*

HO'PEFUL. *a.* [*hope* and *full.*]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success. *Bacon.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. *Boyle. Pope.*

HO'PEFULLY. *ad.* [from *hopeful.*]

1. In such manner as to raise hope. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without despair. *Glanville.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *f.* [from *hopeful.*] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed. *Wotton.*

H O R

HO'PELESS. *a.* [from *hope.*]

1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing. *Hooker.*

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing. *Shakspeare.*

HO'PER. *f.* [from *hope.*] One that has pleasing expectations. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *hoping.*] With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER. *f.* [from *hop.*] He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HO'PPERS. *f.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER. *f.* [so called because it is always *hopping*, or in agitation.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground. *Grew.*

2. A basket for carrying seed. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RAL. *a.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*

HO'RARY. *a.* [*horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.*

2. Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*

HORDE. *f.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. *Thomson.*

HORIZON. *f.* [*ἐπὶ ζών.*] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. *Dryden.*

HORIZO'NTAL. *a.* [from *horizon.*]

1. Near the horizon. *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Arbut.*

HORIZO'NTALLY. *ad.* In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Bentley.*

HORN. *f.* [*hauru*, Gothick; *horn*, Saxon.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons. *Bentley.*

2. An instrument of wind-musick, made of horn. *Dryden.*

3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon. *Dryden. Thomson.*

4. The feelers of a snail. *Shakspeare.*

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold. *Shakspeare.*

7. *HORN mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold. *Sb.*

HORNBE'AK. } *f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsw.*

HORNFI'SH. }

HO'RNBEAM. *f.* A tree, that has its timber very tough and inflexible. *Miller.*

HO'RNBOOK. *f.* The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled. *Locke.*

HO'RNED. *a.* [from *horn.*] Furnished with horns. *Derham.*

HO'RNED. *f.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn, and sells horns. *Grew.*

HO'RNED. *f.* [*hynnette*, Saxon.] A very large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees. *Derham.*

HO'RNFOOT. *a.* [*born* and *foot.*] Hoofed.

HO'RNOWL. *f.* A kind of owl. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RNPIPE. *f.* [*born* and *pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *B. Jonson.*

HOR

HO'RNSTONE. *f.* A kind of blue stone.
HO'RNWORK. *f.* A kind of angular fortification.

HO'RNY. *a.* [from *horn*.]

1. Made of horn.
2. Resembling horn. *Arbutnot.*
3. Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.*

HORO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*ὥρα* and *γράφω*.] An account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE. *f.* [*horologium*, Latin.] Any instrument that tells the hour: as, a clock; a watch. *Brown.*

HORO'METRY. *f.* [*ᾠρα* and *μετρέω*.] The art of measuring hours. *Brown.*

HO'ROSOCPE. *f.* [*ὥροσκοπος*.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drummond. Dryden.*

HO'RRENT. *a.* [*horrens*, Latin.] Pointed outward; bristled with points. *Milton.*

HO'RRIBLE. *a.* [*horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous. *South.*

HO'RRIBLENESS. *f.* Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness.

HO'RRIBLY. *ad.* [from *horrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; hideously. *Milton.*
2. To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*

HO'RRID. *a.* [*horridus*, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking. *Shaks.*
2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing. *Pope.*
3. Rough; rugged. *Dryden.*

HO'RRIDNESS. *f.* [from *horrid*.] Hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*

HORRI'FICK. *a.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Causing horror. *Thomson.*

HORRI'SONOUS. *a.* [*horrifonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully.

HO'RROUR. *f.* [*horror*, Latin.]

1. Terror mixed with detestation. *Davies.*
2. Dreadful thoughts. *Shakspeare.*
3. Gloom; dreariness. *Pope.*
4. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking. *Quincy.*

HORSE. *f.* [*hopr*, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage. *Shakspeare.*
2. A constellation. *Creech.*
3. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses; horsemen, or cavalry. *Clarendon.*
4. Something on which any thing is supported: as, a horse to dry linen on.
5. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment.
6. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse: as, *horseface*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a horse. *Bacon.*
2. To carry one on the back.
3. To ride any thing. *Shakspeare.*
4. To cover a mare. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBACK. *f.* [*horse* and *back*.] Riding posture; the state of being on a horse. *Br.*

HORSEBEA'N. *f.* [*horse* and *bean*.] A small bean usually given to horses. *Mortimer.*

HOR

HO'RSEBLOCK. *f.* [*horse* and *block*.] A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOA'T. *f.* [*horse* and *boat*.] A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBO'Y. *f.* [*horse* and *boy*.] A boy employed in dressing horses; a stableboy. *Knoll.*

HORSEBREAKER. *f.* [*horse* and *break*.] One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle. *Creech.*

HORSECHE'STNUT. *f.* A tree. *Miller.*

HORSECOURSER. *f.* [*horse* and *courser*.]

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.
2. A dealer in horses. *Wiseman.*

HORSECRA'B. *f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORSECUCUMBER. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

HORSEDUNG. *f.* [*horse* and *dung*.] The excrement of horses. *Peacham.*

HORSEEMMET. *f.* [*horse* and *emmet*.] Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH. *f.* [*horse* and *flesh*.] The flesh of horses. *Bacon.*

HORSEFLY. *f.* [*horse* and *fly*.] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT. *f.* An herb; the same with coltsfoot. *Ainsworth.*

HORSEHAIR. *f.* [*horse* and *hair*.] The hair of horses. *Dryden.*

HORSEHEEL. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSELAUGH. *f.* [*horse* and *laugh*.] A loud violent rude laugh. *Pope.*

HORSELEECH. *f.* [*horse* and *leech*.]

1. A great leech that bites horses. *Shakspeare.*
2. A farrier. *Ainsworth.*

HORSELITTER. *f.* [*horse* and *litter*.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along. *Macca.*

HORSEMAN. *f.* [*horse* and *man*.]

1. One skilled in riding. *Dryden.*
2. One that serves in wars on horseback. *Arb.*
3. A rider; a man on horseback. *Prior.*

HORSEMANSHIP. *f.* [from *horseman*.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse. *Wotton.*

HORSEMARTEN. *f.* A kind of large bee.

HORSEMATCH. *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HORSEMEAT. *f.* [*horse* and *meat*.] Proven-der. *Bacon.*

HORSEMINT. *f.* A large coarse mint.

HORSEMUSCLE. *f.* A large muscle. *Bacon.*

HORSEPLAY. *f.* [*horse* and *play*.] Coarse, rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*

HORSEPOND. *f.* [*horse* and *pond*.] A pond for horses.

HORSERACE. *f.* [*horse* and *race*.] A match of horses in running. *Bacon.*

HORSERADISH. *f.* A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvygrass. *Floyer.*

HORSESHOE. *f.* [*horse* and *shoe*.]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses. *Shakspeare.*
2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSESTEAL'ER. *f.* [*horse* and *steal*.] A thief who takes away horses. *Shakspeare.*

HORSETAIL. *f.* A plant.

HORSETONGUE. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HOS

- HO'RSEWAY.** *f.* [*horse* and *way*.] A way by which horses may travel. *Shakspeare.*
- HORTATION.** *f.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.
- HO'RTATIVE.** *f.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*
- HO'RTATORY.** *a.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing.
- HO'RTICULTURE.** *f.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.
- HO'RTULAN.** *a.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*
- HO'SANNA.** *f.* [*hosanna*.] An exclamation of praise to God. *Fiddes.*
- HOSE.** *f.* plur. *bosen*. [*hoya*, Saxon.]
1. Breeches. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Stockings; covering for the legs. *Gay.*
- HO'SIER.** *f.* [from *bosc*.] One who sells stockings. *Swift.*
- HO'SPITABLE.** *a.* [*hospitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers. *Dryden.*
- HO'SPITABLY.** *ad.* [from *hospitable*.] With kindness to strangers. *Prior.*
- HO'SPITAL.** *f.* [*hospital*, Fr. *hospitalis*, Lat.]
1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor. *Addison.*
 2. A place for shelter or entertainment. *Sp.*
- HOSPITALITY.** *f.* [*hospitalité*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers. *Hooker.*
- HO'SPITALLER.** *f.* [*hospitatlier*, French.] One residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. *Ayliffe.*
- TO HO'SPITATE.** *v. a.* [*hospitor*, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another. *Grew.*
- HOST.** *f.* [*hoste*, Fr. *hostes*, *hospitis*, Lat.]
1. One who gives entertainment to another.
 2. The landlord of an inn. *Shakspeare.*
 3. [from *hostis*, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war. *Dryden.*
 4. Any great number. *Shakspeare.*
 5. [*hostia*, Lat.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.
- TO HOST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To take up entertainment. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To encounter in battle. *Milton.*
 3. To review a body of men; to muster. *Sp.*
- HO'STAGE.** *f.* [*ostage*, French.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions. *Arbutnot.*
- HO'STEL.** } *f.* [*hostel*, *hostelerie*, French.]
- HO'STELRY.** } An inn. *Ainsworth.*
- HO'STESS.** *f.* [*hostesse*, French.]
1. A female host; a woman that gives entertainment. *Dryden.*
 2. A woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment. *Temple.*
- HOSTESS-SHIP.** *f.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an hostess. *Shakspeare.*
- HO'STILE.** *a.* [*hostilis*, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy. *Dryden.*
- HOSTILITY.** *f.* [*hostilité*, Fr. from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war. *Hayward.*

HOU

- HO'STLER.** *f.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*, French.] One who has the care of horses at an inn. *Sp.*
- HO'STRY.** *f.* [corrupted from *hostelry*.] A place where the horses of guests are kept. *Dryden.*
- HOT.** *a.* [*hæt*, Saxon.]
1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Newton.*
 2. Lustful; lewd. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Violent; furious; dangerous. *Clarendon.*
 4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Denham.*
 5. Eager; keen in desire. *Locke.*
 6. Piquant; acrid: as, *hot* as mustard.
- HO'TBED.** *f.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*
- HOTBRA'INED.** *a.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious. *Dryden.*
- HO'TCHPOT.** } *f.* [*baché en poëbe*, Fr.]
- HO'TCHPOTCH.** } A mingled hash; a mixture. *Camden.* *Bacon.*
- HOTCO'CKLES.** *f.* [*hautes coquilles*, French.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him. *Arbutnot.*
- HOTHEA'DED.** *a.* [*hot* and *head*.] Vehement; violent; passionate. *Arbutnot.*
- HO'THOUSE.** *f.* [*hot* and *house*.]
1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in. *Sh.*
 2. A brothel. *Ben Jonson.*
- HO'TLY.** *ad.* [from *hot*.]
1. With heat; not coldly.
 2. Violently; vehemently. *Sidney.*
 3. Lustfully. *Dryden.*
- HOTMOU'THED.** *a.* [*hot* and *mouth*.] Headstrong; ungovernable. *Dryden.*
- HO'TNESS.** *f.* [from *hôt*.] Heat; violence; fury.
- HO'TSPUR.** *f.* [*hot* and *spur*.]
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady. *Barton.*
 2. A kind of pea of speedy growth. *Mort.*
- HO'TSPURRED.** *a.* [from *hotspur*.] Vehement; rash; heady. *Peacham.*
- HOVE.** The preterit of *beave*.
- HOVEL.** *f.* [diminutive of *hope*, *houfe*, Sax.]
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered over head. *Tusser.*
 2. A mean habitation; a cottage. *Ray.*
- TO HO'VEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in a hovel. *Shakspeare.*
- HO'VEN.** part. pass. [from *beave*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied. *Tusser.*
- TO HO'VER.** *v. n.* [*hovia*, to hang over, Welsh.]
1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other. *Prior.*
 2. To stand in suspense or expectation. *Sp.*
 3. To wander about one place. *Addison.*
- HOUGH.** *f.* [*hog*, Saxon.]
1. The lower part of the thigh. *Esdra.*
 2. [*huë*, French.] An adz; a hoe. *Stilling.*
- TO HOUGH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. *Jobna.*
 2. To cut up with a hough or hoe.
- HOULET.** *f.* The vulgar name for an owl.
- HOULT.** *f.* [*holt*, Saxon.] A small wood.
- HOUND.** *f.* [*hund*, Saxon.] A dog used in the chase. *Prior.*

HOU

HOW

TO HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on the chase. *Bramhall.*
2. To hunt; to pursue. *L'Estrange.*

HO'UNDFISH. *f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsw.*

HOUNDSTONGUE. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE. *f.* A kind of tree. *Ainsw.*

HOUP. *f.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet. *Ainsw.*

HOURL. *f.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes. *Shakspeare.*
2. A particular time. *Dryden.*

3. The time as marked by the clock. *Shaks.*

HO'URGLASS. *f.* [*hour* and *glass*.]

1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time. *Dr.*
2. Space of time. *Bacon.*

HO'URLY. *a.* [from *hour*.] Happening or

done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Dryden.

HO'URLY. *ad.* Every hour; frequently. *Dr.*

HO'URPLATE. *f.* [*hour* and *plate*.] The dial;

the plate on which the hours, pointed by the hand of a clock, are inscribed. *Locke.*

HOUSE. *f.* [*huf*, Saxon.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode. *Watts.*
2. Any place of abode. *Shakspeare.*
3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery. *Addison.*
4. The manner of living; the table. *Swift.*
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race. *Dryden.*
7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered. *K. Charles.*

TO HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence. *Dryd.*
2. To shelter; to keep under a roof. *Evelyn.*

TO HOUSE. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside. *Shakspeare.*
2. To have an astrological station in the heavens. *Dryden.*

HO'USEBREAKER. *f.* [*house* and *break*.]

Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal. *L'Estrange.*

HO'USEBREAKING. *f.* [*house* and *break*.]

Burglary. *Swift.*

HO'USED OG. *f.* [*house* and *dog*.] A maitiff

kept to guard the house. *Addison.*

HO'USEHOLD. *f.* [*house* and *hold*.]

1. A family living together. *Swift.*
2. Family life; domestic management. *Sh.*
3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestic; belonging to the family; as, *household* affairs. *Swift.*

HO'USEHOLDER. *f.* [from *household*.] Master

of a family. *Matthew.*

HO'USEHOLDSTUFF. *f.* [*household* and

stuff.] Furniture of a house; utensils convenient for a family. *L'Estrange.*

HO'USEKEEPER. *f.* [*house* and *keep*.]

1. Householder; master of a family. *Locke.*
2. One who lives in plenty. *Wotton.*
3. One who lives much at home. *Shaks.*

4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants. *Swift.*

5. A housedog; not in use. *Shakspeare.*

HO'USEKEEPING. *a.* [*house* and *keep*.] Do-

mestick; useful to a family. *Carew.*

HO'USEKEEPING. *f.* Hospitality; liberal

and plentiful table. *Prior.*

HO'USEL. *f.* [*hunsel*, Gothick, a sacrifice.]

The holy eucharist: obsolete.

TO HO'USEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give

or receive the eucharist: obsolete.

HO'USELEEK. *f.* [*house* and *leek*.] A plant.

HO'USELESS. *a.* [from *house*.] Wanting

abode; wanting habitation. *Wells.*

HO'USEMAID. *f.* [*house* and *maid*.] A maid

employed to keep the house clean. *Swift.*

HO'USEROOM. *f.* [*house* and *room*.] Place

in a house. *Dryden.*

HO'USESNAIL. *f.* A kind of snail.

HO'USEWARMING. *f.* [*house* and *warm*.]

A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HO'USEWIFE. *f.* [*house* and *wife*.]

1. The mistress of a family. *Pope.*
2. A female economist. *Spenser.*
3. One skilled in female business. *Addison.*

HO'USEWIFELY. *ad.* [from *housewife*.] With

the economy of a careful woman.

HO'USEWIFERY. *a.* [from *housewife*.] Skill-

ed in the arts becoming a housewife.

HO'USEWIFERY. *f.* [from *housewife*.]

1. Domestick or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family. *Chapman.*
2. Female economy. *Taylor.*

HO'USING. *f.* [from *house*.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building. *Graunt.*
2. [from *houssaux*, French.] Cloth originally

used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HO'USLING. *a.* [from *house*.] Provided for

entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming. *Spenser.*

HOUSS. *f.* [from *houssaux*, Fr.] Houssings.

HOW. *ad.* [*hu*, Saxon.]

1. To what degree. *Boyle.*
2. In what manner. *L'Estrange.*
3. For what reason; from what cause. *Shaks.*
4. By what means. *Bacon.*
5. In what state. *Dryden.*
6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence: *by how much a man is wiser, by so much he should be better.* *Hayward.*
7. It is much used in exclamation: *and when he talk'd, ye gods, how he would talk.*

HOWBE'IT. } *ad.* [*how* be it.] Neverthe-

HO'WBE. } less; notwithstanding; yet;

however: not in use. *Hooker.*

HOWDY'E. [contracted from *how do ye*.] In

what state is your health? *Pope.*

HOWE'VER. *ad.* [*how* and *ever*.]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree. *Shakspeare.*
2. At all events; happen what will; at least. *Tillotson.*
3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. *Stw.*

HUG

- To HOWL.** *v. n.* [*buglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Lat.]
1. To cry as a wolf or a dog. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To utter cries in distress. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To speak with a belluine cry or tone.
 4. It is used poetically of many noises loud and horrid.
- HOWL.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of a wolf or dog. *Swift.*
 2. The cry of a human being in horror.
- HOWSOE'VER.** *ad.* [*bow* and *soever*.]
1. In what manner soever. *Raleigh.*
 2. Although. *Shakspeare.*
- To HOX.** *v. a.* [from *hog*, Saxon.] To hough; to hamstring. *Knolles.*
- HOY.** *f.* [*bow*, old French.] A large boat sometimes with one deck. *Watts.*
- HU'BBUB.** *f.* A tumult; a riot. *Clarendon.*
- HU'CKABACK.** *f.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.
- HU'CKLEBACKED.** *a.* [*bocker*, German, a bunch.] Crooked in the shoulders.
- HU'CKLEBONE.** *f.* [from *bucken*, Dutch.] The hipbone.
- HU'CKSTER.** } *f.* [*bock*, Germ. a pedlar;
HU'CKSTERER. } *bockster*, a she-pedlar.]
1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar. *South.*
 2. A trickish mean fellow. *Spenser.*
- To HU'CKSTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*
- To HU'DDLE.** *v. a.* [probably from *hood*.]
1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mobble.
 2. To put on carelessly in a hurry. *Swift.*
 3. To cover up in haste.
 4. To perform in a hurry. *Dryden.*
 5. To throw together in confusion. *Locke.*
- To HU'DDLE.** *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry. *Milton.*
- HU'DDLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion. *Addison.*
- HUE.** *f.* [*hiepe*, Saxon.]
1. Colour; die. *Milton.*
 2. [*huée*, French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with *cry*. *Arbutnot.*
- HU'ER.** *f.* [*huier*, French, to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others. *Carew.*
- HUFF.** *f.* [from *bove*, or *boven*, swelled.]
1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance. *Hudibras.*
 2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value. *South.*
- To HUFF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To swell; to puff. *Grew.*
 2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality. *Eachard.*
- To HUFF.** *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride. *Otway.*
- HU'FFER.** *f.* [from *buff*.] A blusterer; a bully. *Hudibras.*
- HU'FFISH.** *a.* [from *buff*.] Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.
- HU'FFISHLY.** *ad.* With arrogant petulance.
- HU'FFISHNESS.** *f.* Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.
- To HUG.** *v. a.* [*hegtan*, Saxon.]

HUM

1. To press close in an embrace. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness. *Milt.*
 3. To hold fast. *Atterbury.*
- HUG.** *f.* [from the noun.] Close embrace. *Gay.*
- HUGE.** [*boogh*, *bigb*, Dutch.]
1. Vast; immense. *Abbot.*
 2. Very great. *Milton.*
 3. Great even to deformity or terribleness. *Sh.*
- HU'GELY.** *ad.* [from *huge*.]
1. Immensely; enormously. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Greatly; very much. *Swift.*
- HU'GENESS.** *f.* [from *huge*.]
1. Enormous bulk; greatness.
 2. Utmost extent; not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- HU'GGERMUGGER.** *f.* Secrecy; by-place. *Hudibras.*
- HU'GY.** *a.* [See *HUG*.] Vast; great; huge; not in use. *Carew.*
- HUKE.** *f.* [*buque*, French.] A cloak. *Bacon.*
- HULK.** *f.* [*bulcke*, Dutch; *hulk*, Saxon.]
1. The body of a ship. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Shaksp.*
- To HULK.** *v. a.* To exenterate; as, to bulk a hare. *Ainsworth.*
- HULL.** *f.* [*huigan*, Gothick, to cover.]
1. The hulk or integument of any thing; the outer covering.
 2. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Grew.*
- To HULL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. *Sidney.*
- HULLY.** *a.* [from *bull*.] Siliqueose; husky.
- HU'LVER.** *f.* Holly. *Tuffer.*
- To HUM.** *v. a.* [*homelan*, Dutch.]
1. To make the noise of bees. *Dryden.*
 2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath. *L'Estr.*
 4. To make a dull heavy noise. *Glanville.*
 5. To sing low. *Pope.*
 6. To applaud. Approbation was formerly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum.
- HUM.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The noise of bees or insects. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance. *Milton.*
 3. Any low dull noise. *Pope.*
 4. A pause with an inarticulate sound. *Dr.*
 5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for *ham*.
 6. An expression of applause. *Spektator.*
- HUM.** *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shakspeare.*
- HU'MAN.** *a.* [*humanus*, Lat. *humain*, Fr.]
1. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.*
 2. Belonging to man. *Milton.*
- HUMA'NE.** *a.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Sprat.*
- HUMA'NELY.** *ad.* [from *humane*.] Kindly; with good-nature. *Shakspeare.*
- HU'MANIST.** *f.* [*humaniste*, French.] A philosopher; a grammarian.
- HUMA'NITY.** *f.* [*humanité*, French.]
1. The nature of man. *Sidney.*
 2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind. *Glanville.*

HUM

HUN

3. Benevolence; tenderness. *Locke.*
 4. Philology; grammatical studies.
TO HUMANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniser*, French.]
 To soften; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence. *Watson.*
HUMANKIND. *f.* [*human* and *kind*.] The race of man; mankind. *Pope.*
HUMANLY. *ad.* [*from human*.]
 1. After the notions of men. *Atterbury.*
 2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now written *humanely*. *Pope.*
HUMBIRD. *f.* [*from hum* and *bird*.] The humming bird. *Brown.*
HUMBLE. *a.* [*bumble*, French; *humilis*, Lat.]
 1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant. *Shaksp.*
 2. Low; not high; not great. *Cowley.*
TO HUMBLE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.]
 1. To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility. *Rogers.*
 2. To crush; to break; to subdue. *Milton.*
 3. To make to condescend. *Locke.*
 4. To bring down from a height. *Hakewill.*
HUMBLEBEE. *f.* [*bumble* and *bee*.] A buzzing wild bee. *Atterbury.*
HUMBLEBEE. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HUMBLEBEE EATER. *f.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth.*
HUMBLENESS. *f.* [*from humble*.] Humility; absence of pride. *Herbert.*
HUMBLER. *f.* [*from humble*.] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.
HUMBLEMOUTHED. *a.* [*bumble* and *mouth*.] Mild; meek. *Shakspere.*
HUMBLEPLANT. *f.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer.*
HUMBLES. *f.* Entrails of a deer.
HUMBLESS. *f.* [*from humble*.] Humbleness; humility; obsolete. *Spenser.*
HUMBLY. *ad.* [*from humble*.]
 1. Without pride; with humility; modestly; with timorous modesty. *Addison.*
 2. Without height; without elevation.
HUMDRUM. *a.* [*from hum*, *drone*.] Dull; dronish; stupid. *Hudibras.*
TO HUME'CT. } *v. a.* [*humeo*, Latin;
TO HUME'CTATE. } *humeo*, French.] To wet; to moisten. *Wise man.*
HUMECTATION. *f.* [*humeo*, French.]
 The act of wetting; moistening. *Brown.*
HUMERAL. *a.* [*from humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the shoulder. *Sharp.*
HUMICUBATION. *f.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Lat.] Lying on the ground. *Bramhall.*
HUMID. *a.* [*humide*, French.] Wet; moist; watry. *Newton.*
HUMIDITY. *f.* [*humidité*, Fr.] Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. *Quincy.*
HUMILIATION. *f.* [*French*.]
 1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.
 2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness. *Milton.*
 3. Abatement of pride. *Swift.*

- HUMILITY.** *f.* [*humilité*, French.]
 1. Freedom from pride; modesty. *Hooker.*
 2. Act of submission. *Davies.*
HUMMER. *f.* [*from hum*.] That which hums; an applauder. *Ainsworth.*
HUMORAL. *a.* [*from humeur*.] Proceeding from the humours. *Harvey.*
HUMORIST. *f.* [*humorista*, Italian.]
 1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour. *Watts.*
 2. One who has odd conceits. *Spectator.*
 3. One who has violent and peculiar passions. *Bacon.*
HUMOROUS. *a.* [*from humour*.]
 1. Full of grotesque or odd images. *Addison.*
 2. Capricious; irregular. *Dryden.*
 3. Pleasant; jocular. *Prior.*
HUMOROUSLY. *ad.*
 1. Merrily; jocosely. *Swift.*
 2. Capriciously, whimsically. *Calamy.*
HUMOROUSNESS. *f.* [*from humorous*.]
 1. Fickleness; capricious levity.
 2. Jocularly; oddness of conceit.
HUMORSOME. *a.* [*from humour*.]
 1. Peevish; petulant.
 2. Odd; humorous. *Swift.*
HUMORSOMELY. *ad.* Peevishly; petulantly.
HUMOUR. *f.* [*humor*, Latin.]
 1. Moisture. *Ray.*
 2. The different kinds of moisture in man's body; phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy.
 3. General turn or temper of mind. *Sidney.*
 4. Present disposition. *Dryden.*
 5. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment. *Temple.*
 6. Tendency to disease; morbid disposition. *Temple.*
 7. Petulance; peevishness. *South.*
 8. A trick; a practice. *Shakspere.*
 9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. *Bacon.*
TO HUMOUR. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance. *Sb.*
 2. To fit; to comply with. *Addison.*
HUMP. *f.* [*corrupted perhaps from bump*.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back. *Tat.*
HUMPBAC. *f.* [*bump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high shoulders. *Tatler.*
HUMPBACKED. *a.* Having a crooked back.
TO HUNCH. *v. a.* [*busch*, German.]
 1. To strike or punch with the fists. *Arbutnot.*
 2. [*bocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*
HUNCHBACKED. *a.* [*hunch* and *back*.] Having a crooked back. *Arbutnot.*
HUNDRED. *a.* [*hund*, hundred, Sax.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.
HUNDRED. *f.*
 1. A company, body, or collection consisting of a hundred. *Arbutnot.*
 2. [*hundredum*, low Latin.] A canton or division of a country, perhaps once containing a hundred manors. *Bacon.*
HUNDREDTH. *a.* [*hundreonteogopa*, Saxon.] The ordinal of a hundred.
HUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *hang*.

HUR

HUNGER. *f.* [hunger, Saxon.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

Arbutnot.

2. Any violent desire. *Decay of Piety.*

To HUNGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger. *Cowley.*

2. To desire with great eagerness. *Milton.*

HUNGERBIT. } *a.* [hunger and bit.]

HUNGERBITTEN. } Pained or weakened with hunger. *Milton.*

HUNGERLY. *a.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nourishment. *Shakspeare.*

HUNGERLY. *ad.* With keen appetite. *Shak.*

HUNGERSTARVED. *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*

HUNGRED. *a.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food. *Bacon.*

HUNGRILY. *ad.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite. *Dryden.*

HUNGRY. *a.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them. *Mortimer.*

HUNKS. *f.* [*hunkur*, fordid, Islandick.] A covetous sordid wretch; a miser. *Addison.*

To HUNT. *v. a.* [huntian, Saxon.]

1. To chase wild animals. *Addison.*

2. To pursue; to follow close. *Harvey.*

3. To search for. *Spenser.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase. *Addison.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase. *Shakspeare.*

2. To pursue or search. *Locke.*

HUNT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*

2. A chase. *Shakspeare.*

3. Pursuit. *Shakspeare.*

HUNTER. *f.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chafes animals for pastime or food. *Milton.*

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey. *Shakspeare.*

HUNTINGHORN. *f.* [*hunting* and *horn*.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds. *Prior.*

HUNTRESS. *f.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the chase. *Broome.*

HUNTSMAN. *f.* [*hunt* and *man*.]

1. One who delights in the chase. *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange.*

HUNTSMANSHIP. *f.* [from *huntsman*.] The qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*

HURDLE. *f.* [*hyndel*, Saxon.] A texture of sticks woven together; a crate. *Dryden.*

HURDS. *f.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ains.*

To HURL. *v. a.* [from *hurlit*, to throw down, Islandick; or from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, Fr. to make a howling noise.] Not in use. *Spenser.*

3. To play at a kind of game. *Carew.*

HURL. *f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion. *Kneller.*

HUS

HURLEBAT. *f.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirlbat.

HURLER. *f.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at hurling. *Carew.*

HURLWIND. *f.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind; a violent gust; not in use. *Sandys.*

HURLY. } *f.* Tumult; commotion;

HURLYBURLY. } bustle. *Shakspeare.*

HURRICANE. } *f.* [*huracan*, Spanish.] A

HURRICANO. } violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere. *Dryden.*

HURRIER. *f.* [from *hurry*.] One that hurries; a disturber. *Chapman.*

To HURRY. *v. a.* [*hergian*, to plunder, Sax.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly. *Pope.*

To HURRY. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation. *Dryden.*

HURRY. *f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion. *Addison.*

HURST. *f.* [*hyrst*, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*

To HURT. *v. a.* preterit *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt.* [*hynt*, wounded, Saxon.]

1. To mischief; to harm. *Milton.*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm. *Walton.*

3. To damage; to impair. *Revelation.*

HURT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief. *Baker.*

2. Wound or bruise. *Hayward.*

3. Injury; wrong. *Extra.*

HURTER. *f.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.

HURTFUL. *a.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mischievous; pernicious. *Dryden.*

HURTFULLY. *ad.* Mischievously.

HURTFULNESS. *f.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To HURTLE. *v. n.* [*heurteur*, French.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle. *Shakspeare.*

To HURTLE. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity; obsolete. *Spenser.*

HURTLEBERRY. *f.* [*hiort bar*, Danish.] Bilberry; wortleberry.

HURTLESS. *a.* [from *hurt*.]

1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm. *Spenser.*

2. Receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY. *ad.* Without harm. *Sidney.*

HURTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND. *f.* [*hofsband*, master, Danish.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals. *Dryden.*

3. An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit.

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer. *Dryden.*

To HUSBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a husband. *Shakspeare.*

2. To manage with frugality. *Shakspeare.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon.*

HUSBANDLESS. *a.* [from *husband*.] Without a husband. *Shakspeare.*

HYA

- HU'SBANDLY.** *a.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty. *Tusser.*
- HU'SBANDMAN.** *f.* [*husband* and *man*.] One who works in tillage. *Broome.*
- HU'SBANDRY.** *f.* [from *husband*.]
1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land. *Sba.*
 2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony. *Swift.*
 3. Care of domestick affairs. *Shakspeare.*
- HUSH.** *interj.* [without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise! *Shakspeare.*
- HUSH.** *a.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet. *Shakspeare.*
- To HUSH.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent. *Spenser.*
- To HUSH.** *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease. *Otway.*
- To HUSH up.** *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pope.*
- HU'SHONEY.** *f.* [*hush* and *money*] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift.*
- HUSK.** *f.* [*hulsch*, Dutch.] The outmost integument of fruits. *Bacon.*
- To HUSK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.
- HU'SKED.** *a.* [from *husk*.] Bearing a husk; covered with a husk.
- HU'SKY.** *a.* [from *husk*.] Abounding in husks; consisting of husks. *Philips.*
- HU'SSY.** *f.* [corrupted from *housewife*.] A sorry or bad woman. *Soutbern.*
- HU'STINGS.** *f.* [*huyting*, Saxon.] A council; a court held.
- To HU'STLE.** *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together in confusion.
- HU'SWIFE.** *f.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]
1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. *Shakspeare.*
 2. An economist; a thrifty woman. *Shakspeare.*
- To HU'SWIFE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*
- HU'SWIFERY.** *f.* [from *huswife*.]
1. Management good or bad. *Tusser.*
 2. Management of rural business committed to women. *Tusser.*
- HUT.** *f.* [*hutte*, Sax. *hute*, French.] A poor cottage. *Swift. Thomson.*
- HUTCH.** *f.* [*hyacca*, Saxon; *huche*, French.] A corn chest. *Mortimer.*
- To HUIZZ.** *v. n.* To buzz; to murmur.
- HUIZZA.** *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation. *L'Esrange.*
- To HUIZZA.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation. *King.*
- To HUIZZA.** *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation. *Addison.*
- HY'ACINTH.** *f.* [*ῥακινθός*.]
1. A flower. *Miller.*
 2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients. It is a less showy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. *Hill.*
- HYACINTHINE.** *a.* [*ῥακινθίνος*.] Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths.
- HY'ADES.** } *f.* [*ῥαδίδες*.] A watery constellation. *Dryden.*
- HY'ADS.** }

HYM

- HY'ALINE.** *a.* [*ὑάλινος*.] Glassy; crystalline. *Milton.*
- HYBRIDOUS.** *a.* [*ὑβρις*; *hybrida*, Latin.]. Begotten between animals of different species. *Ray.*
- HYDA'TIDES.** *f.* [from *ὑδωρ*.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part; most common in dropical persons. *Quincy.*
- HY'DRA.** *f.* A monster with many heads slain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*. *Dryden.*
- HY'DRAGOGUES.** *f.* [*ὑδωρ* and *ἀγω*] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks. *Quincy.*
- HYDRAU'LICAL.** } *a.* [from *hydraulicks*.]
- HYDRAU'LICK.** } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham.*
- HYDRAU'LICKS.** *f.* [*ὑδωρ*, water, and *αὐλός*, a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.
- HYDROCE'LE.** *f.* [*ὑδρεκελή*; *hydræcele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.
- HYDROCE'PHALUS.** *f.* [*ὑδωρ* and *κεφαλή*.] A dropy in the head. *Arbutnot.*
- HYDRO'GRAPHER.** *f.* [*ὑδωρ* and *γραφω*.] One who draws maps of the sea. *Boyle.*
- HYDRO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [*ὑδωρ* and *γραφω*.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.
- HY'DROMANCY.** *f.* [*ὑδωρ* and *μαντεία*.] Prediction by water. *Ayliffe.*
- HY'DROMEL.** *f.* [*ὑδωρ* and *μέλι*.] Honey and water. *Arbutnot.*
- HYDRO'METER.** *f.* [*ὑδωρ* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument to measure the extent of water.
- HYDRO'METRY.** *f.* [*ὑδωρ* and *μέτρον*.] The act of measuring the extent of water.
- HYDROPHO'BIA.** *f.* [*ὑδροφοβία*.] Dread of water. *Quincy.*
- HYDRO'PICAL.** } *a.* [*ὑδροπικός*.]
- HYDRO'PICK.** }
1. Dropical; diseased with extravasated water. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Resembling dropy. *Tillotson.*
- HYDROSTA'TICAL.** *a.* [*ὑδωρ* and *στατική*.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics. *Bentley.*
- HYDROSTA'TICALLY.** *ad.* According to hydrostatics. *Bentley.*
- HYDROSTA'TICKS.** *f.* [*ὑδωρ* and *στατική*.] The science of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids.
- HYDRO'TICK.** *f.* [*ὑδωρ*.] Purger of water or phlegm. *Arbutnot.*
- HY'EN.** } *f.* [*hyene*, French; *hyæna*, Lat.]
- HY'ENA.** } An animal like a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.
- HYGRO'METER.** *f.* [*ὑγρός* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture. *Arbutnot.*
- HY'GROSCOPE.** *f.* [*ὑγρός* and *σκοπεῖν*.] An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*
- HYM.** *f.* A species of dog. *Shakspeare.*

HYP

- HY'MEN.** *f.* [ὑμῆν.]
 1. The god of marriage.
 2. The virginal membrane.
- HYMENE'AL.** } *f.* [ὑμέναιος.] A marriage
HYMENE'AN. } long. *Pope.*
HYMENE'AL. } *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
HYMENE'AN. } *Pope.*
- HYMN.** *f.* [ᾠδή, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiastic song, or song of adoration to some superior being. *Spenser.*
To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns. *Milton.*
To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration. *Milton.*
- HYMNICK.** *a.* [ὑμνικός.] Relating to hymns.
To HIP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack.*] To make melancholy; to dispirit. *Speclatin.*
- HY'PALLAGE.** *f.* [ὑπαλλογή.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.
- HYPER.** *f.* A hypercritick. *Prior.*
- HYPERBOLA.** *f.* [ὑπερ and βάλλω.] A section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. *Harris.*
- HYPERBOLE.** *f.* [ὑπερβολή.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or decreased beyond the exact truth. *He runs faster than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust.*
- HYPERBO'LLICAL.** } *a.* [from *hyperbola.*]
HYPERBO'LLICK. }
 1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of a hyperbola. *Grew.*
 2. [from *hyperbole.*] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. *Boyle.*
- HYPERBO'LLICALLY.** *ad.*
 1. In form of a hyperbola.
 2. With exaggeration or extenuation. *Brown.*
- HYPERBO'LIFORM.** *a.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.
- HYPERBO'REAN.** *a.* [*hyperboreus*, Latin.] Northern.
- HYPERCRI'TICK.** *f.* [ὑπερ and κριτικός.] A critick exact or copious beyond use or reason. *Dryden.*
- HYPERCRI'TICAL.** *a.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond necessity or use. *Swift.*
- HYPERMETER.** *f.* [ὑπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires. *Add.*
- HYPER SARCO'SIS.** *f.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh. *Wifeman.*
- HYPHEN.** *f.* [ὑφ'.] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue, ever-living.*
- HYPNO'TICK.** *f.* [ὑπνος.] Any medicine that induces sleep.
- HYPOCHONDRES.** *f.* [ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of

HYS

- the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*
- HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL.** } *a.* [from *hypo-*
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. } *chondrev.*
 1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Producing melancholy. *Bacon.*
- HYPOCIST.** *f.* [ὑπόκιστος.] An insipidated juice in large flat masses, hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour when broken. It is an astringent medicine. *Hill.*
- HYPO'CRISY.** *f.* [*hypocrisie*, Fr. ὑπόκρισις.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character. *Dryden. Swift.*
- HYPOCRITE.** *f.* [ὑποκριτής.]
 1. A dissembler in morality or religion. *Swift.*
 2. A dissembler. *Philips.*
- HYPOCRI'TICAL.** } *a.* [from *hypocrite.*]
HYPOCRI'TICK. } Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality.
- HYPOCRI'TICALLY.** *ad.* With dissimulation; without sincerity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- HYPOGA'STRICK.** *a.* [ὑπο and γαστήρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. *Wifeman.*
- HYPOGE'UM.** *f.* [ὑπο and γῆ.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*
- HYPO'STASIS.** *f.* [ὑποστάσις.]
 1. Distinct substance.
 2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. *Hammond.*
- HYPOSTA'TICAL.** *a.* [from *hypostasis.*]
 1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients. *Boyle.*
 2. Personal; distinctly personal.
- HYPOTENU'SE.** *f.* [ὑποτίνασσα.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense. *Locke.*
- HYPOTHE'SIS.** *f.* [ὑπόθεσις.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principles not proved. *Soutb.*
- HYPOTHE'TICAL.** } *a.* [from *hypothesis.*]
HYPOTHE'TICK. } Including a supposition; conditional. *Watts.*
- HYPOTHE'TICALLY.** *ad.* Upon supposition; conditionally. *Broome.*
- HYRST, HURST, HERST.** Are all from the Saxon, *hýrst*, a wood or grove. *Gibson.*
- HY'SSOP.** *f.* [*hyssopus*, Latin.] A verticillate plant. It hath been a great dispute whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*
- HYSTE'RIAL.** } *a.* [ὑστερικός.]
HYSTERICK. }
 1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.*
 2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb. *A-butnot.*
- HYSTE'RICKS.** *f.* [ὑστερικάς.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

JAC

I Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant. *I* vowel has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; or a short sound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*. *J* consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade*, *jet*.

1. pronoun personal. [*ik*, Gothick; *ic*, Saxon. *I*, gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us*.]

1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.
2. *I* is more than once, in *Shakspeare*, written for *ay*, or *yet*.

To JA'BBER. *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to chatter. *Swift*.

JA'BBERER. *f.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly. *Hudibras*.

JA'CENT. *a.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length. *Wotton*.

JACI'NTH. *f.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]

1. The same with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep reddish yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward*.

JACK. *f.* [*Jaques*, French.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows. *Shakspeare*.
2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots. *Watts*.
3. An engine which turns the spit. *Wilkins*.
4. A young pike. *Mortimer*.
5. [*jaque*, Fr.] A coat of mail. *Hayward*.
6. A cup of waxed leather. *Dryden*.
7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bentley*.
8. A part of a musical instrument called a virginal. *Bacon*.
9. The male of animals. *Arbuthnot*.
10. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth*.
11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsw.*
12. A cunning fellow. *Cleveland*.

JACK Boots. *f.* Boots which serve as armour.

JACK by the Hedge. *f.* An herb. *Mortimer*.

JACK Pudding. *f.* [*jack and pudding*.] A zany; a merry Andrew. *Guardian*.

JACK with a Lantern. *f.* An *ignis fatuus*.

JACKA'L. *f.* [*chacal*, Fr.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion. *Arbuth.*

JACKALE'NT. *f.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor starved fellow.] A simple sheepish fellow. *Sb.*

JA'CKANAPES. *f.* [*jack and ape*.]

JAL

1. Monkey; an ape.

2. A cockcomb; an impertinent. *Arbuthnot*.
JACKDA'W. *f.* A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice. *Watts*.

JA'CKET. *f.* [*jacquet*, French.]

1. A short coat; a close waistcoat. *Spenser*.
2. To beat one's JACKET, is to beat the man. *L'Estrange*.

JA'COB's Ladder. *f.* The same with Greek valerian.

JA'COB's Staff. *f.*

1. A pilgrim's staff.
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A cross-staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JA'COBINE. *f.* A pigeon with a high tuft.

JACTITA'TION. *f.* [*jactito*, Latin.]

1. Tossing motion; restlessness. *Harvey*.
2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

JACULA'TION. *f.* [*jaculatio*, Latin.] The act of throwing missile weapons. *Milton*.

JADE. *f.*

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag. *Pope*.
2. A sorry woman: in contempt. *Swift*.
3. A young woman: in irony. *Addison*.

JADE. *f.* A species of the jasper. *Hill*.

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary. *Shakspeare*.

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade. *Shak.*

3. To employ in vile offices. *Shakspeare*.

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shaksp.*

To JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink. *South.*

JA'DISH. *a.* [from *jade*.]

1. Vicious; bad, as a horse. *Southern*.
2. Unchaste; incontinent. *L'Estrange*.

To JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagaw*, slits or holes, Welsh.]

To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw. *Watts*.

JAGG. *f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. *Ray*.

JA'GGY. *a.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated. *Addison*.

JA'GGEDNESS. *f.* [from *jagged*.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peacham*.

JAIL. *f.* [*geole*, French.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. *Dryden*.

JA'ILBIRD. *f.* [*jail and bird*.] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER. *f.* [from *jail*.] The keeper of a prison. *Sidney*.

JAKES. *f.* A house of office. *Swift*.

JA'LAP. *f.* [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*, low Latin.] A firm and solid root, of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It is an excellent purgative where ferous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill*.

- JAM.** *f.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.
- JAMB.** *f.* [*jambé*, French.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door. *Moxon.*
- JA'MBICK.** *f.* [*iambicus*, Latin.] Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire. *Dryden.*
- To JA'NGLE.** *v. n.* [*jangler*, French.] To altercation; to quarrel; to bicker in words.
- To JA'NGLE.** *v. a.* To make to sound untuneably. *Prior.*
- JA'NGLER.** *f.* [from *jangle*.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.
- JA'NZARY.** *f.* [a Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king. *Waller.*
- JA'NNOCK.** *f.* Oat bread.
- JA'NTY.** *a.* [corrupted from *gentil*, French.] Showy; fluttering. *Speator.*
- JA'NUARY.** *f.* [*januarius*, Latin.] The first month of the year. *Peacbam.*
- JAPA'N.** *f.* [from *japan* in *Asia*.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.
- To JAPA'N.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures. *Swift.*
 2. To black and gloss shoes. *Gay.*
- JAPA'NNER.** *f.* [from *japan*.]
1. One skilled in japan work. *Pope.*
 2. A shoeblacker.
- To JAR.** *v. n.* [from *guerre*, war, Fr.]
1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle. *Dryden.*
 2. To strike or sound untuneably. *Roscommon.*
 3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent. *Dryden.*
 4. To quarrel; to dispute. *Spenser.*
- JAR.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound. *Hold.*
 2. Clash of interests; discord; debate. *Spen.*
 3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post. *Swift.*
 4. [*giarro*, Ital.] An earthen vessel. *Dryden.*
- JARDES.** *f.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. *Favrier's Dict.*
- JAR'GON.** *f.* [*jargon*, Fr.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish. *Bramhall.*
- JAR'GONELLE.** *f.* A species of pear.
- JA'SHAWK.** *f.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*
- JA'SMINE.** *f.* [*jasmin*, French.] A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower. *Thomson.*
- JA'SMINE Persian.** *f.* A species of lilach.
- JA'SPER.** *f.* [*jaspé*, Fr. *iaspis*, Lat.] A hard stone of a beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white. *Hill.*
- IATROLE'PTICK.** *a.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. *iāspes* and *ἀλασσω*] That cures by anointing.
- To JA'VEL,** or *jable.* *v. a.* To bemire; to soil over with dirt.
- JA'VEL.** *f.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow. *More.*
- JA'VELIN.** *f.* [*javeline*, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. *Addison.*
- JA'UNDICE.** *f.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.]
- A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood, and makes the blood yellow. *Quincy.*
- JA'UNDICED.** *a.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice. *Pope.*
- To JAUNT.** *v. n.* [*jaunter*, Fr.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. *Shakspeare.*
- JAUNT.** *f.* [from the verb.] Ramble; night; excursion. *Milton.*
- JA'UNTINESS.** *f.* [from *jaunty* or *janty*.] Airiness; flutter; genteelness. *Addison.*
- JAW.** *f.* [*joue*, a cheek, French.]
1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. *Walton. Grew.*
 2. The mouth. *Rowe.*
- JAY.** *f.* A bird. *Shakspeare.*
- JA'ZEL.** *f.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour.
- ICE.** *f.* [1st, Saxon; *eyse*, Dutch.]
1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold. *Locke.*
 2. Concreted sugar.
 3. To break the ice. To make the first opening to any attempt. *Peacbam.*
- To ICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.
 2. To cover with concreted sugar.
- I'CEHOUSE.** *f.* [*ice* and *house*.] A house in which ice is deposited.
- ICHNEUMON.** *f.* [*ἰχθυμῶν*.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.
- ICHNEUMONFLY.** *f.* A sort of fly. *Derham.*
- ICHNO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [*ἰχθυο* and *γραφία*.] The groundplot. *Moxon.*
- I'CHOR.** *f.* [*ἰχρὸς*.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*
- I'CHOROUS.** *a.* [from *ichor*.] Serous; lanious; thin; undigested. *Harvey.*
- ICHTHYO'LOGY.** *f.* [*ἰχθυολογία*.] The doctrine of the nature of fishes. *Brown.*
- ICHTHYO'PHAGY.** *f.* [*ἰχθυο* and *φάγω*.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.
- I'CICLE.** *f.* [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice hanging down. *Woodward.*
- I'CINESS.** *f.* [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.
- I'CON.** *f.* [*εἰκὼν*.] A picture or representation. *Hakewill.*
- ICO'NOCLAST.** *f.* [*iconoclaste*, French; *εικονκλαστής*.] A breaker of images.
- ICONO'LOGY.** *f.* [*iconologie*, French; *εἰκὼν* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of picture or representation.
- ICTERICAL.** *a.* [*icterus*, Latin.]
1. Afflicted with the jaundice. *Floyer.*
 2. Good against the jaundice.
- ICY.** *a.* [from *ice*.]
1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty. *Pope.*
 2. Cold; free from passion. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Frigid; backward. *Shakspeare.*
- I'D.** Contracted for *I would*.
- IDE'A.** *f.* [*ἰδέα*.] Mental image. *Dryden.*
- IDE'AL.** *a.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses. *Ebryne.*

IDL

JEN

IDE'ALLY. *ad.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally. *Brown.*

IDENTICAL. } *a.* [*identique*, French.] The
IDENTICK. } same; implying the same
thing; comprising the same idea. *Tillotson.*

IDENTITY. *f.* [*identité*, French.] Same-
ness; not diversity. *Prior.*

IDES. *f.* [*idus*, Latin.] A term anciently used
among the Romans, and still retained in the
Romish calendar. It is the 13th day of each
month, except in March, May, July, and Oc-
tober, in which it is the 15th day, because
in these four months it was six days before the
nones, and in others four days. *Shak.*

IDIO'CRASY. *f.* [*ιδίωμα* and *κράσις*.] Pec-
liarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATICAL. *a.* [from *idiocrasy*.] Pec-
uliar in constitution.

IDIOCY. *f.* [*ιδιωτία*.] Want of understanding.

IDIOM. *f.* [*ιδίωμα*.] A mode of speaking pec-
uliar to a language or dialect; the particu-
lar cast of a tongue; a phrase. *Dryden.*

IDIOMATICAL. } *a.* [from *idiom*.] Pec-
IDIOMATICK. } liar to a tongue; phra-
seological. *Spectator.*

IDIO'PATHY. *f.* [*ιδίωμα* and *πάθος*.] A pri-
mary disease that neither depends on nor
proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIOSYNCRASY. *f.* [*ιδίος*, *σύν*, and *κράσις*.]
A peculiar temper or disposition of body not
common to another. *Quincy.*

IDIOT. *f.* [*ιδιώτης*.] A fool; a natural; a
changeing. *Sandys.*

IDIOTISM. *f.* [*ιδιωτισμός*.]
1. Peculiarity of expression; mode of expres-
sion peculiar to a language. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE. *a.* [*ýdel*, Saxon.]

1. Lazy; averse from labour. *Bull.*

2. Not engaged; affording leisure. *Shakf.*

3. Unactive; not employed. *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual. *Dryden.*

5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of
good. *Shakspere.*

6. Trifling; of no importance. *Hooker.*

To IDLE. *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and
inactivity. *Prior.*

IDLEHEADED. *a.* [*idle* and *bead*.]

1. Foolish; unreasonable. *Carew.*

2. Desirous; infatuated. *L'Estrange.*

IDLENESS. *f.* [from *idle*.]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion
from labour. *South.*

2. Absence of employment. *Sidney.*

3. Omission of business. *Shakspere.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness. *Shakf.*

5. Inefficacy; uselessness.

6. Barrenness; worthlessness.

7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment.

IDLER. *f.* [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a slug-
gard. *Raleigh.*

IDLY. *ad.* [from *idle*.]

1. Lazily; without employment. *Shakf.*

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner. *Prior.*

3. Carelessly; without attention. *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly. *Hooker.*

IDOL. *f.* [*ἰδωλον*; *idolum*, Latin.]

1. An image worshipped as God. *Mac.*

2. A counterfeit. *Zeck.*

3. An image. *Dryden.*

4. A representation; not in use. *Spenser.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration. *Den.*

IDOLATER. *f.* [*idolatra*, Latin.] One who
pays divine honours to images; one who wor-
ships for God that which is not God. *Bentley.*

To IDOLATRIZE. *v. n.* [from *idolater*.]
To worship idols. *Ainsworth.*

IDOLATROUS. *a.* [from *idolater*.] Tend-
ing to idolatry; comprising idolatry. *Peach.*

IDOLATROUSLY. *ad.* [from *idolatrous*.]
In an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDOLATRY. *f.* [*idolatria*, Lat.] The wor-
ship of images. *South.*

IDOLIST. *f.* [from *idol*.] A worshipper of
images. *Milton.*

To IDOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol*.] To love or
reverence to adoration. *Denham.*

IDONEOUS. *a.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; pro-
per; convenient; adequate. *Boyle.*

IDYL. *f.* [*ἰδυλλίον*] A small short poem.

1. E. for *id est*, or *that is*.

JE'ALOUS. *a.* [*jaloux*, French.]

1. Suspicious in love. *Dryden.*

2. Emulous; full of competition. *Dryden.*

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.

4. Suspiciously vigilant. *Clarendon.*

5. Suspiciously careful. *Decay of Piety.*

6. Suspiciously fearful. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY. *ad.* Suspiciously; emulously.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *f.* [from *jealous*.] The state
of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion. *K. Ch.*

JE'ALOUSY. *f.* [*jealousie*, French.]

1. Suspicion in love. *Dryden.*

2. Suspicious fear. *Clarendon.*

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER. *v. n.* To scoff; to flout; to make
mock. *Herbert. Taylor.*

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs. *Howel.*

JEER. *f.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; bit-
ing jest; flout; jibe; mock. *Swift.*

JE'ERER. *f.* [from *jeer*.] A scoffer; a scorner;
a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY. *ad.* [from *jeering*.] Scornfully;
contemptuously; in mock. *Derbam.*

JE'GGET. *f.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsworth.*

JE'JUNE. *a.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not satiated. *Brown.*

3. Dry; unaffecting. *Boyle.*

JE'JUNENESS. *f.* [from *jeune*.]

1. Penury; poverty. *Bacon.*

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage
the attention.

JE'LLIED. *a.* Glutinous; brought to a state
of viscosity. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY. *f.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See *GELLY*.]

1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinou-
ness and viscosity. *Shakspere.*

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the
gelly. *Pope.*

JENNETING. *f.* [corrupted from *juneting*.]
A species of apple soon ripe. *Mortimer.*

J E W

J'ENNET. *f.* [See **GENNET.**] A Spanish horfe. *Prior.*

To J'EOPARD. *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger: obfolete. *Maccabees.*

J'EOPARDOUS. *a.* [from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

J'EOPARDY. *f.* [*jeu perdu*, Fr.] Hazard; danger; peril: not in ufe. *Bacon.*

To JERK. *v. a.* [*gepeccan*, Saxon.] To ftrike with a quick fmart blow; to lafh. *Sw.*

To JERK. *v. n.* To ftrike up; to accoft eagerly. *Dryden.*

JERK. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A fmart quick lafh. *Dryden.*
2. A fudden fpring; a quick jolt that fhocks or farts. *Ben Jonfon.*

J'ERKEN. *f.* [*cyn telkin*, Saxon.] A jacket; a fhort coat; a clofe waiftcoat. *South.*

J'ERKIN. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainfworth.*

J'ERSEY. *f.* [from the ifland of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JERU'SALEM *Artichoke.* *f.* Sunflower, of which it is a fpecies. *Mortimer.*

JESS. *f.* [*geffe*, French.] Short ftraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which fhe is held on the fift. *Shakfpeare.*

J'E'SSAMINE. *f.* [See **J'ASMINE.**] A fragrant flower. *Spenser.*

To JEST. *v. n.* [*gefticulator*, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or actions. *Shakf.*

JEST. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raife laughter. *Tillotfon.*
2. The object of jefts; a laughingftock. *Shakf.*
3. Manner of doing or fpeaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not ferious; game, not earneft. *Grew.*

JESTER. *f.* [from *jeft.*]
1. One given to merriment and pranks. *Shakf.*
2. One given to farcafim. *Swift.*
3. Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenser.*

JET. *f.* [*zazat*, Saxon, *gagates*, Latin.]
1. A beautiful foftil, of a firm and even ftructure, and of a fmooth furface; found in mafles, feldom of a great fize, lodged in clay; of a fine deep black, having a grain refembling that of wood. *Hill.*
2. [*jet*, French.] A fput or fhoot of water. *Blackmore.*

To JET. *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]
1. To fhoot forward; to fhoot out; to intrude; to jut out. *Shakfpeare.*
2. To ftrut; to agitate the body by a proud gait. *Shakfpeare.*
3. To jolt; to be shaken. *Wifeman.*

J'E'TSAM. } *f.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods which

J'E'TSON. } having been caft overboard in a ftorm, or after fhipwreck, are thrown upon the fhore, and belong to the lord admiral.

JETTY. *a.* [from *jet.*]
1. Made of jet. *Brown.*
2. Black as jet. *South.*

JEWEL. *f.* [*joyaux*, French; *jerweelen*, Dut.]
1. Any ornament of great value, ufed commonly of fuch as are adorned with precious ftones. *South.*

I G N

2. A precious ftone; a gem. *Pope.*
3. A name of fondnefs. *Shakfpeare.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, or *Office.* *f.* The place where the regal ornaments are repositd.

J'E'WELLER. *f.* [from *jewel.*] One who trafficks in precious ftones. *Boyle.*

JEWS-EAR. *f.* [from its refemblance of the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. People cure themfelves of fore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

JEWS-HARP. *f.* A kind of mufical instrument held between the teeth.

JEWS-MALLOW. *f.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] An herb. *Miller.*

JEWS-STONE. *f.* The clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped fea urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. *Hill.*

IF. *conjunctio.* [*gi*, Saxon.]
1. Suppofe it be fo, or it were fo, that. A hypothetical particle. *Hooker.*
2. Whether or no. *Prior.*
3. Allowing that; fuppofe it be granted that. *Boyle.*

I'GNEOUS. *a.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire. *Glanville.*

IGNI'POTENT. *a.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Prefiding over fire. *Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS. *f.* [Latin.] Will with the wifp; Jack with the lantern.

To I'GNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, Latin.] To kindle; to fet on fire. *Grew.*

IGNI'TION. *f.* [*ignition*, French.] The act of kindling, or of letting on fire. *Boyle.*

IGNI'TIBLE. *a.* [from *ignite.*] Inflamable; capable of being fet on fire. *Brown.*

IGNI'VOMOUS. *a.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire. *Derham.*

IGNO'BLE. *a.* [*ignobilis*, Latin.]
1. Mean of birth; not noble. *Dryden.*
2. Worthlefs; not deferving honour. *Shakf.*

IGNO'BLY. *ad.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiously; meanly; difhonourably. *Dryden.*

IGNOMI'NIUS. *a.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiofus*, Latin.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; difhonourable.

IGNOMI'NIOSLY. *ad.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; fcandaloufly; difgracetully; shamefully; reproachfully. *South.*

I'GNOMINY. *f.* [*ignominia*, Latin.] Difgrace; reproach; shame; infamy. *Milton.*

IGNORA'MUS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly ufed by the grand inqueft impanelled in the inquifition of caufes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their confideration, when they miflike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the prefentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby ftopped, and he delivered. *Cowell.*

2. A foolifh fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. *South.*

ILK

IGNORANCE. *f.* [*ignorance*, French.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness. *Hoo.*
2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing. *Sherlock.*
3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. *Common Prayer.*

IGNORANT. *a.* [*ignorant*, French.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened. *Pope.*
2. Unknown; undiscovered. *Shakspeare.*
3. Without knowledge of some particular. *Dryden.*
4. Unacquainted with. *Dryden.*
5. Ignorantly made or done. *Shakspeare.*

IGNORANT. *f.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed. *Denham.*

IGNORANTLY. *ad.* [from *ignorant*.] Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information. *Dryden.*

TO IGNO'RE. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, Fr.] Not to know; to be ignorant of; not used. *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*ignoscibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon.

JIG. *f.* [*giga*, Italian.] A light careless dance, or tune. *Spenser. Pope.*

TO JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance. *Locke.*

JIG-MAKER. *f.* [*jig* and *make*.] One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakspeare.*

J'GGUMBOE. *f.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a slight contrivance in machinery. *Hudibras.*

JILT. *f.* [perhaps from *gillet* or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of a woman.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. *Orway.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*

TO JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another. *Dryden.*

TO JILT. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceits. *Congreve.*

TO J'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *jangle*.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle. *Shaks.*

J'NGLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.
2. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell. *Bac.*

ILE. *f.* [*aïlle*, French.] A walk or alley in a church or public building. *Pope.*

ILE. *f.* [*aïlle*, French.] An ear of corn.

I'LEUS. *f.* [Latin.] The twisting of the guts. *Arbutnot.*

I'LEX. *f.* [Latin.] The scarlet oak. *Mortim.*

I'LIAC. *a.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels. *Floyer.*

I'LIAC Passion. *f.* A kind of nervous colick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above. *Floyer.*

ILK. *ad.* [ealc, Saxon.] The same. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each; as, *ilk one of you*, every one of you. It also signifies, the same; as, *Macintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, *Macintosh of Macintosh*.

ILL

ILL. *a.* [contracted from *EVIL*.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. *Bacon.*
2. Sick; disordered; not in health. *Temple.*

ILL. *f.*

1. Wickedness; depravity. *Bacon.*
2. Misfortune; misery. *Tate.*

ILL. *ad.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect. *Dry.*
2. Not easily; with pain. *Milton.*

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *a.* [*illachrymabilis*, Lat.] Incapable of weeping.

ILLA'PSE. *f.* [*illapsus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual immission or entrance of one thing into another. *Norris.*
2. Sudden attack; casual coming. *Thomson.*

TO ILLA'QUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Latin.]

To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare. *More.*

ILLAQUEA'TION. *f.* [from *illaqueate*.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring. *Brown.*
2. A snare; any thing to catch another.

ILLA'TION. *f.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises. *Locke.*

I'LLATIVE. *a.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or conclusion. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE. *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation. *Milton.*

ILLA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *illaudable*.] Unworthily; without deserving praise. *Broome.*

ILLE'GAL. *a.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY. *f.* [from *illegal*.] Contrariety to law. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY. *ad.* [from *illegal*.] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read. *Howel.*

ILLEGI'TIMACY. *j.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of bastardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE. *a.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Lat.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleaveland.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY. *ad.* Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION. *f.* [from *illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*

ILLFA'VOURED. *a.* Deformed. *Shakspeare.*

ILLFA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With deformity.

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS. *f.* Deformity.

ILLI'BERAL. *a.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous. *K. Charles.*
2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERA'LITY. *f.* [from *illiberal*.]

1. Meanness of mind.
2. Parsimony; niggardliness. *Bacon.*

ILLI'BERALLY. *ad.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI'CIT. *a.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful; as, an *illicit* trade.

TO ILLI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh.*

ILL

ILLIMITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *limit*, Latin.] That cannot be bounded or limited. *Brown.*
ILLIMITABLY. *ad.* [*from illimitable.*] Without susceptibility of bounds.
ILLIMITED. *a.* [*illimité*, Fr.] Unbounded; interminable.
ILLIMITEDNESS. *f.* [*from illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon.*
ILLITERATE. *a.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned. *Wotton.*
ILLITERATENESS. *f.* [*from illiterate.*] Want of learning; ignorance of science. *Boy.*
ILLITERATURE. *f.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*
ILLNESS. *f.* [*from ill.*]
 1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.*
 2. Sickiness; malady; disorder of health. *Sew.*
 3. Wickedness. *Shakspeare.*
ILLNATURE. *f.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity. *South.*
ILLNATURED. *a.* [*from illnature.*]
 1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous. *South.*
 2. Untractable; not yielding to culture.
ILLNATUREDLY. *ad.* [*from illnatured.*] In a peevish froward manner.
ILLNATUREDNESS. *f.* [*from illnatured.*] Want of a kindly disposition.
ILLOGICAL. *a.* [*in* and *logical.*]
 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning. *Walton.*
 2. Contrary to the rules of reason. *D. of P.*
ILLOGICALLY. *ad.* [*from illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.
TO ILLUDE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenser.*
TO ILLUME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]
 1. To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shaksf.*
 2. To brighten; to adorn. *Thomson.*
TO ILLUMINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]
 1. To enlighten; to supply with light. *Milt.*
 2. To decorate; to adorn. *Pope.*
TO ILLUMINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]
 1. To enlighten; to supply with light. *Spencer.*
 2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.
 3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Sandys.*
 4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
 5. To illustrate. *Watts.*
ILLUMINATION. *f.* [*illuminatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of supplying with light.
 2. That which gives light. *Raleigh.*
 3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy. *Dryden.*
 4. Brightness; splendour. *Felton.*
 5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge of grace. *Hooker.*
ILLUMINATIVE. *a.* [*illuminatif*, French.] Having the power to give light. *Digby.*
ILLUMINATOR. *f.* [*from illuminate.*]
 1. One who gives light.
 2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton.*

IMA

ILLUSION. *f.* [*illusio*, Lat.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error. *Shaksf.*
ILLUSIVE. *a.* [*from illusivus*, Latin.] Deceiving by false show. *Blackmore.*
ILLUSORY. *a.* [*illusoire*, French.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke.*
TO ILLUSTRATE. *v. a.* [*illustrare*, Latin.]
 1. To brighten with light.
 2. To brighten with honour. *Milton.*
 3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate. *Brown.*
ILLUSTRATION. *f.* [*from illustrare.*] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. *L'Estr.*
ILLUSTRATIVE. *a.* [*from illustrare.*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Br.*
ILLUSTRATIVELY. *ad.* [*from illustrative.*] By way of explanation. *Brown.*
ILLUSTRIOUS. *a.* [*illustris*, Lat.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *South.*
ILLUSTRIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from illustrious.*] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently. *Pope.*
ILLUSTRIÖUSNESS. *f.* [*from illustrious.*] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.
I'M. Contracted from *I am*.
IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their mind, use *im* or *em*.
IMAGE. *f.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]
 1. Any corporeal representation, generally a statue; a picture. *South.*
 2. An idol; a false god. *Chron.*
 3. A copy; representation; likeness. *Shaksf.*
 4. Semblance; show; appearance. *Shaksf.*
 5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind. *Watts.*
TO I'MAGE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To copy by the fancy; to imagine. *Dryden.*
I'MAGERY. *f.* [*from image.*]
 1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues. *Spenser.*
 2. Show; appearance. *Rogers.*
 3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms. *Atterbury.*
 4. Representations in writing. *Dryden.*
IMAGINABLE. *a.* [*imaginable*, French.] Possible to be conceived. *Tilloyson.*
IMAGINANT. *a.* [*imaginant*, Fr.] Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*
IMAGINARY. *a.* [*imaginaire*, French.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination. *Raleigh.*
IMAGINATION. *f.* [*imaginatio*, Latin.]
 1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others. *Dennis.*
 2. Conception; image of the mind; idea. *Lam.*
 3. Contrivance; scheme. *Locke.*
 4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion. *Locke.*
IMAGINATIVE. *a.* [*imaginatif*, French.] Fantastick; full of imagination. *Taylor.*
TO IMAGINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French.]
 1. To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Locke.*
 2. To scheme; to contrive. *Psalms.*
IMAGINER. *f.* [*from imagine.*] One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*

IMB

- IMBE'CILE.** *a.* [*imbecilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.
- To IMBE'CILE.** *v. a.* [from the adj. and corruptly written *embezzle*.] To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences. *Taylor.*
- IMBECIL'ITY.** *f.* [*imbecillité*, Fr.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body. *Hooker.*
- To IMBI'BE.** *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin.]
1. To drink in; to draw in. *Swift.*
 2. To admit into the mind. *Watts.*
 3. To drench; to soak; to imbue. *Newton.*
- IMBI'BER.** *f.* [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or sucks. *Arbutnot.*
- IMBIBITION.** *f.* [*imbibition*, French.] The act of sucking or drinking in. *Boyle.*
- To IMBI'TTER.** *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]
1. To make bitter.
 2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy. *Addison.*
 3. To exasperate.
- To IMBO'DY.** *v. a.* [from *body*.]
1. To condense to a body.
 2. To invest with matter; to make corporeal. *Dryden.*
 3. To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To enclose. Improper. *Woodward.*
- To IMBO'DY.** *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce. *Milton. Locke.*
- To IMBO'IL.** *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exultate; to effervesce; not in use. *Spenser.*
- To IMBO'LDEN.** *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage. *Shakspeare.*
- To IMBO'SOM.** *v. a.* [from *bosom*.]
1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton.*
 2. To admit to the heart, or to affection. *Sid.*
- To IMBO'UND.** *v. a.* [from *bound*.] To enclose; to shut in. *Shakspeare.*
- To IMBO'W.** *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch; to vault. *Milton.*
- To IMBO'WER.** *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Thom.*
- IMBO'WMENT.** *f.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault. *Bacon.*
- To IMBRA'NGLE.** *v. a.* To entangle. A low word. *Hudibras.*
- IMBRICATED.** *a.* [from *imbrex*, Lat.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollow like a roof or gutter-tile.
- IMBRICATION.** *f.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indentation. *Derham.*
- To IMBRO'WN.** *v. a.* [from *brown*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Pope.*
- To IMBRU'E.** *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue*.]
1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. *Clarissa.*
 2. To pour; to emit moisture; obsolete. *Sp.*
- To IMBRU'TE.** *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality. *Milton.*
- To IMBRU'TE.** *v. n.* To sink down to brutality. *Milton.*
- To IMBU'E.** *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die. *Boyle.*
- To IMBU'RSE.** *v. a.* [*bourse*, Fr.] To stock with money.

IMM

- IMITAB'ILITY.** *f.* [*imitabilitas*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*
- IMITABLE.** *a.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.]
1. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to be copied. *Raleigh.*
 2. Possible to be imitated; within reach of imitation. *Atterbury.*
- To IMITATE.** *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin.]
1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble. *Cowl.*
 2. To counterfeit. *Dryden.*
 3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples. *Gay.*
- IMITA'TION.** *f.* [*imitatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.
 2. That which is offered as a copy. *Dryden.*
 3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign. *Dryden.*
- IMITATIVE.** *a.* [*imitativus*, Latin.]
1. Inclined to copy.
 2. Aiming at resemblance.
 3. Formed after some original. *Dryden.*
- IMITA'TOR.** *f.* [Latin; *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another. *Dryden.*
- IMMA'ULATE.** *a.* [*immaculatus*, Latin.]
1. Spotless; pure; undefiled. *Bacon.*
 2. Pure; limpid. *Shakspeare.*
- To IMMA'NACLE.** *v. a.* [from *manacle*.] To fetter; to confine. *Milton.*
- IMMA'NE.** *a.* [*immunis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.
- IMMANENT.** *a.* [*immanent*, Fr.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal. *South.*
- IMMA'NIFEST.** *a.* [*in* and *manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain; not in use. *Brown.*
- IMMA'NITY.** *f.* [*imanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; savageness. *Shakspeare.*
- IMMARCE'SSIBLE.** *a.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin.] Unfading.
- IMMA'RTIAL.** *a.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not warlike. *Chapman.*
- To IMMA'SK.** *v. a.* [*in* and *mask*.] To cover; to disguise. *Shakspeare.*
- IMMATE'RIAL.** *a.* [*immaterial*, French.]
1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter. *Hooker.*
 2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. Improper.
- IMMATERIA'LITY.** *f.* [from *immaterial*.] Incorporeity; distinctness from matter. *Watts.*
- IMMATE'RIALLY.** *ad.* [from *immaterial*.] In a manner not depending upon matter.
- IMMATE'RIALIZED.** *ad.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal. *Glanville.*
- IMMATE'RIALNESS.** *f.* [from *immaterial*.] Distinctness from matter.
- IMMATE'RIATE.** *a.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body. *Bacon.*
- IMMATU'RE.** *a.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]
1. Not ripe.
 2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion. *Dryden.*

IMM

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time. *Taylor.*
IMMATU'RELY. *ad.* Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.
IMMATU'RENESS. } *f.* [from *immature*.]
IMMATU'RITY. } Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion. *Glanv.*
IMMEABI'LITY. *f.* [from *immediabilis*, Lat.] Want of power to pass. *Arbutnot.*
IMMEASURABLE. *a.* [in and *measure*.] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive. *Hooker.*
IMMEASURABLY. *ad.* [from *immeasurable*.] Immensely; beyond all measure. *Milt.*
IMMECHANICAL. *a.* [in and *mechanical*.] Not according to the laws of mechanics. *Cheyne.*
IMMEDIACY. *f.* [from *immediate*.] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependence; not in use. *Shakespeare.*
IMMEDIATE. *a.* [immediat, French.]
 1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate. *Burnet.*
 2. Not acting by second causes. *Abbot.*
 3. Instant; present with regard to time. *Sba.*
IMMEDIATELY. *ad.*
 1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event. *South.*
 2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay. *Shakespeare.*
IMMEDIATENESS. *f.* [from *immediate*.]
 1. Presence with regard to time.
 2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.
IMMEDICABLE. *a.* [immedicabilis, Lat.] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*
IMMEMORABLE. *a.* [immemorabilis, Lat.] Not worth remembering.
IMMEMORIAL. *a.* [immemorial, Fr.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale.*
IMMENSE. *a.* [immense, French.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. *Greene.*
IMMENSELY. *ad.* [from *immense*.] Infinitely; without measure. *Wentley.*
IMMENSITY. *f.* [immensité, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity. *Blackmore.*
IMMENSURABILITY. *f.* [from *immensurable*.] Impossibility to be measured.
IMMENSURABLE. *a.* [in and *mensurabilis*, Lat.] Not to be measured.
IMMERGE. *v. a.* [immergo, Latin.] To put under water.
IMMERIT. *f.* [immerito, Lat.] Want of worth; want of desert. *Suckling.*
IMMERSE. *v. a.* [immersus, Latin.]
 1. To put under water.
 2. To sink or cover deep. *Woodward.*
 3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression. *Atterbury.*
IMMERSE. *a.* [immersus, Lat.] Buried; covered; sunk deep. *Bacon.*
IMMERSION. *f.* [immersio, Latin.]
 1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface. *Addison.*

IMM

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.
 3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect. *Atterbury.*
IMMETHODICAL. *a.* [in and *methodical*.] Confused; being without regularity; being without method. *Addison.*
IMMETHODICALLY. *ad.* Without method; without order.
IMMINENCE. *f.* [from *imminent*.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. *Shak.*
IMMINENT. *a.* [imminent, Fr. *imminens*, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening. *Sba.*
IMMINGLE. *v. a.* [in and *minge*.] To mingle; to mix; to unite. *Thomson.*
IMMINUTION. *f.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decrease. *Ray.*
IMMISCIABILITY. *f.* [from *immiscible*.] Incapacity of being mingled.
IMMISCIBLE. *a.* [in and *miscible*.] Not capable of being mingled. *Clarissa.*
IMMISSION. *f.* [immissio, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.
IMMIT. *v. n.* [immitto, Lat.] To send in.
IMMIX. *v. a.* [in and *mix*.] To mingle.
IMMIXABLE. *a.* [in and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled. *Wilkins.*
IMMOBILITY. *f.* [immobilité, French.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion. *Arbutnot.*
IMMODERATE. *a.* [immoderatus, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean. *Ray.*
IMMODERATELY. *ad.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive degree. *Burnet.*
IMMODERATION. *f.* [immoderation, Fr.] Want of moderation; excess.
IMMODEST. *a.* [immodeste, French.]
 1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Unchaste; impure. *Dryden.*
 3. Obscene. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.
IMMODESTY. *f.* [immodestie, Fr.] Want of modesty; indecency. *Pope.*
IMMOLATE. *v. a.* [immolo, Latin.]
 1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice. *Boyle.*
 2. To offer in sacrifice. *Pope.*
IMMOLATION. *f.* [immolation, French.]
 1. The act of sacrificing. *Brown.*
 2. A sacrifice offered. *Decay of Piety.*
IMMOMENT. *a.* [in and *moment*.] Trifling; of no importance; not used. *Shakespeare.*
IMMORAL. *a.* [in and *moral*.]
 1. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion.
 2. Contrary to honesty; dishonest.
IMMORALITY. *f.* [from *immoral*.] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue. *Swift.*
IMMORTAL. *a.* [immortalis, Latin.]
 1. Exempt from death; being never to die. *Abbot.*
 2. Never-ending; perpetual. *Shakespeare.*
IMMORTALITY. *f.* [from *immortal*.] Exemption from death; life never to end. *Watts.*
IMMORTALIZE. *v. a.* [immortaliser,

IMP

IMP

French.] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death. *Davies.*

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY. *ad.* [from *immortal*.] With exemption from death; without end.

IMMO'VABLE. *a.* [in and *movable*.]

1. Not to be forced from its place. *Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law. *Ayliffe.*

3. Unshaken; unaffected. *Dryden.*

IMMO'VABLY. *ad.* [from *immovable*.] In a state not to be shaken. *Atterbury.*

IMMU'NITY. *f.* [immunité, French.]

1. Discharge from any obligation. *Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties. *Sprat.*

3. Freedom. *Dryden.*

To IMMU'RE. *v. a.* [in and *murus*, Lat. *em-murer*, old French.] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison. *Wotton.*

IMMU'RE. *f.* [from the verb.] A wall; an enclosure: not used. *Shakspeare.*

IMMU'SICAL. *a.* [in and *musical*.] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound. *Brown.*

IMMUTABILITY. *f.* [immutabilitas, Lat.] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness. *Hooker.*

IMMU'TABLE. *a.* [immutabilis, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. *Dryden.*

IMMU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *immutable*.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably. *Boyle.*

IMP. *f.* [imp, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout.]

1. A son; the offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*

2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. *Swift.*

To IMP. *v. a.* [impio, to engraft, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge by any thing adscititious. *Cleveland.*

To IMPA'CT. *v. a.* [impatius, Lat.] To drive close or hard. *Woodward.*

To IMPA'INT. *v. a.* [in and *paint*.] To paint; to decorate with colours: not in use. *Shaks.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. a.* [empirer, French.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse. *Pope.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out. *Spenser.*

IMPA'IR. *f.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease: not used. *Brown.*

IMPA'IRMENT. *f.* [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury. *Brown.*

IMPA'LPABLE. *a.* [impalpable, French.] Not to be perceived by touch. *Boyle.*

To IMPA'RADISE. *v. a.* [imparadisare, Ital.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity. *Donne.*

IMPARITY. *f.* [imparitas, Latin.]

1. Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. *Brown.*

To IMPA'RK. *v. a.* [in and *park*.] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common.

To IMPA'RT. *v. a.* [impartior, Latin.]

1. To grant; to give. *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to show by words or tokens. *Milton.*

3. To communicate. *Shakspeare.*

IMPA'RTIAL. *a.* [impartial, French.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIALITY. *f.* [impartialité, Fr.] Equitableness; justice; indifference. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY. *ad.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; justly; honestly. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE. *a.* [impartible, Fr.] Communicable; that may be conferred or bestowed. *Digby.*

IMPA'SSABLE. *a.* [in and *passable*.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious. *Raleigh.*

IMPASSIBILITY. *f.* [impassibilité, Fr.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIBLE. *a.* [impassible, Fr.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain. *Hammond.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *impassible*.] Impassibility; exemption from pain. *D. of Piety.*

IMPA'SSIONED. *a.* [in and *passion*.] Disordered by passion. *Milton.*

IMPA'SSIVE. *a.* [in and *passive*.] Exempt from the agency of external causes. *Pope.*

IMPA'STED. *a.* [in and *paste*.] Concreted as into paste: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

IMPA'TIENCE. *f.* [impatience, French.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering. *Shakspeare.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.

3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPA'TIENT. *a.* [impatient, French.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion. *Taylor.*

4. Hot; hasty. *Addison.*

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay. *Pope.*

IMPA'TIENTLY. *ad.* [from *impatient*.]

1. With rage, under uneasiness.

2. Passionately; ardently. *Clarendon.*

3. Eagerly; with great desire.

To IMPA'TRONIZE. *v. a.* [impatroniser, French.] To gain to one's self the power of any seignory: not usual. *Bacon.*

To IMPA'WN. *v. a.* [in and *pawn*.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge. *Shakspeare.*

To IMPE'ACH. *v. a.* [empescher, French.]

1. To hinder; to impede. *Davies.*

2. To accuse by publick authority. *Addison.*

IMPE'ACH. *f.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; let; impediment. *Shakspeare.*

IMPE'ACHABLE. *a.* [from *impeach*.] Accusable; chargeable. *Grew.*

IMPE'ACHER. *f.* [from *impeach*.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another. *Government of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT. *f.* [from *impeach*.]

1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruct-

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tion: not in use. *Spenser.*
 2. Publick accusation; charge preferred. *Sw.*
TO IMPE'ARL. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl*.] *Milton.*
 1. To form in resemblance of pearls.
 2. To decorate as with pearls. *Digby.*
IMPECCABI'LITY. *f.* [*impeccabilit*, *Fr.*] *Pope.*
 Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.
IMPE'CCABLE. *a.* [*impeccable*, *Fr.*] Ex-
 empt from possibility of sin. *Hammond.*
TO IMPE'DE. *v. a.* [*impedio*, *Lat.*] To hinder;
 to let; to obstruct. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPE'DIMENT. *f.* [*impedimentum*, *Latin.*] *Tay.*
 Hinderance; let; obstruction; opposition.
TO IMPE'L. *v. a.* [*impello*, *Latin.*] To drive
 on toward a point; to urge forward; to press
 on. *Pope.*
IMPE'LLENT. *f.* [*impellens*, *Latin.*] An im-
 pulsive power; a power that drives forward.
Glanville.
TO IMPE'ND. *v. n.* [*impendo*, *Lat.*] *Pope.*
 1. To hang over.
 2. To be at hand; to press nearly. *Pope.*
IMPE'NDENT. *a.* [*impendens*, *Lat.*] Immi-
 nent; hanging over; pressing closely. *Prior.*
IMPE'NDENCE. *f.* [*from impendent*.] The
 state of hanging over; near approach. *Hale.*
IMPENETRABI'LITY. *f.* [*impenetrabilit*,
French.] *Newton.*
 1. Quality of not being pierceable, or perme-
 able.
 2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.
IMPE'NETRABLE. *a.* [*impenetrable*, *Fr.*] *Dryden.*
 1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by
 any external force.
 2. Impervious; not admitting entrance. *Dr.*
 3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.
 4. Not to be affected; not to be moved. *Sh.*
IMPE'NETRABLY. *ad.* [*from impenetrable*.]
 With hardness to a degree incapable of im-
 pression. *Pope.*
IMPE'NITENCE. } *f.* [*impenitence*, *Fr.*]
IMPE'NITENCY. } Obduracy; want of re-
 morse for crimes; final disregard of God's
 threatenings or mercy. *Rogers.*
IMPE'NITENT. *a.* [*impenitent*, *French.*] *Hammond.*
 Finally negligent of the duty of repentance;
 obdurate.
IMPE'NITENTLY. *ad.* [*from impenitent*.]
 Obdurately; without repentance.
IMPE'NNOUS. *a.* [*in* and *penna*, *Latin.*] *Brown.*
 Wanting wings.
IMPERATE. *a.* [*imperatus*, *Lat.*] Done with
 consciousness; done by direction of the mind.
South. Hale.
IMPERATIVE. *a.* [*imperativus*, *Latin.*] *Clarke.*
 Commanding; expressive of command.
IMPERATIVELY. *ad.* In a commanding
 style; authoritatively.
IMPERCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*imperceptible*, *Fr.*] *Dryden.*
 Not to be discovered; not to be perceived;
 small; subtle.
IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS. *f.* The quality of
 eluding observation. *Hale.*
IMPERCE'PTIBLY. *ad.* [*from imperceptible*.]
 In a manner not to be perceived. *Addison.*

I M P

IMPE'RFECT. *a.* [*imperfectus*, *Latin.*] *Boyle. Locke.*
 1. Not complete; not absolutely finished;
 defective.
 2. Frail; not completely good.
IMPERFE'CTION. *f.* [*imperfection*, *Fr.*] *Addison.*
 Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or
 moral.
IMPE'RFECTLY. *ad.* Not completely; not
 fully; not without failure. *Locke.*
IMPE'RFORABLE. *a.* [*in* and *perforo*, *Lat.*]
 Not to be bored through.
IMPE'RFORATE. *a.* [*in* and *perforatus*, *Lat.*]
 Not pierced through; without a hole. *Sharp.*
IMPE'RIAL. *a.* [*imperial*, *Fr. imperialis*, *Lat.*] *Shakspeare.*
 1. Royal; possessing royalty.
 2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.
 3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch;
 regal; royal; monarchical. *Dryden.*
IMPE'RIALIST. *f.* [*from imperial*.] One that
 belongs to an emperor. *Knolles.*
IMPE'RIOUS. *a.* [*imperieux*, *French*; *im-
 periosus*, *Latin.*] *Locke.*
 1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative;
 haughty; arrogant; assuming command.
 2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing. *Tillotson.*
IMPE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* With arrogance of com-
 mand; with insolence of authority. *Garth.*
IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from imperious*.] *Sidney.*
 1. Authority; air of command.
 2. Arrogance of command. *Locke.*
IMPE'RISHABLE. *a.* [*imperissable*, *Fr.*] *Milton.*
 Not to be destroyed.
IMPE'RSIONAL. *a.* [*impersonalis*, *Lat.*] Not
 varied according to the persons.
IMPE'RSONALLY. *ad.* According to the
 manner of an impersonal verb.
IMPE'RSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *persuafibilis*,
Latin.] Not to be moved by persuasion.
Decay of Piety.
IMPE'RTINENCE. } *f.* [*impertinence*, *Fr.*]
IMPE'RTINENCY. }
 1. That which is of no present weight; that
 which has no relation to the matter in hand.
Bacon.
 2. Folly; rambling thought. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Troublesomeness; intrusion. *Wotton.*
 4. Trifle; thing of no value. *Evelyn.*
IMPE'RTINENT. *a.* [*impertinent*, *Fr.*] *Pope.*
 1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of
 no weight. *Tillotson.*
 2. Unfortunate; intrusive; meddling.
 3. Foolish; trifling.
IMPE'RTINENT. *f.* A trifter; a meddler; an
 intruder; one who inquires or interposes
 where he has no right or call. *L'Estrange.*
IMPE'RTINENTLY. *ad.* [*from impertinent*.]
 1. Without relation to the present matter.
 2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.
Addison.
IMPERTRANSIBI'LITY. *f.* [*in* and *per-
 transeo*, *Latin.*] Impossibility to be passed
 through. *Hale.*
IMPE'RVIOUS. *a.* [*impervius*, *Latin.*] *Boyle.*
 1. Unpassable; impenetrable.
 2. Inaccessibile. *Pope.*

IMP

IMPERVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *impevious*.] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPETIGINOUS. *a.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE. *a.* [from *impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat.] Possible to be obtained.

TO IMPETRATE. *v. a.* [from *impetro*, Lat.] To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATION. *f.* [from *impetratio*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. *Taylor.*

IMPETUOUSITY. *f.* [from *impetuous*.] Violence; fury; vehemence; force. *Clarendon.*

IMPE'TUOUS. *a.* [from *impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior.*
2. Vehement of mind; passionate. *Rowe.*

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impetuous*.] Violently; vehemently. *Addison.*

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *impetuous*.] Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'IUS. *f.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. *Bentley.*

IMPERCEABLE. *a.* [in and *perice*.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced. *Spenser.*

IMPIETY. *f.* [from *impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. *Shakspeare.*
2. Any act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. *Swift.*

TO IMPIGNORATE. *v. a.* [in and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION. *f.* [from *impignorare*.] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

TO IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [from *impingo*, Lat.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with. *Newton.*

TO IMPI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [in and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. *a.* [from *impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. *Forbes.*

IMPIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impious*.] Provanely; wickedly. *Granville.*

IMPLACABILITY. *f.* [from *implacabile*.] Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.

IMPLA'CABLE. *a.* [from *implacabilis*, Lat.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity. *Addison.*

IMPLA'CABLY. *ad.* [from *implacabile*.] With malice not to be pacified; inexorably. *Clarendon.*

TO IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [in and *planto*, Latin.] To infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft; to settle; to set; to sow. *Sidney. Locke.*

IMPLANTATION. *f.* [from *implantatio*, Fr.] The act of setting or planting; the act of enfixing or settling.

IMPLAU'SIBLE. *a.* [in and *plausibile*.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade. *Swift.*

IMPLEMENT. *f.* [from *implementum*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants. *Hooker.*
2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen. *Brown.*

IMPLEMENTION. *f.* [from *impleo*, Lat.] The act of filling; the state of being full. *Brown.*

IMP

IMPLE'X. *a.* [from *implexus*, Lat.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *Spectator.*

TO IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [from *implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to infold. *Boyle.*

IMPLICATION. *f.* [from *implicatio*, Latin.]

1. Involution; entanglement. *Boyle.*
2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly connected. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLI'CIT. *a.* [from *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. *Pope.*
2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed. *Smalridge.*

IMPLI'CITLY. *ad.* [from *implicit*.]

1. By inference comprised, though not expressed. *Bentley.*
2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience. *Rogers.*

TO IMPLOR'E. *v. a.* [from *imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit. *Pope.*
2. To ask; to beg. *Shakspeare.*

IMPLOR'E. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty: not in use. *Spenser.*

IMPLOR'ER. *f.* [from *imploro*.] Solicitor. *Sb.*

IMPLUMED. *a.* [from *implumis*, Lat.] Without feathers.

TO IMPLY. *v. a.* [from *implico*, Latin.]

1. To infold; to cover; to intangle; not in use. *Spenser.*
2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant. *Dryden.*

TO IMPOISON. *v. a.* [from *empoisonner*, French.]

1. To corrupt with poison. *Shakspeare.*
2. To kill with poison. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'LARILY. *ad.* [in and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles. *Brown.*

IMPOLITICAL. *a.* [in and *politick*.] Im-

IMPOLITICK. *a.* [in and *politick*.] Im-

- prudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast. *Hooker.*

IMPOLITICALLY. *ad.* Without art or forecast.

IMPOLITICKLY. *ad.* Without art or forecast.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *a.* [in and *ponderous*.] Void of perceptible weight. *Brown.*

IMPORO'SITY. *f.* [in and *porous*.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS. *a.* [in and *porous*.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid. *Ray.*

TO IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [from *importo*, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to *export*. *Pope.*
2. To imply; to infer. *Bacon.*

TO IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [from *importo*, Latin.]

3. To produce in consequence. *Shakspeare.*
4. [from *importe*, Fr.] To be of moment. *Dryden.*

IMPO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence. *Sb.*
2. Tendency. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPO'RTABLE. *a.* [in and *portable*.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. *Spenser.*

IMPO'RTANCE. *f.* [French.]

IMP

1. Thing imported or implied. *Shakspeare.*
2. Matter; subject: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
3. Consequence; moment. *Pope.*
4. Importunity. Not proper. *Shakspeare.*
- IMPORTANT.** *a.* [*important*, French.]
 1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence. *Wotton.*
 2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy.
 3. Importunate. Not proper. *Shakspeare.*
- IMPORTATION.** *f.* [*from import*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Addison.*
- IMPORTER.** *f.* [*from import*.] One that brings in from abroad. *Swift.*
- IMPORTLESS.** *a.* [*from import*.] Of no moment or consequence. *Shakspeare.*
- IMPORTUNATE.** *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repelled. *Smalridge.*
- IMPORTUNATELY.** *ad.* With incessant solicitations; pertinaciously in petition. *Duppa.*
- IMPORTUNATENESS.** *f.* [*from importunate*.] Incessant solicitation. *Sidney.*
- TO IMPORTUNE.** *v. a.* [*importunus*, Lat.]
 1. To disturb by reiteration of the same request.
 2. To tease; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest. *Swift.*
- IMPORTUNE.** *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.]
 1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. *Bacon.*
 2. Troublesome; vexatious. *Hammond.*
 3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time. *Milton.*
- IMPORTUNELY.** *ad.*
 1. Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser.*
 2. Unseasonably; improperly. *Sanderfon.*
- IMPORTUNITY.** *f.* [*importunitas*, Latin.] Incessant solicitation. *Knolles.*
- TO IMPOSE.** *v. a.* [*imposer*, French.]
 1. To lay on as a burden or penalty. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To enjoin as a duty or law. *Waller.*
 3. To fix on; to impute to. *Brown.*
 4. To obtrude fallaciously. *Dryden.*
 5. **TO IMPOSE ON.** To put a cheat on; to deceive. *Locke.*
 6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.
- IMPOSE.** *f.* [*from the verb*.] Command; injunction: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- IMPOSEABLE.** *a.* [*from impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body. *Hammond.*
- IMPOSER.** *f.* [*from impose*.] One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship. *Walton.*
- IMPOSITION.** *f.* [*imposition*, French.]
 1. The act of laying any thing on another.
 2. The act of annexing. *Boyle.*
 3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty. *Shakspeare. Milton.*
 4. Constraint; oppression. *Watts.*
 5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.
 6. A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment.

IMP

- IMPOSSIBLE.** *a.* [*impossible*, Fr.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable. *Lee.*
- IMPOSSIBILITY.** *f.* [*impossibilit  *, French.]
 1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible. *Whitgift. Rogers.*
 2. That which cannot be done. *Cowley.*
- IMPOST.** *f.* [*impost*, French.] A tax; a toll; a custom paid. *Bacon.*
- IMPOSTS.** *f.* [*imposte*, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*
- TO IMPOSTHUMATE.** *v. n.* [*from imposthume*.] To form an abscess; together; to form a cyst or bag containing matter. *Arbutnot.*
- TO IMPOSTHUMATE.** *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume. *Decay of Piety.*
- IMPOSTHUMATION.** *f.* [*from imposthume*.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.
- IMPOSTHUME.** *f.* [formed by corruption from *aposteme*, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst. *Shakspeare.*
- IMPOSTOR.** *f.* [*imposteur*, Fr.] One who cheats by a fictitious character. *South.*
- IMPOSTURE.** *f.* [*imposture*, Fr.] Cheat; fraud; suppositiousness. *South.*
- IMPOTENCE.** *f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
- IMPOTENCY.** *f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
 1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness. *Bentley.*
 2. Ungovernableness of passion. *Milton.*
 3. Incapacity of propagation. *Pope.*
- IMPOTENT.** *a.* [*impotent*, French.]
 1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker.*
 2. Disabled by nature or disease. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Without power of restraint. *Dryden.*
 4. Without power of propagation. *Tatler.*
- IMPOTENTLY.** *ad.* Without power. *Pope.*
- TO IMPOUND.** *v. a.* [*in and pound*.]
 1. To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine. *Bacon.*
 2. To shut up in a pinfold. *Dryden.*
- IMPRAC TICABLE.** *a.* [*impracticable*, Fr.]
 1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Rogers.*
 2. Untractable; unmanageable. *Rowe.*
- IMPRAC TICABLENESS.** *f.*
 1. Impossibility. *Swift.*
 2. Untractableness; stubbornness.
- TO IMPRECATE.** *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Lat.] To call for evil upon himself or others.
- IMPRECATION.** *f.* [*imprecatio*, Lat.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished. *Pope.*
- IMPRECATORY.** *a.* [*from imprecate*.] Containing wishes of evil.
- TO IMPREGN.** *v. a.* [*in and pr  gno*, Lat.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant. *Milton.*
- IMPREGNABLE.** *a.* [*imprenable*, French.]
 1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken. *Mil.*
 2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected. *South.*
- IMPREGNABLY.** *ad.* [*from impregnable*.] In such a manner as to defy force or hostility. *Sandys.*

IMP

IMP

To IMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [*in and prægno*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolific. *Br.*
2. [*impregner*, French.] To fill; to saturate.

IMPREGNATION. *f.* [*from impregnate*.]

1. The act of making prolific; fecundation. *Bacon.*
2. That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derbam.*

3. Saturation. *Ainsworth.*

IMPREJUDICATE. *a.* [*in, præ, and judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. *Brown.*

IMPREPARATION. *f.* [*in and preparation*.]

Unpreparedness; want of preparation. *Hooker.*

To IMPRESS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Latin.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp. *Derbam.*
2. To fix deep. *Watts.*

3. To mark, as impressed by a stamp. *Spenf.*

4. To force into military service. *Shaksp.*

IMPRESS. *f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Mark made by pressure. *Woodward.*

2. Effects of one substance on another. *Glanv.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp. *South.*

4. Device; motto. *Milton.*

5. Act of forcing into service. *Shakspere.*

IMPRESSIBLE. *a.* [*in and pressum*, Latin.]

What may be impressed. *Bacon.*

IMPRESSSION. *f.* [*impressio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pressing one body upon another. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp. *Shaksp.*

3. Image fixed in the mind. *Swift.*

4. Operation; influence. *Clarendon.*

5. Effect of an attack. *Wotton.*

6. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing. *Dryden.*

IMPRESSURE. *f.* [*from impress*.] The mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression. *Shakspere.*

To IMPRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure. *Holder. South.*

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory. *Locke.*

To IMPRISON. *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr.] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty. *Dr.*

IMPRISONMENT. *f.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr.]

Confinement; claustrum; state of being shut in prison. *Watts.*

IMPROBABILITY. *f.* [*from improbable*.]

Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed. *Dryd.*

IMPROBABLE. *a.* [*improbable*, Fr.] Unlikely; incredible. *Addison.*

IMPROBABLY. *ad.* [*from improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved: obsolete. *Boyle.*

To IMPROBATE. *v. a.* [*in and proba*, Lat.]

Not to approve. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBATION. *f.* [*improbatio*, Lat.] Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBITY. *f.* [*improbitas*, Latin.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness. *Hooker.*

To IMPROLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*in and proli-*

sick.] To impregnate; to fecundate. *Brown.*

IMPROPER. *a.* [*impropre*, French.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end. *Arb.*

3. Not just; not accurate. *Dryden.*

IMPROPERLY. *ad.*

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately. *Dryden.*

To IMPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*in and proprius*, Latin.]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself. *Bacon.*

2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIATION. *f.* [*from impropriate*.]

An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hand of a layman; and an appropriation is, when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRIATOR. *f.* [*from impropriate*.] A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRIETY. *f.* [*impropriété*, Fr.] Un-

fitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness. *Brown. Swift.*

IMPROSPEROUS. *a.* [*in and prosperous*.]

Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful. *Dryd.*

IMPROSPEROUSLY. *ad.* Unhappily; un-

successfully; with ill fortune. *Boyle.*

IMPROVABLE. *a.* [*from improve*.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration. *Greiv.*

IMPROVABLENESS. *f.* [*from improvable*.]

Capableness of being made better.

IMPROVABLY. *ad.* [*from improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE. *v. a.* [*in and probus*, Lat.]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. *Pope.*

2. To disprove: not used. *Whitgift.*

To IMPROVE. *v. n.* To advance in goodness. *Aiterbury.*

IMPROVEMENT. *f.* [*from improve*.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving. *Addison.*

3. Progress from good to better. *Addison.*

4. Instruction; edification. *South.*

5. Effect of melioration. *South.*

IMPROVER. *f.* [*from improve*.]

1. One that makes himself or any thing else better. *Clarendon. Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVIDED. *a.* [*improvisus*, Lat.] Un-

foreseen; unexpected; unprovided against. *Sp.*

IMPROVIDENCE. *f.* [*from improvident*.]

Want of forethought; want of caution. *Hale.*

IMPROVIDENT. *a.* [*improvidus*, Latin.]

Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide. *Clarendon.*

IMPROVIDENTLY. *ad.* Without fore-

thought; without care. *Donne.*

IMPROVISION. *f.* [*in and provision*.] Want

of forethought. *Brown.*

IMP

- IMPRUDENCE.** *f.* [*imprudencia*, Fr. *imprudencia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indifference; negligence; inattention to interest.
- IMPRUDENT.** *a.* [*imprudent*, Fr. *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent. *Tillotson.*
- IMPUDENCE.** *f.* [*impudencia*, Fr. *impudencia*, Lat.] Shamefulness; immodesty. *Shakspeare. K. Charles.*
- IMPUDENCY.** *f.* [*impudencia*, Fr. *impudens*, Lat.] Shamefulness; wanting modesty. *Shakspeare.*
1. Shameless; wanting modesty. *Shakspeare.*
2. Unchaste; immodest.
- IMPUDENTLY.** *ad.* Shamelessly; without modesty. *Sandys.*
- To IMPUGN.** *v. a.* [*impugnare*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to assault by law or argument. *South.*
- IMPUGNER.** *f.* [*from impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.
- IMPUISSANCE.** *f.* [*French.*] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness. *Bacon.*
- IMPULSE.** *f.* [*impulsus*, Latin.]
1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. *South.*
2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed. *Locke.*
3. Hostile impression. *Prior.*
- IMPULSION.** *f.* [*impulsion*, French.]
1. The agency of body in motion upon body. *Bacon.*
2. Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton.*
- IMPULSIVE.** *a.* [*impulsif*, Fr.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent. *South.*
- IMPUNITY.** *f.* [*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment. *Davies.*
- IMPURE.** *a.* [*impurus*, Latin.]
1. Defiled with guilt; unholy. *Donne.*
2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed. *Milton.*
3. Unchaste. *Addison.*
4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droffy.
- IMPURELY.** *ad.* With impurity.
- IMPURENESS.** *f.* [*impuritas*, Lat. from *impurity.*]
1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.
2. Act of unchastity. *Atterbury.*
3. Feculent admixture. *Airbutnot.*
- To IMPURPLE.** *v. a.* [*empourpre*, French, from *purple.*] To make red; to colour as with purple. *Milton.*
- IMPURTABLE.** *a.* [*from impute.*]
1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused. *South.*
2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. *Ayliffe.*
- IMPURTABLENESS.** *f.* The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*
- IMPUTATION.** *f.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impute.*]
1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill; sometimes of good. *Dryden. Shakspeare.*
2. Censure; reproach. *Addison.*
3. Hint; slight notice. *Shakspeare.*
- IMPUTATIVE.** *a.* [*from impute.*] That may impute. *Ainsworth.*
- To IMPUTE.** *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.]

INA

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good. *Romans. Temple.*
2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. *Milton.*
- IMPUTER.** *f.* [*from impute.*] He that imputes.
- IN.** *prep.* [*in*, Latin.]
1. Noting the place where any thing is present: in the house. *Fairfax.*
2. Noting the state or thing present at any time: he is in prosperity. *Smalridge.*
3. Noting the time: it happened in that year. *Locke.*
4. Noting power: in his choice. *Spenser.*
5. Noting proportion: nine in ten. *Swift.*
6. According to. *Collier.*
7. Concerning. *Locke.*
8. A solemn phrase: used thus, in the king's name. *Dryden.*
9. Noting cause: in my behalf. *Shakspeare.*
10. IN that. Because. *Shakspeare.*
11. IN as much. Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*
- IN.** *ad.*
1. Within some place; not out. *South.*
2. Engaged to any affair. *Daniel.*
3. Placed in some state. *Pope.*
4. Noting immediate entrance. *Shakspeare.*
5. Into any place. *Collier.*
6. Close; home. *Tatler.*
- IN** has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does not *act*. In before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*; and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable*.
- INABILITY.** *f.* [*in and ability.*] Impuissance; impotence; want of power. *Hooker.*
- INABSTINENCE.** *f.* [*in and abstinence.*] Intemperance; want of power to abstain; prevalence of appetite. *Milton.*
- INACCESSIBLE.** *a.* [*inaccessibile*, Fr.] Not to be reached; not to be approached. *Ray.*
- INACCURACY.** *f.* [*from inaccurate.*] Want of exactness.
- INACCURATE.** *a.* [*in and accurate.*] Not exact; not accurate.
- INACTION.** *f.* [*inaction*, Fr.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*
- INACTIVE.** *a.* [*in and active.*] Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.
- INACTIVELY.** *ad.* Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly. *Locke.*
- INACTIVITY.** *f.* [*in and activity.*] Idleness; rest; sluggishness. *Rogers.*
- INADEQUATE.** *a.* [*in and adequatus*, Lat.] Not equal to the purpose; defective. *Locke.*
- INADEQUATELY.** *ad.* Defectively; not completely. *Boyle.*
- INADVERTENCE.** *f.* [*inadvertencia*, Fr.]
- INADVERTENCY.** *f.* [*inadvertencia*, Fr.]
1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *South.*
2. Act or effect of negligence. *Addison.*
- INADVERTENT.** *a.* [*in and advertens*, Lat.] Negligent; careless.
- INADVERTENTLY.** *ad.* Carelessly; negligently. *Clarissa.*

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INA'LIENABLE. *a.* [*in* and *alienable.*] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another.

INALIMENTAL. *a.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nourishment. *Bacon.*

INAMISSIBLE. *a.* [*inamissible*, French.] Not to be lost. *Hammond.*

INA'NE. *a.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Lat.] To animate; to quicken: not in use. *Donne.*

INA'NIMATE. } *a.* [*inanimatus*, Latin.]

INA'NIMATED. } Void of life; without animation. *Bacon. Cheyne.*

INANITION. *f.* [*inanition*, Fr.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal. *Arbutnot.*

INA'NITY. *f.* [*from inanis*, Latin.] Emptiness; void space. *Digby.*

INAP'PETENCY. *f.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICABILITY. *f.* [*from inapplicabile.*] Unfitness for the particular purpose.

INAPPLICATION. *f.* [*inapplication*, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.

INARABLE. *a.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage.

To INA'RCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch.*] *Inarching* is called grafting by approach; and is used when the stock and the tree may be joined. *Miller.*

INARTICULATE. *a.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech. *Dry.*

INARTICULATELY. *ad.* Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS. *f.* [*from inarticulate.*] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL. *a.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFICIALLY. *ad.* Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

INATTENTION. *f.* [*inattention*, Fr.] Disregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*

INATTENTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Careless; negligent; regardless. *Watts.*

INAUDIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of sound. *Shakspeare.*

To INAU'GURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites. *Wotton.*

INAUGURATION. *f.* [*inauguration*, Fr.] Investiture by solemn rites. *Howel.*

INAURATION. *f.* [*inauro*, Lat.] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbutnot.*

INAUSPICIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *auspicious.*] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Crashaw.*

INBE'ING. *f.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inseparableness. *Watts.*

INBORN. *a.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*

INBRE'ATHED. *a.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inspired; infused by inspiration. *Milton.*

INBRED. *a.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced within; hatched or generated within. *Milton.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop

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up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. *Shakspeare.*

INCALE'SCENCE. } *f.* [*incresco*, Latin.]

INCALE'SCENCY. } The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Ray.*

INCANTA'TION. *f.* [*incantation*, French.] Charms uttered by fingering; enchantment. *Raleigh.*

INCA'NTATORY. *a.* [*from incanto*, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*

INCAPABI'LITY. } *f.* [*from incapable.*]

INCA'PABLENESS. } Inability natural; disqualification legal. *Suckling.*

INCA'PABLE. *a.* [*incapable*, French.]

1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not able to admit or have any thing. *Clara.*

3. Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shak.*

4. Disqualified by law. *Suiff.*

INCAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of small content. *Burnet.*

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from incapacious.*] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To disable; to weaken. *Clarissa.*

2. To disqualify. *Arbutnot.*

INCAPA'CITY. *f.* [*incapacité*, French.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind. *Arbutnot.*

To INCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcerare*, Lat.] To imprison; to confine. *Harvey.*

INCARCERATION. *f.* [*from incarcerate.*] Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To die red. *Shakspeare.*

To INCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*incarnare*, Fr. *in* *carneo*, Lat.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh. *Milton.*

INCA'RNATE. *partic. a.* [*incarnat*, French.] Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh. *Sand.*

INCARNATION. *f.* [*incarnation*, Fr.]

1. The act of assuming body. *Taylor.*

2. The state of breeding flesh. *Wiseman.*

INCA'RNATIVE. *f.* [*incarnatif*, Fr.] A medicine that generates flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case.*] To cover; to enclose; to inwrap. *Pope.*

INCAU'TIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedless. *Keil.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *ad.* Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently. *Arbutnot.*

INCE'NDIARY. *f.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Latin.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels. *King Charles. Bentley.*

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INCENSE. *f.* [*incensum*, Latin; *encens*, French.] Pertumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess. *Prior.*
To INCENSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfume with incense.
To INCENSE. *v. a.* [*incensur*, Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate. *Dryden.*
INCENSEMENT. *f.* [from *incense*.] Rage; heat; fury. *Shakspeare.*
INCENSION. *f.* [*incensio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bac.*
INCENSOR. *f.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions. *Hayward.*
INCENSORY. *f.* [from *incense*.] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsf.*
INCENTIVE. *f.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]
 1. That which kindles. *King Charles.*
 2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. *Addison.*
INCENTIVE. *a.* Inciting; encouraging.
INCEPTION. *f.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning. *Bacon.*
INCEPTIVE. *a.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning. *Locke.*
INCEPTOR. *f.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.
INCERATION. *f.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax.
INCERTITUDE. *f.* [*incertitudo*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Latin.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
INCESSANT. *a.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted. *Pope.*
INCESSANTLY. *ad.* [from *incessant*] Without intermission; continually. *Addison.*
INCEST. *f.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*, Lat.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited. *Shakspeare.*
INCESTUOUS. *a.* [*incestueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. *South.*
INCESTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incestuous*.] With unnatural love. *Dryden.*
INCH. *f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]
 1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. *Holder.*
 2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.
 3. A nice point of time. *Shakspeare.*
To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To drive by inches. *Dryden.*
 2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly.
To INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.
INCHED. *a.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.
INCHIPIN. *f.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*
INCHMEAL. *f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long. *Shakspeare.*
To INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence. *Raleigh.*
INCHOATION. *f.* [*inchoatus*, Latin.] Inception; beginning. *Hale.*

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INCHOATIVE. *a.* [*inchoativus*, Lat.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.
To INCI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, Latin.] To cut. Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed or sharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided. *Quincy.*
INCIDENCE. } *f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin;
INCIDENCY. } *incidence*, French.]
 1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. *Quincy.*
 2. [*incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty. *Shakspeare.*
INCIDENT. *a.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidens*, Lat.]
 1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design; happening beside expectation. *Watts.*
 2. Happening; apt to happen. *South.*
INCIDENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty. *Dryden.*
INCIDENTAL. *a.* Incident; casual; happening by chance. *Milton.*
INCIDENTALLY. *ad.* Beside the main design; occasionally. *Sandersen.*
INCIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the by; by the way. *Bacon.*
To INCINERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Lat.] To burn to ashes. *Harvey.*
INCINERATION. *f.* [*incineration*, Fr.] The act of burning any thing to ashes. *Boyle.*
INCIRCUMSPECTION. *f.* [*in* and *circumspectio*.] Want of caution; want of heed. *Br.*
INCISED. *a.* [*incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting. *Wifeman.*
INCISION. *f.* [*incision*, French.]
 1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. *South.*
 2. Division of viscosities by medicines. *Bacon.*
INCISIVE. *a.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. *Boyle.*
INCISOR. *f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.
INCISORY. *a.* [*incisive*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.
INCISURE. *f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture. *Derham.*
INCITATION. *f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse. *Brown.*
To INCITE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Latin.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on. *Swift.*
INCITEMENT. *f.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power. *Milton.*
INCIVIL. *a.* [*incivil*, French.] Unpolished.
INCIVILITY. *f.* [*incivilité*, French.]
 1. Want of courtesy; rudeness. *Tillotson.*
 2. Act of rudeness. *Taylor.*
INCLEMENCY. *f.* [*inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness. *Dryden.*
INCLEMENT. *a.* [*in* and *elemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful; un pitying; void of tenderness harsh. *Milton.*

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INCLINABLE. *a.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing. *Hooker.*
2. Having a tendency. *Bentley.*

INCLINATION. *f.* [*inclinatio*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency toward any point. *Newton.*
2. Natural aptness. *Addison.*
3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire. *Clarendon.*
4. Love; affection; regard. *Dryden.*
5. Disposition of mind. *Shakspeare.*
6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some feces or sediment by only sloping the vessel. *Quincy.*

INCLINATORY. *a.* [from *inclino*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.*

INCLINATORILY. *ad.* [from *inclinatorily*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other. *Brown.*

To INCLINE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part. *Brown.*
2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning. *Shakspeare.*

To INCLINE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state. *Pope.*
2. To turn toward any thing, as desirous or attentive. *Milton.*
3. To bend; to incurvate. *Dryden.*

To INCLIP. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to enclose; to surround. *Shakspeare.*

To INCLOISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.

To INCLOUD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure. *Shakspeare.*

To INCLUDE. *v. a.* [*include*, Latin.]

1. To enclose; to shut in.
 2. To comprise; to comprehend. *Bacon.*
- INCLUSIVE.** *a.* [*inclusif*, French.]
1. Enclosing; encircling. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Comprehended in the sum or number.

INCLUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *inclusive*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. From Sunday to Sunday *inclusively*; that is, taking both Sundays into the reckoning.

INCOAGULABLE. *a.* [*in* and *coagulable*.] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE. *f.* [*in* and *coexistence*.] The quality of not existing together. *Locke.*

INCOG. *ad.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognitus*, Lat.] Unknown; in private. *Add.*

INCOGITANTY. *f.* [*incogitantia*, Latin.] Want of thought. *Boyle.*

INCOGITATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*

INCOGNITO. *ad.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a state of concealment. *Prior.*

INCOHERENCE. } *f.* [*in* and *coherence*.]

- INCOHERENCY.** }
1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts. *Boyle.*
 2. Want of connexion; incongruity; incon-

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sequence of argument; want of dependance of one part upon another. *Locke.*

INCOHERENT. *a.* [*in* and *coherent*.]

1. Without cohesion; loose. *Woodward.*
2. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependance of one part on another. *Locke.*

INCOHERENTLY. *ad.* Inconsistently; inconsequentially. *Broome.*

INCOLUMITY. *f.* [*incolumitas*, Lat.] Safety; security. *Howel.*

INCOMBUSTIBILITY. *f.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of resisting fire. *Ray.*

INCOMBUSTIBLE. *a.* [*incombustible*, Fr.] Not to be consumed by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME. *f.* [*in* and *come*.] Revenue; produce of any thing. *South.*

INCOMMENSURABILITY. *f.* [from *incommensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both. *Watts.*

INCOMMENSURATE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common measure. *Holder.*

To INCOMMUNICATE. } *v. a.* [*incommu-*

To INCOMMUNICATE. } *do*, Latin.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury. *Woodward.*

INCOMMUNICABLE. *a.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient to; vexatious without great mischief. *Hooker.*

INCOMMUNICABLY. *ad.* Inconveniently; not at ease.

INCOMMUNICABLENESS. *f.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconvenience. *Burnet.*

INCOMMUNICABILITY. *f.* [*incommodité*, French.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Wotton.*

INCOMMUNICABLE. *a.* [*incommunicable*, French.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not to be expressed; not to be told. *South.*

INCOMMUNICABLY. *ad.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*

INCOMMUNICATING. *a.* [*in* and *communicating*.] Having no intercourse with each other. *Hale.*

INCOMPACT. } *a.* [*in* and *compact*.]

INCOMPACTED. } Not joined; not cohering. *Boyle.*

INCOMPARABLE. *a.* [*incomparable*, Fr.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition. *Sidney. Dryden.*

INCOMPARABLY. *ad.* [from *incomparable*.]

1. Beyond comparison; without competition. *Hooker.*
2. Excellently; to the highest degree. *Add.*

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INCOMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [*in* and *compassionate.*] Void of pity, or tenderness.

INCOMPATIBILITY. *f.* [*properly incompatibility, in and competo, Latin.*] Inconsistency of one thing with another. *Hale.*

INCOMPATIBLE. *a.* [*rather incompetent, as it is sometimes written; in and competo, Lat.*] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else. *Suckling.*

INCOMPATIBLY. *ad.* [*for incompetibly, from incompatible.*] Inconsistently. *Boyle.*

INCOMPETENCY. *f.* [*incompetence, Fr.*] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification. *Boyle.*

INCOMPETENT. *a.* [*in and competent, Fr.*] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. *Dryden.*

INCOMPETENTLY. *ad.* [*from incompetent.*] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLETE. *a.* [*in and complete.*] Not perfect; not finished. *Hooker.*

INCOMPLETENESS. *f.* [*from incomplete.*] Imperfection; unfinished state. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLIANCE. *f.* [*in and compliance.*]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper. *Tillotson.*
2. Refusal of compliance. *Rogers.*

INCOMPOSED. *a.* [*in and composed.*] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. *Howel.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *f.* [*from impossible.*] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something. *More.*

IMPOSSIBLE. *a.* [*in, com, and possible.*] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY. *f.* [*incomprehensibilité, Fr.*] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [*incomprehensible, French.*]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood. *Hammond.*
2. Not to be contained. *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS. *f.* [*from incomprehensible.*] Unconceivableness. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLY. *ad.* [*from incomprehensible.*] In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*

INCOMPRESSIBLE. *a.* [*incompressible, Fr.*] Not capable of being compressed into less space. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. *f.* [*from incompressible.*] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING. *a.* [*in and concur.*] Not concurring. *Brown.*

INCONCEALABLE. *a.* [*in and conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret. *Brown.*

INCONCEIVABLE. *a.* [*inconceivable, Fr.*] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Newton.*

INCONCEIVABLY. *ad.* [*from inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehension. *South.*

INCONCEPTIBLE. *a.* [*in and conceptible.*] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable: not used. *Hale.*

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INCONCLU'DENT. *a.* [*in and concludens, Latin.*] Inferring no consequence. *Ayliffe.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *a.* [*in and conclusive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY. *ad.* Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS. *f.* [*from inconclusive.*] Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*

INCONCOCT. } *a.* [*in and concoct.*] Un-

INCONCOCTED. } ripened; immature; not fully digested. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *f.* [*from inconcoct.*] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INCON'DITE. *a.* [*inconditus, Latin.*] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Philips.*

INCONDITIONAL. *a.* [*in and conditional.*] Having no exception, or limitation. *Brown.*

INCONDITIONATE. *a.* [*in and condition.*] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute. *Boyle.*

INCONFORMITY. *f.* [*in and conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others. *Hooker.*

INCONFUSION. *f.* [*in and confusion.*] Distinctness; not used. *Bacon.*

INCONGRUENCE. *f.* [*in and congruence.*] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*

INCONGRUITY. *f.* [*incongruité, French.*]

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety. *Dryden.*
3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. *Donne.*

INCONGRUOUS. *a.* [*incongru, French.*]

1. Unsuitable; not fitting. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [*from incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY. *ad.* [*in and connex.*] Without any connexion or dependance. *Brown.*

INCONSCIONABLE. *a.* [*in and conscionable.*] Void of the sense of good and evil. *Spenser.*

INCONSEQUENCE. *f.* [*inconsequence, Fr.*] Inconsequence; want of just inference. *Stillingfleet.*

INCONSEQUENT. *a.* [*in and consequent, Latin.*] Without just conclusion; without regular inference. *Brown.*

INCONSIDERABLE. *a.* [*in and considerable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant. *Rogers.*

INCONSIDERABLENESS. *f.* [*from inconsiderable.*] Small importance. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERATE. *a.* [*inconsideratus, Lat.*]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne.*
4. Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSIDERATELY. *ad.* Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively. *Addison.*

INCONSIDERATENESS. *f.* [*from inconsiderate.*] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inadvertence. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERATION. *f.* [*inconsideration, Fr.*] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor.*

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INCONSI'STENCE. } *f.* [from *inconfist-*
INCONSI'STENCY. } *ent.*]

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negative of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative, where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity. *Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT. *a.* [in and *confistent.*]

1. Incompatible; incongruous. *Clarendon.*

2. Contrary. *Locke.*

3. Absurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY. *ad.* Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCONSI'STING. *a.* [in and *confist.*] Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*

INCONSO'LABLE. *a.* [inconsolable, *Fr.*] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Fiddes.*

INCONSONANCY. *f.* [in and *consonancy.*] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [in and *conspicuous.*] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

INCONSTANCY. *f.* [inconstantia, *Latin.*] Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection. *Woodward.*

INCONSTANT. *a.* [inconstans, *Latin.*]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; wanting perseverance. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shak.*

INCONSUMABLE. *a.* [in and *consume.*] Not to be wasted. *Brown.*

INCONSUMPTIBLE. *a.* [in and *consumptus*, *Lat.*] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be consumed by fire. *Digby.*

INCONTES'TABLE. *a.* [incontesteable, *Fr.*] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible. *Locke.*

INCONTES'TABLY. *ad.* [from *incontesteable.*] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS. *a.* [in and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyl.*

INCONTINENCE. } *f.* [incontinentia, *Lat.*]

INCONTINENCY. } Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity. *Milton.*

INCONTINENT. *a.* [incontinent, *Latin.*]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

2. Shunning delay; immediate; obsolete. *Sp.*

INCONTINENTLY. *ad.*

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once; obsolete. *Spenser.*

INCONTROVERTIBLE. *a.* [in and *controvertible.*] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY. *ad.* To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. *Brown.*

INCONVENIENCE. } *f.* [inconvenient,

INCONVENIENCY. } *French.*]

1. Unfitness; inexpedience. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty. *Tillotson.*

INCONVENIENT. *a.* [inconvenient, *Fr.*]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous. *Smals.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient. *Hooker.*

INCONVENIENTLY. *ad.*

1. Unfitly; incommodiously.

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [in and *conversable.*] Incommunicative; unsocial. *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [in and *convertible.*]

Not transmutable; incapable of change. *Br.*

INCONVIN'CIble. *a.* [in and *convincible.*]

Not to be convinced.

INCONVIN'CIbly. *ad.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

INCO'NY. *a.* [from *in* and *conn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless.

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky.

INCO'RPORAL. *a.* [in and *corporal.*] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'LITY. *f.* [incorporalite, *Fr.*] Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCO'RPORALLY. *ad.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter; immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [incorporer, *Fr.*]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass. *Bacon.*

2. To conjoin inseparably. *Shakspeare.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politic. *Carew.*

4. To unite; to associate. *Addison.*

5. To work into another mass. *Temple.*

6. To embody. *Stillington.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.* To unite with something else. *Boyle.*

INCO'RPORATE. *a.* [in and *corporate.*] Immaterial; unbodied: not used. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'TION. *f.* [incorporation, *Fr.*]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

2. Formation of a body politic.

3. Adoption; union; association. *Hooker.*

INCORPO'REAL. *a.* [incorporalis, *Latin.*; *incorporel*, *Fr.*] Immaterial; unbodied. *Bac.*

INCORPO'REALLY. *ad.* Immaterially; without body. *Bacon.*

INCORPO'REITY. *f.* [in and *corporeity.*] Immateriality; distinctness from body.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [in and *corpse.*] To incorporate: not used. *Shakspeare.*

INCORRE'CT. *a.* [in and *correct.*] Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate. *Pope.*

INCORRE'CTLY. *ad.* Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS. *f.* [in and *correctness.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *a.* [incorrigible, *Fr.*] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *Swift.*

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS. *f.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment. *Locke.*

INCO'RRIGIBly. *ad.* [from *incorrigible.*]

To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*

INCORRU'PT. } *a.* [in and *corruptus*,

INCORRU'PTED. } *Lat.* *incorruptus*, *Fr.*]

1. Free from foulness or depravation. *Milton.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good.

INC

INCORRUPTIBILITY. *f.* [*incorruptibilité*, French.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay. *Hakewill.*

INCORRUPTIBLE. *a.* [*incorruptible*, Fr.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay. *Wake.*

INCORRUPTION. *f.* [*incorruption*, French.] Incapacity of corruption. *Cor.*

INCORRUPTNESS. *f.* [from *incorrupt*.] 1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity. *Woodward.*
2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

TO INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown. Newton.*

INCRASSATION. *f.* [from *incrassate*.] 1. The act of thickening. *Brown.*
2. The state of growing thick. *Harvey.*

INCRA'SSATIVE. *a.* [from *incrassate*.] Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*

TO INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creasco*, Latin.] 1. To grow more or greater; to advance in quantity or value. *Prior.*
2. To be fertile. *Hale.*

TO INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make more or greater. *Temple.*

INCREA'SE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater. *Pope.*
2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock. *Leviticus.*
3. Produce. *Denham.*
4. Generation. *Shakespeare.*
5. Progeny. *Pope.*
6. The state of waxing. *Bacon.*

INCRE'ASER. *f.* [from *increase*.] He who increases.

INCREA'TED. *a.* Not created. *Cheyne.*

INREDIBLITY. *f.* [*incredibilité*, French.] The quality of surpassing belief. *Dryden.*

INRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*incredibilis*, Latin.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh.*

INRE'DIBLENESS. *f.* [from *incredible*.] Quality of being not credible.

INRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *incredible*.] In a manner not to be believed.

INREDU'LITY. *f.* [*incredulité*, Fr.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief. *Ral.*

INRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Lat.] Hard of belief; refusing credit. *Bacon.*

INRE'DULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *incredulous*.] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INRE'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *cremo*, Latin.] Not consumable by fire. *Brown.*

INCREMENT. *f.* [*incrementum*, Latin.] 1. Act of growing greater. *Brown.*
2. Increase; matter added. *Woodward.*
3. Produce. *Philips.*

TO INCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPATION. *f.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehension; chiding. *Hammond.*

TO INCRU'ST. *v. a.* [*incruffo*, Lat.]

TO INCRU'STATE. *v. a.* To cover with an additional coat-adhering to the internal matter. *Pope. Cheyne.*

IND

INCRUSTATION. *f.* [*incrustation*, Fr.] An adherent covering; something superinduced. *Addison.*

TO INCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION. *f.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Raleigh. Arbushnot.*

INCUBUS. *f.* [Latin; *incube*, French.] The nightmare. *Floyer.*

TO INCULCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin.] To impress by frequent admonitions. *Broome.*

INCULCATION. *f.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impressing by frequent admonition.

INCULPABLE. *a.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblamable; not reprehensible. *South.*

INCULPABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblamably; without blame. *South.*

INCULT. *a.* [*inculte*, Fr. *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untilld. *Thomson.*

INCUMBENCY. *f.* [from *incumbent*.] 1. The act of lying upon another. *Swift.*
2. The state of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT. *a.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] 1. Resting upon; lying upon. *Boyle.*
2. Imposed as a duty. *Sprat.*

INCUMBENT. *f.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] He who is in present possession of a benefice. *Swift.*

TO INCUMBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarrass. *Dryden.*

TO INCURR. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.] 1. To become liable to a punishment or apprehension. *Hayward.*
2. To occur; to press on the senses. *South.*

INCURABILITY. *f.* [*incurabilité*, French.] Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy. *Harvey.*

INCURABLE. *a.* [*incurable*, French.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless. *Swift.*

INCURABLENESS. *f.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY. *ad.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy. *Locke.*

INCURIUS. *a.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive. *Derham.*

INCURSION. *f.* [from *incurro*, Latin.] 1. Attack; mischievous occurrence. *South.*
2. [*incurfion*, French.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage. *Bacon.*

TO INCURVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*

INCURVATION. *f.* [from *incurvate*.] 1. The act of bending or making crooked. *Glanville.*
2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedness. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

INCURVITY. *f.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward. *Br.*

TO INDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat out.

INDAGATION. *f.* [from *indagate*.] Search; inquiry; examination. *Boyle.*

INDAGATOR. *f.* [*indagator*, Lat.] A searcher; an inquirer; an examiner. *Boyle.*

IND

To INDART. *v. a.* [*in and dart.*] To dart in; to strike in. *Shakspeare.*

To INDEBT. *v. a.*

1. To put in debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation. *Mil.*

INDEBTED. *participial a.* [*in and debt.*] Obligated by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. *Hooker.*

INDECENCY. *f.* [*indecence, French.*] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarce criminal. *Locke.*

INDECENT. *a.* [*indecent, French.*] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. *South.*

INDECENTLY. *ad.* Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*in and deciduous.*] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen. *Brown.*

INDECLINABLE. *a.* [*indeclinabilis, Lat.*] Not varied by terminations. *Arbutnot.*

INDECOROUS. *a.* [*indecorus, Latin.*] Indecent; unbecoming. *Nowris.*

INDECORUM. *f.* [*Latin.*] Indecency; something unbecoming. *Young.*

INDEED. *ad.* [*in and deed.*]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney.*

2. Above common rate. *Davies.*

3. This is to be granted that: *he is wise indeed, but he is not happy.* *Wake.*

4. It is used as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable: *I said I thought it a confederacy, tho' indeed I had no reason so to think.* *Bacon.*

5. It is used to note concessions in comparisons: *he is a greater man indeed, but not a better.* *Bacon.*

INDEFATIGABLE. *a.* [*indefatigabilis, Latin.*] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. *South.*

INDEFATIGABLY. *ad.* [*from indefatigable.*] Without weariness. *Dryden.*

INEFFECTIBILITY. *f.* [*from inefficible.*] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

INEFFECTIBLE. *a.* [*in and defectus, Lat.*] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INEFE'ISIBLE. *a.* [*indefaisible, French.*] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFENSIBLE. *a.* [*in and defensus, Lat.*] What cannot be defended or maintained. *San.*

INDEFINITE. *a.* [*indefinitus, Latin.*]

1. Not determined; not limited; not settled. *Bacon.*

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. *Speet.*

INDEFINITELY. *ad.*

1. Without any settled or determinate limitation. *Hooker.*

2. To a degree indefinite. *Ray.*

INDEFINITUDE. *f.* [*from indefinite.*] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. *Hale.*

INDELIBERATE. } *a.* [*in and deliberate.*]

INDELIBERATED. } Unpremeditated;

done without consideration.

Bramhall.

INDE'LIBLE. *a.* [*indelebilis, Latin.*]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Gay.*

2. Not to be annulled. *Sprat.*

INDE'LICACY. *f.* [*in and delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency. *Addi.*

INDE'PLICATE. *a.* [*in and delicate.*] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION. *f.* [*from indemnify.*]

1. Security against loss or penalty.

2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY. *v. a.* [*in and demnify.*]

1. To secure against loss or penalty.

2. To maintain unhurt. *Watts.*

INDEMNITY. *f.* [*indemnité, French.*] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment. *K. Charles.*

To INDENT. *v. a.* [*in and dens, a tooth, Lat.*]

To mark any thing with inequality like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate. *Woodward.*

To INDENT. *v. n.* [*from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.*] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Inequality; incisure; indentation. *Shakspeare.*

INDENTATION. *f.* [*in and dens, Lat.*] An indenture; waving in any figure. *Woodw.*

INDE'NTURE. *f.* [*from indent.*] A covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other. *Swift.*

INDEPE'NDENCE. } *f.* [*independance, Fr.*]

INDEPE'NDENCY. } Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power. *Addison.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*independant, Fr.*]

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. *South.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power. *Bentley.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *f.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church. *Sanderson.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [*from independent.*] Without reference to other things. *Dryden.*

INDESE'RT. *f.* [*in and desert.*] Want of merit. *Addison.*

INDE'SINENTLY. *ad.* [*indefinenter, Fr.*]

Without cessation. *Ray.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in and destrucible.*]

Not to be destroyed. *Bayle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*in and determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE. *a.* [*indeterminé, Fr.*]

Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. *Newton.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any settled manner. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINED. *a.* [*in and determined.*]

Unsettled; unfixed. *Locke.*

INDETERMINATION. *f.* [*in and determination.*]

Want of determination. *Bramh.*

INDEVO'TION. *f.* [*indevotion, Fr.*] Want of devotion; irreligion. *Decay of Piety.*

IND

INDEVO'UT. *a.* [*indevot*, Fr.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'X. *f.* [Latin.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out. *Arb.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book. *Shaksp.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *f.* [*in* and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; clumsiness; awkwardness. *Harvey.*

I'NDIAN Arrow-root. *f.* [*marcanta*.] A root, which the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN Cress. *f.* [*acrieviola*.] A plant. *Mil.*

I'NDIAN Fig. *f.* [*opuntia*.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN Red. *f.* A kind of ochre. *Hill.*

I'NDICANT. *a.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that directs what is to be done in any disease.

To I'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To show; to point out.

2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION. *f.* [*indicatio*, Latin.]

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom. *Atterbury.*

2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds; vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it while it is actually present, or lessening its effects. *Quincy.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given. *Bent.*

4. Explanation; display. *Bacon.*

INDI'CATIVE. *a.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDI'CATIVELY. *ad.* In such a manner as shows or betokens. *Grew.*

To I'NDI'CT. See **ENDITE**, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION. *f.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Lat.]

1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is a cycle of tributes, for fifteen years, and by it accounts were kept. Afterward, in memory of the victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. O^o. 312, by which freedom was given to christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the *indiction*, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE. } *f.* [*indifference*, Fr.

INDI'FFERENCY. } *indifferentia*, Lat.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality. *Whitgift.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness. *Addison.*

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *a.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined on either side.

Addison.

IND

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless. *Ray.*

3. Not having such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

Locke.

4. Impartial; disinterested. *Davies.*

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state. *Roscommon.*

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb: as, indifferent well. *Shakspere.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *ad.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Newton.

2. Equally; impartially. *Com. Prayer.*

3. In a neutral state; without will or aversion. *Shakspere.*

4. Not well; tolerably; passibly; middlingly.

Carew.

I'NDIGENCE. } *f.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigenia*,

I'NDIGENCY. } Latin.] Want; penury; poverty.

Burnet.

INDI'GENOUS. *a.* [*indigène*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region. *Arbutnot.*

I'NDIGENT. *a.* [*indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous. *Addison.*

2. In want; wanting. *Phillips.*

3. Void; empty. *Bacon.*

INDIGE'ST. } *a.* [*indigeste*, Fr. *indi-*

INDIGE'STED. } *gestus*, Latin.]

1. Not separated into distinct parts; not regularly disposed. *Raleigh.*

2. Not formed, or shaped. *Shakspere.*

3. Not well considered and methodised. *Hook.*

4. Not concocted in the stomach. *Dryden.*

5. Not brought to suppuration. *Wise.*

INDIGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *in* and *digestible*.] Not conquerable in the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

INDIGE'STION. *f.* [*indigestion*, French.]

1. A morbid weakness of the stomach; want of concoctive power.

2. The state of meats unconcocted. *Temple.*

To I'NDI'GITE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to show by the fingers. *Brown.*

INDIGITA'TION. *f.* [from *indigitare*.] The act of pointing out or showing. *More.*

INDI'GN. *a.* [*indigne*, Fr.] Not in use.

1. Unworthy; undeserving. *Bacon.*

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. *Shaksp.*

INDI'GNANT. *a.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain. *Arbutnot.*

INDIGNA'TION. *f.* [*indignation*, French; *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust. *Clarendon.*

2. The anger of a superiour. *King.*

3. The effect of anger. *Shakspere.*

INDI'GNITY. *f.* [*indignitas*, Latin.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult. *Hooker.*

I'NDIGO. *f.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans called anil, from the seed of which indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDI'RE'CT. *a.* [*indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not straight; not rectilinear.

IND

2. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose.
3. Wrong; improper. *Shakspeare.*
4. Not fair; not honest. *Daniel.*
- INDIRECTION.** *f.* [*in and direction.*]

 1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Dishonest practice; not used. *Shakspeare.*

- INDIRECTLY.** *ad.* [*from indirect.*]

 1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
 2. Not in express terms. *Broome.*

- INDIREC'TNESS.** *f.* [*in and directness.*]

 1. Obliquity.
 2. Unfairness; dishonesty.

- INDISCERNIBLE.** *a.* [*in and discernible.*]
- Not perceptible; not discoverable. *Denham.*
- INDISCERNIBLY.** *ad.* [*from indiscernible.*]
- In a manner not to be perceived.
- INDISCE'PTIBLE.** *a.* [*in and disceptible.*]
- Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.
- INDISCE'PTIBILITY.** *f.* [*from indisce'ptible.*]
- Incapability of dissolution.
- INDISCO'VEY.** *f.* [*in and discovery.*]
- The state of being hidden. *Brown.*
- INDISCREE'T.** *a.* [*indiscret, Fr.*]
- Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious. *Spens.*
- INDISCREE'TLY.** *ad.* Without prudence; without consideration. *Sandys.*
- INDISCRE'TION.** *f.* [*indiscretion, Fr.*]
- Impudence; rashness; inconsideration. *Hayw.*
- INDISCRIMINATE.** *a.* [*indiscriminatus, Latin.*]
- Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.
- INDISCRIMINATELY.** *ad.* Without distinction. *Government of the Tongue.*
- INDISPE'NSABLE.** *a.* [*Fr.*]
- Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary. *Woodw.*
- INDISPE'NSABLENESS.** *f.* State of not being to be spared; necessity.
- INDISPE'NSABLY.** *ad.* [*from indispensable.*]
- Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily. *Addison.*
- INDISPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*indisposer, French.*]

 1. To make unfit. *Atterbury.*
 2. To disincline; to make averse. *South.*
 3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions. *Glanville.*
 4. To disorder slightly with regard to health. *Walton.*
 5. To make unfavourable. *Clarendon.*

- INDISPO'SEDNESS.** *f.* [*from indisposed.*]
- State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state. *Decay of Piety.*
- INDISPOSITION.** *f.* [*indisposition, Fr.*]

 1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease. *Hayward.*
 2. Disinclination; dislike. *Hooker.*

- INDISPU'TABLE.** *a.* [*in and disputable.*]
- Uncontrovertible; incontestable. *Rogers.*
- INDISPU'TABLENESS.** *f.* The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.
- INDISPU'TABLY.** *ad.* [*from indisputable.*]

 1. Without controversy; certainly. *Brown.*
 2. Without opposition. *Howel.*

IND

- INDISSO'LUBLE.** *a.* [*in and dissolvable.*]
1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts. *Newton.*
 2. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever. *Ayliffe.*
- INDISSOLUBI'LITY.** *f.* [*indissolubilité, Fr.*]
1. Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stability. *Locke.*
 2. Perpetuity of obligation.
- INDISSOLUBLE.** *a.* [*indissoluble, French.*]
1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable. *Boyle.*
 2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever. *Bac.*
- INDISSOLUBLENES.** *f.* Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts. *Hale.*
- INDISSOLUBLY.** *ad.* [*from indissoluble.*]
1. In a manner resisting all separation. *Boyle.*
 2. For ever obligatory.
- INDISTI'NCT.** *a.* [*indistinct, French.*]
1. Not plainly marked; confused. *Dryden.*
 2. Not exactly discerning. *Shakspeare.*
- INDISTI'NCTION.** *f.* [*from indistinct.*]
1. Confusion; uncertainty. *Brown.*
 2. Omission of discrimination. *Sprat.*
- INDISTI'NCTLY.** *ad.* [*from indistinct.*]
1. Confusedly; uncertainly. *Newton.*
 2. Without being distinguished. *Brown.*
- INDISTI'NCTNESS.** *f.* [*from indistinct.*]
- Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity. *Newton.*
- INDISTU'R'BANCE.** *f.* [*in and disturb.*]
- Calmness; freedom from disturbance. *Tem.*
- INDIVI'DUAL.** *a.* [*individu, individuel, Fr.*]
1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one. *Watts.*
 2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined. *Milton.*
- INDIVIDUA'LITY.** *f.* [*from individual.*]
- Separate or distinct existence. *Arbutnot.*
- INDIVIDUALLY.** *ad.* [*from individual.*]
1. With separate or distinct existence; numerically. *Hooker.*
 2. Not separably; incommunicably. *Hakew.*
- TO INDIVI'DUATE.** *v. a.* [*from individuus, Lat.*]
- To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single. *More.*
- INDIVIDUATION.** *f.* [*from individuatus.*]
- That which makes an individual. *Watts.*
- INDIVIDU'ITY.** *f.* [*from individuus, Lat.*]
- The state of being an individual; separate existence.
- INDIVI'NITY.** *f.* [*in and divinity.*]
- Want of divine power; not in use. *Brown.*
- INDIVISIBI'LITY.** } *f.* [*from indivisible.*]
- INDIVI'SIBLENESS.** } State in which no more division can be made. *Locke.*
- INDIVI'SIBLE.** *a.* [*indivisible, Fr.*]
- What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller. *Digby.*
- INDIVI'SIBLY.** *ad.* [*from indivisible.*]
- So as it cannot be divided.
- INDO'CIBLE.** *a.* [*in and docible.*]
- Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.
- INDO'CIL.** *a.* [*indocile, French.*]
- Unteachable; incapable of being instructed. *Beniley.*
- INDOCI'LITY.** *f.* [*indocilité, French.*]
- Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

IND

To INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion. *Clarendon.*
INDOCTRINATION. *f.* [*from indoctrinate*.] Instruction; information. *Brown.*
INDOLENCE. } *f.* [*in and doleo*, Latin; *indolence*, French.]
INDOLENCY. }
 1. Freedom from pain. *Burnet.*
 2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness. *Dryd.*
INDOLENT. *a.* [French.]
 1. Free from pain.
 2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless. *Pope.*
INDOLENTLY. *ad.* [*from indolent*.]
 1. With freedom from pain.
 2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly. *Addison.*
To INDOUW. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts.
INDRAUGHT. *f.* [*in and draught*.]
 1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows. *Raleigh.*
 2. Inlet; passage inward. *Bacon.*
To INDRENCH. *v. a.* [*from drench*.] To soak; to drown. *Shakspeare.*
INDUBIOUS. *a.* [*in and dubious*.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain. *Harvey.*
INDUBITABLE. *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Latin.] Undoubted; unquestionable. *Watts.*
INDUBITABLY. *ad.* [*from indubitable*.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably. *Sprat.*
INDUBITATE. *a.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; certain; evident. *Watson.*
To INDUCE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Lat.]
 1. To persuade; to influence to any thing. *Hayward.*
 2. To produce by persuasion or influence. *Bacon.*
 3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning. *Brown.*
 4. To inculcate; to enforce. *Temple.*
 5. To cause extrinsically; to produce. *Bac.*
 6. To introduce; to bring into view. *Pope.*
 7. To bring on; to superinduce. *D. of Piety.*
INDUCEMENT. *f.* [*from induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing. *Rogers.*
INDUCER. *f.* [*from induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.
To INDUCT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]
 1. To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys.*
 2. To put into actual possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
INDUCTION. *f.* [*induction*, F. *inductio*, L.]
 1. Introduction; entrance. *Shakspeare.*
 2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general. *Watts.*
 3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.
INDUCTIVE. *a.* [*from induct*.]
 1. Leading; persuasive. *Milton.*
 2. Capable to infer or produce. *Hale.*
To INDUE. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To invest; to clothe. *Milton.*
To INDULGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.]
 1. To encourage by compliance. *Dryden.*
 2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with

INE

concession; to foster. *Atterbury.*
 2. To grant not of right but favour. *Pope.*
To INDULGE. *v. n.* To be favourable; to give indulgence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
INDULGENCE. } *f.* [*indulgence*, French.]
INDULGENCY. }
 1. Fondness; fond kindness. *Milton.*
 2. Forbearance; tenderness: opposite to rigour. *Hammond.*
 3. Favour granted; liberality. *Rogers.*
 4. Grant of the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*
INDULGENT. *a.* [*indulgent*, French.]
 1. Kind; gentle; liberal. *Rogers.*
 2. Mild; favourable. *Waller.*
 3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to.
INDULGENTLY. *ad.* Without severity; without censure. *Hammond.*
INDULT. } *f.* [*Italian and French*.] Pri-
INDULTO. } vilege or exemption.
To INDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon.*
To INDURATE. *v. a.*
 1. To make hard. *Sbarp.*
 2. To harden the mind.
INDURATION. *f.* [*from indurate*.]
 1. The state of growing hard. *Bacon.*
 2. The act of hardening.
 3. Obduracy; hardness of heart. *D. of Piety.*
INDUSTRIOUS. *a.* [*industrius*, Latin.]
 1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous. *Milton.*
 2. Designed; done for the purpose. *Watts.*
INDUSTRIOUSLY. *ad.*
 1. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously. *Sb.*
 2. For the set purpose; with design. *Bacon.*
INDUSTRY. *f.* [*industria*, Latin.] Diligence; assiduity. *Shakspeare. Cowley.*
To INEBRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Sandys.*
To INEBRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*
INEBRIATION. *f.* [*from inebriate*.] Drunkenness; intoxication. *Brown.*
INEFFABILITY. *f.* [*from ineffable*.] Un-
 speakableness.
INEFFABLE. *a.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Latin.] Unspeakable; unutterable. *South.*
INEFFABLY. *ad.* [*from ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed. *Milton.*
INEFFECTIVE. *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in and effective*.] That can produce no effect; un-
 active; inefficient; useless. *Taylor.*
INEFFECTUAL. *a.* [*in and effectual*.] Un-
 able to produce its proper effect; weak;
 wanting power. *Hooker.*
INEFFECTUALLY. *ad.* Without effect.
INEFFECTUALNESS. *f.* [*from ineffectual*.]
 Inefficacy; want of power to perform the
 proper effect. *Wake.*
INEFFICACIOUS. *a.* [*inefficace*, Fr.] Un-
 able to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Locke.*
INEFFICACY. *f.* [*in and efficacia*, Latin.]
 Want of power; want of effect.
INELEGANCE. } *f.* [*from inelegant*.] Ab-
INELEGANCY. } sence of beauty; want
 of elegance.
INELEGANT. *a.* [*inelegans*, Latin.]

INE

INF

1. Not becoming; not beautiful. *Woodward*.
2. Mean; despicable; contemptible. *Broome*.
INELOQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.]
Not persuasive; not oratorical.

INEPT. *a.* [*ineptus*, Latin.]
1. Trifling; foolish. *More*.

2. Unfit for any purpose; useless. *Woodw*.
INEPTLY. *ad.* [*ineptè*, Latin.] Triflingly;
foolishly; unfitly. *More*.

INEPTITUDE. *f.* [from *ineptus*, Latin.]
Unfitness. *Wilkins*.

INEQUALITY. *f.* [from *inequalitas*, Lat.]
1. Difference of comparative quantity. *Ray*.

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and
lower parts. *Newton*.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose;
state of not being adequate. *South*.

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to
itself. *Bacon*.

5. Difference of rank or station. *Hosker*.
INERRABILITY. *f.* [from *inerrable*.] Ex-

emption from error; infallibility. *K. Ch.*
INERRABLE. *a.* [*in* and *err*.] Exempt from
error. *Hammond*.

INERRABLENESS. *f.* [from *inerrable*.] Ex-

emption from error. *Hammond*.
INERRABLY. *ad.* [from *inerrable*.] With

security from error; infallibly.
INERRINGLY. *ad.* [*in* and *erring*.] Without

error; without deviation. *Glanville*.
INERT. *a.* [*iners*, Latin.] Dull; sluggish;

motionless. *Blackmore*.
INERTLY. *ad.* Sluggishly; dully. *Pope*.

INESCATION. *f.* [*in* and *esca*, Lat.] The act
of baiting.

INESTIMABLE. *a.* [*inestimabilis*, Lat.] Too
valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

Boyle.
INEVIDENT. *a.* [*inevident*, Fr.] Not plain;

obscure: not in use. *Brown*.
INEVITABILITY. *f.* [from *inevitable*.] Im-

possibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bramball*.
INEVITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] Un-

avoidable; not to be escaped. *Dryden*.
INEVITABLY. *ad.* [from *inevitable*.] With-

out possibility of escape. *Bentley*.
INEXCUSABLE. *a.* [*inexcusabilis*, Latin.]

Not to be excused; not to be palliated by
apology. *Swift*.

INEXCUSABLENESS. *f.* Enormity beyond
forgiveness or palliation. *South*.

INEXCUSABLY. *ad.* [from *inexcusable*.] To

a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse. *Bro*.

INEXHAUSTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *exbale*.] That
cannot evaporate. *Brown*.

INEXHAUSTED. *a.* [*in* and *exhausted*.] Un-

emptied; not possible to be emptied. *Dryden*.
INEXHAUSTIBLE. *a.* Not to be drawn all

away; not to be spent. *Locke*.
INEXISTENT. *a.* [*in* and *existent*.] Not hav-

ing being; not to be found in nature. *Boyle*.
INEXISTENCE. *f.* [*in* and *existence*.] Want

of being; want of existence. *Broome*.
INEXORABLE. *a.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexora-*

bilis, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be
moved by intreaty. *Rogers*.

INEXPEDIENCY. } *f.* [*in* and *expediency*.]
INEXPEDIENCY. } Want of fitness; want

of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place;
inconvenience. *Sanderson*.

INEXPEDIENT. *a.* [*in* and *expedient*.] In-

convenient; unfit; improper. *Smalridge*.
INEXPERIENCE. *f.* [*inexperience*, Fr.]

Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton*.
INEXPERIENCED. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.]

Not experienced.
INEXPERT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.] Un-

skilful; unskilled. *Milton*.
INEXPIABLE. *a.* [*inexpiable*, French.]

1. Not to be atoned.
2. Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton*.

INEXPIABLY. *ad.* [from *inexpiable*.] To a
degree beyond atonement. *Rofcommon*.

INEXPLEABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.]
Insatiably: not in use. *Sandys*.

INEXPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *explico*, Lat.]
Incapable of being explained; not to be made

intelligible. *Newton*.
INEXPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *inexplicable*.]

In a manner not to be explained.
INEXPRESSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *express*.] Not

to be told; unutterable. *Stillingfleet*.
INEXPRESSIBLY. *ad.* [from *inexpressible*.]

To a degree or in a manner not to be utter-
ed; unutterably. *Hammond*.

INEXPUGNABLE. *a.* [*inexpugnabilis*, Lat.]
Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not

to be subdued. *Ray*.
INEXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *extin-*

guo, Latin.] Unquenchable. *Grew*.
INEXTRICABLE. *a.* [*inextricabilis*, Lat.]

Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared.
Blackmore.

INEXTRICABLY. *ad.* [from *inextricable*.]
To a degree of perplexity not to be disin-

tangled. *Bentley*.
To **INEYE**. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inocu-

late; to propagate trees by the infusion of a
bud into a foreign stock. *Philips*.

INFALLIBILITY. } *f.* [*infallibilitè*, Fr.]
INFALLIBLENESS. } from *infallible*.] In-

errability; exemption from error. *Tillotson*.
INFALLIBLE. *a.* [*infallible*, Fr.] Privi-

leged from error; incapable of mistake;
not to be misled or deceived; certain. *South*.

INFALLIBLY. *ad.* [from *infallible*.]
1. Without danger of deceit; with security

from error. *Smalridge*.
2. Certainly. *Rogers*.

To **INFAME**. *v. a.* [*infamo*, Latin.] To re-

present to disadvantage; to defame; to cen-

sure publicly. *Bacon*.
INFAMOUS. *a.* [*infamis*, Latin.] Publicly

branded with guilt; openly censured; of
bad report. *Ben Jonson*.

INFAMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *infamous*.]
1. With open reproach; with public noto-

riety of reproach.
2. Shamefully; scandalously. *Dryden*.

INFAMOUSNESS. } *f.* [*infamia*, Lat.] Pub-
INFAMY. } lick reproach; noto-

riety of bad character. *K. Charles*.

INF

INFANCY. *f.* [*infantia*, Latin.]

1. The first part of life. *Hooker.*
2. Civil infancy, reaching to twenty-one.
3. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement. *Arbutnot.*

INFANGTHEF. A privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their tee. *Cowell.*

INFANT. *f.* [*infans*, Latin.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. *Roscommon.*
2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANT. *a.* Not mature; a state of initial imperfection. *Shakspeare.*

INFANTA. *f.* [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE. *f.* [*infanticidium*, Latin.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE. *a.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant. *Derham.*

INFANTRY. *f.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot soldiers of an army. *Milton.*

INFARCTION. *f.* [*in* and *farctio*, Latin.] Stuffing; contipation. *Harvey.*

To INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatus*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. *Clarendon.*

INFATUATION. *f.* [from *infatuare*.] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason. *South.*

INFATUING. *f.* [from *infatus*, Latin.] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

INFESIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *feasible*.] Impracticable; not to be done. *Glanville.*

To INFECT. *v. a.* [*infectus*, Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint. *Milton.*
2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Shakspeare.*

INFECTION. *f.* [*infectio*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison. *Shakspeare.*

INFECTIOUS. *a.* [from *infect*.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities. *Tem.*

INFECTIOUSLY. *ad.* Contagiously. *Shak.*

INFECTIOUSNESS. *f.* The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFECTIVE. *a.* [from *infect*.] Having the quality of acting by contagion. *Sidney.*

INFECUND. *a.* [*infecundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derham.*

INFECUNDITY. *f.* [*infecunditas*, Latin.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

INFELICITY. *f.* [*infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity. *Watts.*

To INFER. *v. a.* [*infero*, Latin.]

1. To bring on; to induce. *Harvey.*
2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke.*
3. To offer; to produce: not in use. *Shak.*

INFERENCE. *f.* [*inference*, French; from *infer*.] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments. *Watts.*

INF

INFERRIBLE. *a.* [from *infer*.] Deducible from premised grounds. *Brown.*

INFERIO'RITY. *f.* [from *inferiour*.] Lower state of dignity or value. *Dryden.*

INFERIOUR. *a.* [*inferior*, Latin.]

1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in station or rank of life. *South.*
3. Lower in value or excellency. *Dryden.*
4. Subordinate. *Watts.*

INFERIOUR. *f.* One in a lower rank or station than another. *South.*

INFERNAL. *a.* [*infernal*, French.] Hellish; tartarean; detestable. *Dryden.*

INFERNAL Stone. *f.* The lunar caustick, prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. *Hill.*

INFERTILE. *a.* [*infertile*, Fr.] Unfruitful; not productive; intecund. *Gov. of Tongue.*

INFERTILITY. *f.* [*infertilité*, French.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility. *Hale.*

To INFEST. *v. a.* [*infesto*, Latin.] To harass; to disturb; to plague. *Hooker.*

INFESTIVITY. *f.* [*in* and *festivity*.] Mourningness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTRED. *a.* [*in* and *fester*.] Rankling; inveterate; obsolete. *Spenser.*

INFEDUATION. *f.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. *Hale.*

INFIDEL. *f.* [*infidèle*, Fr.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects christianity. *Hooker.*

INFIDELITY. *f.* [*infidélité*, French.]

1. Want of faith. *Taylor.*
2. Disbelief of christianity. *Addison.*
3. Treachery; deceit. *Spettator.*

INFINITE. *a.* [*infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense. *Dennis.*
2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. *ad.*

1. Without bounds; immensely. *Hooker.*
2. In a great degree. *Rogers.*

INFINITENESS. *f.* [from *infinite*.] Immensity; boundlessness; infinity. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE. *a.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, but does not do it absolutely. *Clarke.*

INFINITUDE. *f.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immensity. *Hale.*
2. Boundless number. *Addison.*

INFINITY. *f.* [*infinité*, French.]

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities. *Raleigh.*
2. Endless number. *Arbutnot.*

INFIRM. *a.* [*infirme*, French.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body. *Shaks.*
2. Weak of mind; irresolute. *Milton.*
3. Not stable; not solid. *South.*

To INFIRM. *v. a.* [*infirmar*, Fr.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. *Raleigh.*

INFIRMARY. *f.* [*infirmarie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the sick. *Bacon.*

INF

INFIRMITY. *f.* [*infirmité*, French.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper. *Rogers.*
2. Failing; weakness; fault. *Clarendon.*
3. Disease; malady. *Hooker.*

INFIRMNESS. *f.* [from *infirm*.] Weakness; feebleness. *Boyle.*

To INFIX. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Latin.] To drive in; to fasten. *Spenser.*

To INFLAME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire. *Sidney.*
2. To kindle any passion. *Susan.*
3. To fire with passion. *Milton.*
4. To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addison.*
5. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate. *Decay of Piety.*
To INFLAME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter. *Wifeman.*

INFLAMMER. *f.* [from *inflammo*.] The thing or person that inflames. *Addison.*

INFLAMMABILITY. *f.* [from *inflammabile*.] The quality of catching fire. *Hawkey.*

INFLAMMABLE. *a.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame. *Newton.*

INFLAMMABLENESS. *f.* [from *inflammabile*.] The quality of easily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of setting on flame. *Temple.*
2. The state of being in flame. *Wilkins.*
3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hook.*

INFLAMMATORY. *a.* [from *inflammo*.] Having the power of inflaming. *Pope.*

To INFLATE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Latin.]

1. To swell with wind. *Ray.*
2. To fill with the breath. *Dryden.*

INFLATION. *f.* [*inflatio*, Lat.] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence. *Arb.*

To INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]

1. To bend; to turn. *Newton.*
2. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION. *f.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning. *Hale.*
2. Modulation of the voice. *Hooker.*
3. Variation of a noun or verb. *Brewerwood.*

INFLECTIVE. *a.* [from *inflecto*.] Having the power of bending. *Darham.*

INFLEXIBILITY. *f.* [*inflexibilitas*, Fr.]

INFLEXIBLENESS. *f.* [from *inflexible*.]

1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.
2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent.

INFLEXIBLE. *a.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated. *Brown.*
2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable. *Ad.*
3. Not to be changed or altered. *Watts.*

INFLEXIBLY. *ad.* [from *inflexible*.] Inexorably; invariably. *Locke.*

To INFLICT. *v. a.* [*infigo*, *infigus*, Lat.]

1. To put in act or impose as a punishment. *Temple.*

INFLECTER. *f.* [from *infigo*.] He who punishes. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLECTION. *f.* [from *infigo*.]

INF

1. The act of using punishments. *South.*
2. The punishment imposed. *Rogers.*

INFLICTIVE. *a.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *infigo*.] That imposes a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *f.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Lat.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs. *Prior.*
2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. *Sidney. Atterbury.*

To INFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose. *Newton.*

INFLUENT. *a.* [*influent*, Lat.] Flowing in. *Arbutnot.*

INFLUENTIAL. *a.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville.*

INFLUX. *f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing. *Ray.*
2. Infusion; intromission. *Hale.*
3. Influence; power: not in use. *Bacon.*

INFLUXIOUS. *a.* [from *influx*.] Influential: not used. *Howel.*

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in and fold*.] To involve; to inwrap; to enclose with involutions. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in and folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves. *Howel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers. *Dryden.*
2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. *Clarendon.*
3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence. *Sh.*

INFO'RMAL. *a.* [from *inform*.] Irregular; not competent. *Shakespeare.*

INFO'RMANT. *f.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or instruction. *Watts.*
2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION. *f.* [*informatio*, Latin.]

1. Intelligence given; instruction. *South.*
2. Charge or accusation exhibited.
3. The act of informing or accusing.

INFORMER. *f.* [from *inform*.]

1. One who gives instruction or intelligence. *Swift.*
2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate. *L'Estrange.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*in and formidabilis*, Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

INFO'RMITY. *f.* [from *informis*, Latin.] Shapelessness. *Brown.*

INFO'RMIOUS. *a.* [*informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure. *Brown.*

INFO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. *Bacon.*

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break. *Thomson.*

INFRA'CTION. *f.* [*infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation. *Waller.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*in and frangibilis*.] Not to be broken. *Cheyne.*

INFRE'QUENCY. *f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity. *Broome.*

INFRE'QUENT. *a.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

ING

- TO INFRI'GIDATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Latin.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle.*
- TO INFRI'NGE.** *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]
1. To violate; to break laws or contracts. *Sb.*
 2. To destroy; to hinder. *Waller.*
- INFRI'NGEMENT.** *f.* [*from infringe*.] Breach; violation. *Clarendon.*
- INFRI'NGER.** *f.* [*from infringe*.] A breaker; a violator. *Ayliffe.*
- INFU'NDIBULIFORM.** *a.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Latin.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.
- INFU'RIATE.** *a.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged; raging. *Milton.*
- INFUSCA'TION.** *f.* [*infuscatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.
- TO INFU'SE.** *v. n.* [*infuser*, Fr. *infusus*, Lat.]
1. To pour in; to infill. *Denham.*
 2. To pour into the mind; to inspire. *Sw.*
 3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat. *Bacon.*
 4. To make an infusion with any ingredient: not used. *Bacon.*
 5. To inspire with: not used. *Shakspeare.*
- INFU'SIBLE.** *a.* [*from infuse*.]
1. Possible to be infused. *Hammond.*
 2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted. *Brown.*
- INFU'SION.** *f.* [*infusio*, Fr. *infusio*, Lat.]
1. The act of pouring in; infiltration. *Add.*
 2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration. *Hooker.*
 3. Suggestion; whisper. *Swift.*
 4. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling. *Bacon.*
 5. The liquor made by infusion. *Bacon.*
- INFU'SIVE.** *a.* [*from infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. *Thomson.*
- IN'GATE.** *f.* [*in* and *gate*.] Entrance; passage in. *Spenser.*
- INGANNA'TION.** *f.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture: not in use. *Brown.*
- INGA'THERING.** *f.* [*in* and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harvest. *Exodus.*
- INGE,** in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*. *Gibson.*
- TO INGE'MINATE.** *v. n.* [*ingemino*, Lat.]
- To double; to repeat. *Clarendon.*
- INGEMINA'TION.** *f.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.
- INGE'NERABLE.** *a.* [*in* and *generate*.] Not to be produced or brought into being. *Boyle.*
- INGE'NERATE.** } *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
- INGE'NERATED.** }
1. Inborn; innate; inbred. *Wotton.*
 2. Unbegotten. *Brown.*
- INGE'NIOUS.** *a.* [*ingeniosus*, Latin.]
1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius. *Sb.*
 2. Mental; intellectual: not in use. *Shaksp.*
- INGE'NIOUSLY.** *ad.* [*from ingenious*.] Wittingly; subtilly. *Temple.*
- INGE'NIOUSNESS.** *f.* [*from ingenious*.] Wittingness; subtilty; strength of genius. *Boyle.*
- INGE'NITE.** *a.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South.*

INH

- INGENU'ITY.** *f.* [*from ingenuus*.]
1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation. *Wotton. Donne.*
 2. [*from ingenuus*.] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness. *South.*
- INGE'NUOUS.** *a.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]
1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke.*
 2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction. *K. C.*
- INGE'NUOUSLY.** *ad.* Openly; fairly; candidly; generously. *Dryden.*
- INGE'NUOUSNESS.** *f.* [*from ingenuus*.] Openness; fairness; candour.
- IN'GENY.** *f.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit: not in use. *Boyle.*
- TO INGE'ST.** *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Lat.] To throw into the stomach. *Brown.*
- INGESTION.** *f.* [*from ingest*.] The act of throwing into the stomach. *Harvey.*
- INGLO'RIOUS.** *a.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Horwel.*
- INGLO'RIOUSLY.** *ad.* With ignominy; with want of glory. *Pope.*
- IN'GOT.** *f.* [*lingot*, French.] A mass of metal. *Dryden.*
- TO INGRA'FF.** *v. a.* [*in* and *graff*.]
1. To propagate trees by infition. *May.*
 2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.
 3. To plant any thing not native. *Milton.*
 4. To fix deep; to settle. *Hooker.*
- INGRA'TMENT.** *f.* [*from ingraft*.]
1. The act of ingrafting.
 2. The sprig ingrafted.
- IN'GRATE.** }
- INGRA'TEFUL.** } *a.* [*ingratus*, Latin.]
1. Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Unpleasing to the sense. *Bacon.*
- TO INGRA'TIATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. *K. Charles.*
- INGRA'TITUDE.** *f.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. *in* and *gratitude*.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness. *Dryden.*
- INGRE'DIENT.** *f.* [*ingredient*, Fr. *ingrediens*, Latin.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. *Milton.*
- IN'GRESS.** *f.* [*ingressus*, Lat.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromission. *Arbutnot.*
- INGRE'SSION.** *f.* [*ingressio*, Latin.] The act of entering; entrance. *Digby.*
- IN'GUINAL.** *a.* [*inguinal*, Fr. *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbutnot.*
- TO INGU'LF.** *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf*.]
1. To swallow up in a vast profundity. *Milt.*
 2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*
- TO INGU'RGITATE.** *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Lat.] To swallow down.
- INGURGITA'TION.** *f.* [*from ingurgitate*.] The act of swallowing.
- INGU'STABLE.** *a.* [*in* and *gusto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste. *Brown.*
- INHA'BILE.** *a.* [*inhabilis*, Latin.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.
- TO INHA'BIT.** *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Isaiah.*

INH

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Mil.*
INHABITABLE. *a.* [from *inhabit.*] *Locke.*
 1. Capable of affording habitation.
 2. [inhabitable, Fr.] Incapable of inhabitants; uninhabitable: not in use. *Shaks.*
INHABITANCE. *f.* [from *inhabit.*] Residence of dwellers. *Carew.*
INHABITANT. *f.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives in a place. *Abbot.*
INHABITATION. *f.* [from *inhabit.*] *Milton.*
 1. Abode; place of dwelling.
 2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*
 3. Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown.*
INHABITER. *f.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller. *Brown.*
To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhale*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire. *Arbutnot.*
INHARMONIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound. *Felton.*
To INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhabere*, Latin.] To exist in something else. *Donne.*
INHERENT. *a.* [*inherent*, Fr. *inhærens*, L.]
 1. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn. *Sw.*
To INHERIT. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]
 1. To receive or possess by inheritance. *Add.*
 2. To possess; to obtain possession of. *Shak.*
INHERITABLE. *a.* [from *inherit.*] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession. *Carew.*
INHERITANCE. *f.* [from *inherit.*] *Milton.*
 1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.
 2. The reception of possession by hereditary right. *Locke.*
 3. Possession. *Shakspeare.*
INHERITOR. *f.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives by succession. *Bacon.*
INHERITRESS. *f.* [from *inherit.*] An heiress; a woman that inherits. *Bacon.*
INHERITRIX. *f.* [from *inherit.*] An heiress. *Shakspeare.*
To INHE'RSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herse*.] To enclose in a funeral monument. *Shakspeare.*
INHE'SION. *f.* [*inhæsiô*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.
To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhibere*, Fr.]
 1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check. *Bentley.*
 2. To prohibit; to forbid. *Clarendon.*
INHIBITION. *f.* [*inhibitio*, Latin.] *Gov. of Tongue.*
 1. Prohibition; embargo.
 2. [In law.] A writ to forbid a judge from further proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Cowell.*
To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold*.] To have inherent; to contain in itself. *Raleigh.*
INHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers. *Dryden.*
INHO'SPITABLY. *ad.* [from *inhospitable*.] Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*
INHO'SPITABLENESS. } *f.* [*inhospitalité*,
INHOSPITALITY. } French.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

INJ

INHUMAN. *a.* [*inhuman*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Lat.] Barbarous; savage; cruel. *Atterb.*
INHUMANITY. *f.* [*inhumanité*, French.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity. *K. Charles.*
INHUMANLY. *ad.* [from *inhuman*.] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously. *Swift.*
To INHUMATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr.] To
To INHUME. } bury; to inter. *Pope.*
To INJE'CT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]
 1. To throw in; to dart in. *Glanville.*
 2. To throw up; to cast up. *Pope.*
INJE'CTION. *f.* [*injectio*, Latin.] *Boyle.*
 1. The act of casting in.
 2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*
 3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their shapes and ramifications. *Quincy.*
INI'MICAL. *a.* [*inimicus*, Lat.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse.
INIMITABILITY. *f.* [from *inimitable*.] Incapacity to be imitated. *Norris.*
INIMITABLE. *a.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin.] Above imitation; not to be copied. *Denham.*
INIMITABLY. *ad.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope.*
To INJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr. *injungo*, L.]
 1. To command; to enforce by authority. See **ENJOIN**. *Hooker.*
 2. To join: not used. *Shakspeare.*
INIQUITOUS. *a.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity*.] Unjust; wicked.
INIQUITY. *f.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, Fr.]
 1. Injustice; unrighteousness. *Smalridge.*
 2. Wickedness; crime. *Hooker.*
INITIAL. *a.* [*initial*, Fr. *initialis*, Lat.] *Pope.*
 1. Placed at the beginning.
 2. Incipient; not complete. *Harvey.*
To INITIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Latin.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society. *More.*
To INITIATE. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*
INITIATE. *a.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatu*, Latin.] Unpractised. *Shakspeare.*
INITIATION. *f.* [*initiatio*, Latin.] The reception, admittance, or entrance of a new comer into any art or state. *Hammond.*
INJUCUNDITY. *f.* [*in* and *jucundity*.] Unpleasantness.
INJUDICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.
INJUDICIAL. *a.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of law.
INJUDICIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; wanting judgment. *Tillotson.*
INJUDICIOUSLY. *ad.* With ill judgment; not wisely. *Broomer.*
INJUNCTION. *f.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Lat.]
 1. Command; order; precept. *Shaks.*
 2. [In law.] An interlocutory decree out of the chancery. *Cowell.*

INL

- TO I'NJURE.** *v. a.* [*injurer*, French.]
 1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong. *Temple.*
 2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience. *Milton.*
- I'NJURER.** *f.* [from *injure*.] He that hurts another unjustly. *Ben Jonson.*
- I'NJURIOUS.** *a.* [*injurius*, Latin.]
 1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights. *Sb.*
 2. Guilty of wrong or injury. *Milton.*
 3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful. *Tillotson.*
 4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful. *Swift.*
- I'NJURIOUSLY.** *ad.* Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; with contumely. *Pope.*
- I'NJURIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *injurius*.] Quality of being injurious. *K. Charles.*
- I'NJURY.** *f.* [*injuria*, Latin.]
 1. Hurt without justice. *Hayward.*
 2. Mischief; detriment. *Watts.*
 3. Annoyance. *Mortimer.*
 4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation: not in use. *Bacon.*
- I'NJUSTICE.** *f.* [*injustice*, French; *injustitia*, Latin.] Iniquity; wrong. *Swift.*
- INK.** *f.* [*encre*, French; *inchiostro*, Italian.]
 1. The black liquor with which men write.
 2. Ink is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red ink; green ink.
- TO INK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink.
- INKHORN.** *f.* [*ink and horn*.] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn. *Shakspeare.*
- INKLE.** *f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Gay.*
- I'NKLING.** *f.* Hint; whisper; intimation. *Clarendon.*
- I'NKMAYER.** *f.* [*ink and maker*.] He who makes ink.
- I'NKY.** *a.* [from *ink*.]
 1. Consisting of ink. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Resembling ink. *Boyle.*
 3. Black as ink. *Shakspeare.*
- I'NLAND.** *a.* [*in and land*.] Interior; lying remote from the sea. *Swift.*
- I'NLAND.** *f.* Interior or midland parts. *Sb.*
- I'NLANDER.** *f.* [from *inland*.] Dweller remote from the sea. *Brown.*
- TO INLA'PIDATE.** *v. a.* [*in and lapido*, Lat.] To make stony; to turn to stone. *Bacon.*
- TO INLA'Y.** *v. a.* [*in and lay*.]
 1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum. *Gay.*
 2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate. *Milton.*
- INLA'Y.** *f.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid. *Milton.*
- TO INLA'W.** *v. a.* [*in and law*.] To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*
- I'NLET.** *f.* [*in and let*.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance. *Wotton.*
- I'NLY.** *a.* [from *in* and *ly*.] Interior; internal; secret. *Shakspeare.*
- I'NLY.** *ad.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart. *Milton. Dryden.*

INN

- I'NMATE.** *f.* [*in and mate*.] *Inmates* are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man. *Cowell.*
- I'NMOST.** *a.* [from *in*.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface. *Shakspeare.*
- INN.** *f.* [Inn, Saxon, a chamber.]
 1. A house of entertainment for travellers.
 2. A house where students are boarded and taught. *Shakspeare.*
- TO INN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging. *Donne.*
- TO INN.** *v. a.* To house; to put under cover. *Shakspeare.*
- INNA'TE.** } *a.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Latin.]
INNA'TED. } Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious. *Howell.*
- INNA'TENESS.** *f.* [from *innate*.] The quality of being innate.
- INNA'VIGABLE.** *a.* [*innavigabilis*, Latin.] Not to be passed by sailing. *Dryden.*
- I'NNER.** *a.* [from *in*.] Interior; not outward. *Spenser.*
- I'NNERMOST.** *a.* [from *inner*.] Remotest from the outward part. *Newton.*
- INNHO'LDER.** *f.* [*inn and bold*.] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.
- I'NNINGS.** *f.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*
- INNKE'EPER.** *f.* [*inn and keeper*.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers. *Taylor.*
- I'NNOCENCE.** } *f.* [*innocentia*, Latin.]
I'NNOCENCY. }
 1. Purity from injurious actions; untainted integrity. *Tillotson.*
 2. Freedom from guilt imputed. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness. *Burnet.*
 4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness. *Shakspeare.*
- I'NNOCENT.** *a.* [*innocens*, Latin.]
 1. Pure from mischief. *Milton.*
 2. Free from any particular guilt. *Dryden.*
 3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects. *Pope.*
- I'NNOCENT.** *f.*
 1. One free from guilt or harm. *Spenser.*
 2. A natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*
- I'NNOCENTLY.** *ad.*
 1. Without guilt. *South.*
 2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.
 3. Without hurt. *Cowley.*
- INNO'CUOUS.** *a.* [*innocuus*, Lat.] Harmless in effects. *Grew.*
- INNO'CUOUSLY.** *ad.* Without mischievous effect. *Brown.*
- INNO'CUOUSNESS.** *f.* Harmlessness. *Dig.*
- TO INNOVATE.** *v. a.* [*innovare*, Fr.]
 1. To bring in something not known before. *Bacon.*
 2. To change by introducing novelties. *South.*
- INNOVA'TION.** *f.* [*innovation*, Fr.] Change by the introduction of novelty. *Swift.*
- INNOVA'TOR.** *f.* [*innovateur*, French.]
 1. An introducer of novelties. *Bacon.*
 2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South.*

INO

INNOXIOUS. *a.* [*innocius*, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects. *Digby.*
2. Pure from crimes. *Pope.*

INNOXIOUSLY. *ad.*

1. Harmlessly; without harm done.
2. Without harm suffered. *Brown.*

INNOXIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *innocius*.] Harmlessness.

INNUE'NDO. *f.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Lat.] An oblique hint. *Swift.*

INNUMERABLE. *a.* [*innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Milton.*

INNUMERABLY. *ad.* [from *innumerable*.] Without number.

INNUMEROUS. *a.* [*innumerus*, Lat.] Too many to be counted. *Pope.*

TO INOCULATE. *v. n.* [*inoculo*, Lat.] To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. *May.*

TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* To yield a bud to another stock. *Cleaveland.*

INOCULATION. *f.* [*inoculatio*, Latin]

1. The insertion of the eye of a bud into another stock. *Miller.*
2. The practice of transplanting the smallpox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected. *Quincy.*

INOCULATOR. *f.* [from *inoculate*.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.
2. One who propagates the smallpox by inoculation. *Fycind.*

INO'DORATE. *a.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Latin.] Having no scent. *Bacon.*

INO'DOROUS. *a.* [*inodorus*, Lat.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose. *Arbutnot.*

INOFFENSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *offensive*.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation. *Fleetwood.*
2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terror.
3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent. *Milton.*
4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. *Milton.*

INOFFENSIVELY. *ad.* Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *inoffensive*.] Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *officious*.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE. *a.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INO'PORTUNE. *a.* [*inopportunos*, Latin.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; disorder. *Government of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE. *a.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right. *Milton.*

INO'RDINATELY. *ad.* Irregularly; not rightly. *Taylor.*

INO'RDINATENESS. *f.* Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INO'RDINATION. *f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; deviation from right. *South.*

INO'RGANICAL. *a.* [*in* and *organical*.] Void of organs or instrumental parts. *Locke.*

INS

TO INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Lat.] To unite by apposition or contact. *Der.*

INOSCU'ATION. *f.* [from *inosculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities. *Ray.*

INQUEST. *f.* [*enqueste*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Lat.]

1. Judicial inquiry or examination. *Atterbury.*
2. [In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal; tor in civil causes, after proof made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men; and as they bring in their verdict, so judgment passes: for the judge saith, The jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. *Cowell.*
3. Inquiry; search; study. *South.*

INQUI'ETUDE. *f.* [*inquietude*, French.]

Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet. *Watson.*

TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION. *f.* [*inquinatio*, Lat.] Corruption; pollution. *Bacon.*

INQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [*inquiri*, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion. *Swift.*
2. To make examination. *Dryden.*

TO INQUIRE. *v. a.* To ask about; to seek out: as, *be inquired the way.*

INQUI'RER. *f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive. *Locke.*
2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUI'RY. *f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Interrogation; search by question. *Astr.*
2. Examination; search. *Locke.*

INQUI'SITION. *f.* [*inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry. *Taylor.*
2. Examination; discussion. *Bacon.*
3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.
4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

INQUI'SITIVE. *a.* [*inquisitus*, Latin.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. *Watts.*

INQUI'SITIVELY. *ad.* With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS. *f.* Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *South.*

INQUI'SITOR. *f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin.]

1. One who examines judicially. *Dryden.*
2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

TO INRA'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail*.] To enclose with rails. *Hooker. Gay.*

IN'ROAD. *f.* [*in* and *road*.] Incurtion; sudden and desultory invasion. *Clarendon.*

INSA'NABLE. *a.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE. *a.* [*insanus*, Latin.]

1. Mad.
2. Making mad. *Shakespeare.*

INS

INSA'TIABLE. *a.* [*insatiabilis*, Lat.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS. *f.* Greediness not to be appeased. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *ad.* [from *insatiabile*.] With greediness not to be appeased. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *a.* [*insatiatus*, Lat.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied. *Philips.*

INSATISFA'CTION. *f.* [*in* and *satisfaction*.] Want; unsatisfied state: not in use. *Bacon.*

INSA'TURABLE. *a.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin.]

1. To write on any thing. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I inscribed the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another. *Creech.*

INSCRIPTION. *f.* [*inscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved. *Dryden.*

2. Title. *Brown.*

3. Confinement of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRU'TABLE. *a.* [*inscrutabilis*, Latin.] Unfearable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study. *Sandys.*

To INSCU'LP. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Lat.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakspeare.*

INSCU'LPTURE. *f.* [from *in* and *sculpture*.] Any thing engraved. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in* and *seam*.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix. *Pope.*

INSECT. *f.* [*insecta*, Latin.]

1. *Insects* are so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible. *Thomson.*

INSECTA'TOR. *f.* [from *insector*, Lat.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSECTILE. *a.* [from *insect*.] Having the nature of insects. *Bacon.*

INSECTO'LOGER. *f.* [*insect* and *λόγος*.] One who studies or describes insects. *Derham.*

INSECURE. *a.* [*in* and *secure*.]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety. *Till.*

2. Not safe.

INSECURITY. *f.* [*in* and *security*.]

1. Uncertainty; want of confidence. *Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard. *Ham.*

INSEMINA'TION. *f.* [*infemination*, Fr.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSECUTION. *f.* [*insecution*, French.] Pursuit: not in use. *Chapman.*

INSENSATE. *a.* [*insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility. *Mil.*

INSENSIBILITY. *f.* [*insensibilité*, French.]

1. Inability to perceive. *Glanville.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSIBLE. *a.* [*insensible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses. *Newton.*

INS

2. Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal. *Milton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection. *Dryden.*

INSENSIBLENESS. *f.* Absence of perception; inability to perceive. *Ray.*

INSENSIBLY. *ad.* [from *insensible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses. *Addison.*

2. By slow degrees. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABI'LITY. } *f.* [from *insepara-*
INSEPARABLENESS. } *ble.*] The qua-

lity of being such as cannot be severed or di-

vided. *Locke.*

INSEPARABLE. *a.* [*inseparable*, Fr. *insepara-*
abilis, Latin.] Not to be disjointed; united

so as not to be parted. *Bacon.*

INSEPARABLY. *ad.* [from *inseparable*.] With indissoluble union. *Bentley.*

To INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inserer*, Fr. *infero*, *insertum*, Lat.] To place in or among other things. *Stillingfleet.*

INSERTION. *f.* [*insertion*, French.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter. *Arbutnot.*

2. The thing inserted. *Broome.*

To INSE'RV. *v. a.* [*inservio*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*inserviens*, Latin.] Con-

ducive; of use to an end. *Brown.*

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *shell*.] To hide in a shell: not used. *Shakspeare.*

To INSHI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ship*.] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark: not used. *Shaks.*

To INSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *shrine*.] To enclose in a shrine or precious case. *Milton.*

IN'SIDE. *f.* [*in* and *side*.] Interior part; part within. *Addison.*

INSIDIA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] One who lies in wait.

INSI'DIOUS. *a.* [*insidieux*, Fr. *insidiosus*, Lat.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to en-

trap; treacherous. *Atterbury.*

INSI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Gov. of T.*

INSIGHT. *f.* [*insicht*, Dutch.] Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing. *Sidney.*

INSIGNI'FICANCE. } *f.* [*insignificance*,
INSIGNI'FICANCY. } French.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms. *Glanville;*

2. Unimportance. *Addison.*

INSIGNI'FICANT. *a.* [*in* and *significant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification. *Blackmore.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffec-

tual. *South.*

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *ad.*

1. Without meaning. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCE'RE. *a.* [*insincerus*, Latin.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dis-

sembling; unfaithful.

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2. Not sound; corrupted. *Pope.*
INSINCERITY. *f.* [from *insincere*.] Want of truth or fidelity; dissimulation. *Broom.*
To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [in and *sinew*.] To strengthen; to confirm; not used. *Shaksp.*
INSINUANT. *a.* [Fr.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton.*
To INSI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, French; *insinuo*, Latin.]
 1. To introduce any thing gently. *Woodward.*
 2. To push gently into favour or regard. *Clarendon.*
 3. To hint; to impart indirectly. *Swift.*
 4. To instil; to infuse gently. *Locke.*
To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.*
 1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shaksp.*
 2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. *Harvey.*
 3. To unfold; to wreath; to wind. *Milton.*
INSINUATION. *f.* [*insinuatio*, Latin.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections. *Clarendon.*
INSINUATIVE. *a.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections. *Government of the Tongue.*
INSINUA'TOR. *f.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth.*
INSIPID. *a.* [*insipidus*, Latin.]
 1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust. *Floyer.*
 2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden.*
INSIPIDITY. } *f.* [*insipidité*, French; *INSIPIDNESS.* } from *insipid*.]
 1. Want of taste.
 2. Want of life or spirit. *Pope.*
INSIPIDLY. *ad.* [from *insipid*.]
 1. Without taste.
 2. Dully; without spirit. *Locke.*
INSIPIENCE. *f.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.
To INSI'ST. *v. n.* [*insister*, Fr. *insisto*, Lat.]
 1. To stand or rest upon. *Ray.*
 2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in. *Shaksp.*
 3. To dwell upon in discourse. *Dec. of Piety.*
INSISTENT. *a.* [*insistens*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing. *Wotton.*
INSISTURE. *f.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in *Shaksp.* to signify constancy or regularity, but is not now used.
INSITIENCY. *f.* [in and *sitio*, Lat.] Exemption from thirst. *Grew.*
INSITION. *f.* [*insitio*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another. *Ray.*
To INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [in and *snare*.]
 1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle. *Fenton.*
 2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities. *Hooker.*
INSNARER. *f.* [from *insnare*.] He that insnares.
INSOCIABLE. *a.* [*insociable*, French.]
 1. Averse from conversation. *Shaksp.*
 2. Incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton.*

INSOBRIETY. *f.* [in and *sobriety*.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety. *Decay of Piety.*
To INSOLATE. *v. a.* [*insolo*, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.
INSOLATION. *f.* [*insolation*, Fr.] Exposition to the sun. *Brown.*
INSOLENCE. } *f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, **INSOLENCY.** } Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt. *Tillotson.*
To INSOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult. A very bad word. *King Charles.*
INSOLENT. *a.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Lat.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing. *Atterbury.*
INSOLENTLY. *ad.* [*insolenter*, Lat.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely. *Add.*
INSOLVABLE. *a.* [*insolvable*, French.]
 1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication. *Watts.*
 2. That cannot be paid.
INSOLUBLE. *a.* [*insoluble*, French.]
 1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved. *Hooker.*
 2. Not to be dissolved or separated. *Arbutb.*
INSOLVENT. *a.* [in and *solvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay. *Smart.*
INSOLVENCY. *f.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts.
INSOMUCH. *conj.* [in so much.] So that; to such a degree that. *Addison.*
To INSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspexum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.
INSPECTION. *f.* [*inspectio*, French; *inspectio*, Latin.]
 1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey. *South.*
 2. Superintendence; presiding care. *Bentley.*
INSPECTOR. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. A prying examiner. *Denham.*
 2. A superintendent. *Watts.*
INSPE'RSION. *f.* [*inspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling upon. *Ainsworth.*
To INSPHE'RE. *v. a.* [in and *sphere*.] To place in an orb or sphere. *Milton.*
INSPI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused. *Harvey.*
INSPIRATION. *f.* [from *inspire*.]
 1. The act of drawing in the breath. *Arbutb.*
 2. The act of breathing into any thing.
 3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power. *Denham.*
To INSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Lat.] To draw in the breath. *Walton.*
To INSPI'RE. *v. a.*
 1. To breathe into. *Pope.*
 2. To infuse by breathing. *Wisdom.*
 3. To infuse into the mind; to imprint upon the fancy. *Shaksp.*
 4. To animate by supernatural infusion. *Add.*
 5. To draw in with the breath. *Harvey.*
INSPI'RER. *f.* [from *inspire*.] He that inspires. *Denham.*

INS

To INSPIRIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit*.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate. *Pope.*

To INSPISSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick. *Arbutnot.*

INSPISSATION. *f.* [from *inspissate*.] The act of making any liquid thick. *Arbutnot.*

INSTABILITY. *f.* [*instabilité*, French; *instabilitas*, Latin.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addison.*

INSTABLE. *a.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing.

To INSTALL. *v. a.* [*install*, Fr.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition. *Wotton.*

INSTALLATION. *f.* [*installation*, French.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat. *Ayliffe.*

INSTALLMENT. *f.* [from *install*.]
1. The act of installing. *Shakspeare.*
2. The seat in which one is installed. *Shaksp.*

INSTANCE. } *f.* [*instance*, French.]

INSTANCY. }
1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation. *Hook.*
2. Motive; influence; pressing argument; not in use. *Shakspeare.*

3. Prosecution or process of a suit. *Ayliffe.*
4. Example; document. *Addison.*

5. State of anything. *Hale.*
6. Occasion; act. *Rogers.*

To INSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example. *Tillotson.*

INSTANT. *a.* [*instant*, Latin.]
1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. *Luke. Romans.*

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay. *Pope.*

INSTANT. *f.* [*instant*, French.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.*

2. A particular time. *Shakspeare.*

3. The present or current month. *Addison.*

INSTANTANEOUS. *a.* [*instantaneus*, Lat.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession. *Burnet.*

INSTANTANEOUSLY. *ad.* In an indivisible point of time. *Derham.*

INSTANTLY. *ad.* [*instant*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. *Bacon.*

2. With urgent importunity.

To INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *stare*.]
1. To place in a certain rank or condition. *Atterbury.*

2. To invest: obsolete. *Shakspeare.*

INSTAURATION. *f.* [*instauratio*, Lat.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTEAD *of.* prep. [of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of. *Swift.*
2. Equal to. *Tillotson.*

To INSTEP. *v. a.* [*in* and *step*.]
1. To soak; to macerate in moisture. *Shakspeare.*

2. Lying under water. *Shakspeare.*

INSTEP. *f.* [*in* and *step*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbutnot.*

INS

To INSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*instiguer*, Fr.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION. *f.* [*instigation*, Fr.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill. *South.*

INSTIGATOR. *f.* [*instigateur*, Fr.] Inciter to ill. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSTILL. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Latin.]

1. To infuse by drops. *Milton.*

2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse. *Calamy.*

INSTILLATION. *f.* [*instillatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.

2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.

3. The thing infused. *Rambler.*

INSTILLMENT. *f.* [from *instill*.] Any thing instilled. *Shakspeare.*

INSTINCT. *a.* [*instinctus*, Latin.] Moved; animated; not in use. *Milton.*

INSTINCT. *f.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation. *Prior.*

INSTINCTED. *a.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. *Bentley.*

INSTINCTIVE. *a.* [from *instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice or reason. *Broome.*

INSTINCTIVELY. *ad.* By instinct; by the call of nature. *Shakspeare.*

To INSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*instituo*, Latin.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe. *Hale.*

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction. *Decay of Piety.*

INSTITUTE. *f.* [*institutum*, Latin.]

1. Established law; settled order. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle. *Dryden.*

INSTITUTION. *f.* [*institutio*, Latin.]

1. Act of establishing.

2. Establishment; settlement. *Swift.*

3. Positive law. *Atterbury.*

4. Education. *Hammond.*

INSTITUTIONARY. *a.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine. *Brown.*

INSTITUTIST. *f.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions. *Harvey.*

INSTITUTOR. *f.* [*institutor*, Latin.]

1. An establisher; one who settles. *Holder.*

2. Instructor; educator. *Walker.*

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *stop*.] To close up; to stop. *Dryden.*

To INSTRUC'T. *v. a.* [*instruo*, Latin.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate. *Milton.*

2. To model; to form. *Ayliffe.*

INSTRUC'TER. } *f.* [from *instruere*.] A teacher; an institutor. *Ad.*

INSTRUC'TION. *f.* [from *instruere*.]

1. The act of teaching; information. *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate. *Sh.*

INSTRUC'TIVE. *a.* [from *instruere*.] Conveying knowledge. *Holder.*

INSTRUMENT. *f.* [*instrumentum*, Latin.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose.

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2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds. *Dryden.*
 3. A writing containing any contract or order. *Tobit.*
 4. The agent. *Shakspeare. Locke.*
 5. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another. *Dryden.*
- INSTRUMENTAL.** *a.* [*instrumental*, Fr.]
1. Conducive as means to some end; organical. *Smalridge.*
 2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful. *Swift.*
 3. Consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments; not vocal. *Milton.*
- INSTRUMENTALITY.** *f.* [*from instrumental*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. *Hale.*
- INSTRUMENTALLY.** *ad.* [*from instrumental*.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. *Digby.*
- INSTRUMENTALNESS.** *f.* [*from instrumental*.] Usefulness as means to an end.
- INSUFFERABLE.** *a.* [*in* and *sufferable*.]
1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance. *Locke.*
 2. Detestable; contemptible. *Dryden.*
- INSUFFERABLY.** *ad.* [*from insufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance. *South.*
- INSUFFICIENCE.** } *f.* [*insufficiency*, Fr.]
- INSUFFICIENCY.** } Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power. *Atterbury.*
- INSUFFICIENT.** *a.* [*insufficient*, Fr.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit. *Rogers.*
- INSUFFICIENTLY.** *ad.* With want of proper ability; not skilfully.
- INSUFFLATION.** *f.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon. *Hammond.*
- INSULAR.** } *a.* [*insulaire*, French.] Be-
- INSULARY.** } longing to an island. *Hosuel.*
- INSULATED.** *a.* [*insula*, Latin.] Not contiguous on any side.
- INSULSE.** *a.* [*insulsus*, Lat.] Dull; insipid.
- INSULT.** *f.* [*insultus*, Latin.]
1. The act of leaping upon any thing. *Dryd.*
 2. Act of insolence or contempt. *Broome.*
- To INSULT.** *v. a.* [*insulto*, Latin.]
1. To treat with insolence or contempt. *Pope.*
 2. To trample upon; to triumph over. *Shak.*
- INSULTER.** *f.* [*from insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph. *Rowe.*
- INSULTINGLY.** *ad.* [*from insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*
- INSUPERABILITY.** *f.* [*from insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.
- INSUPERABLE.** *a.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Pope.*
- INSUPERABLENESS.** *f.* [*from insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.
- INSUPERABLY.** *ad.* [*from insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably. *Grew.*
- INSUPPORTABLE.** *a.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured. *Bentley.*

INT

- INSUPPORTABLENESS.** *f.* [*from insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*
- INSUPPORTABLY.** *ad.* [*from insupportable*.] Beyond endurance. *Dryden.*
- INSURMOUNTABLE.** *a.* [*insurmountable*, Fr.] Insuperable; unconquerable. *Locke.*
- INSURMOUNTABLY.** *ad.* [*from insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.
- INSURRECTION.** *f.* [*insurgo*, Lat.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion. *Arb.*
- INSURRACTION.** *f.* [*insurro*, Lat.] The act of whispering into something.
- INTACTIBLE.** *a.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.
- INTAGLIO.** *f.* [*Italian*.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground. *Addison.*
- INTASTABLE.** *a.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. *Grew.*
- INTEGR.** *f.* [*Latin*.] The whole of any thing. *Arbutnot.*
- INTEGRAL.** *a.* [*integral*, French.]
1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. *Bacon.*
 2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.
 3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.
- INTEGRAL.** *f.* The whole made up of parts. *Hale. Watts.*
- INTEGRITY.** *f.* [*integritas*, Latin.]
1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness. *Rogers.*
 2. Purity; genuine unadulterated state. *Hale.*
 3. Entireness; unbroken whole. *Broome.*
- INTEGUMENT.** *f.* [*integumentum*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another. *Addison.*
- INTELLECT.** *f.* [*intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding. *South.*
- INTELLECTION.** *f.* [*intellectio*, Lat.] The act of understanding. *Bentley.*
- INTELLECTIVE.** *a.* [*intellectif*, French.] Having power to understand. *Glanville.*
- INTELLECTUAL.** *a.* [*intellectuel*, French.]
1. Relating to the understanding; transfected by the understanding. *Taylor.*
 2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind. *Watts.*
 3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses. *Cowley.*
 4. Having the power of understanding. *Milne.*
- INTELLECTUAL.** *f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville.*
- INTELLIGENCE.** } *f.* [*intelligentia*, Lat.]
- INTELLIGENCY.** }
1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret. *Hayward.*
 2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another. *Bacon.*
 3. Spirit; unbodied mind. *Collier.*
 4. Understanding; skill. *Spenser.*
- INTELLIGENCER.** *f.* [*from intelligence*.] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages. *Hosuel.*

INT

- INTELLIGENT.** *a.* [*intelligens*, Latin.]
 1. Knowing; instructed; skilful. *Milton.*
 2. Giving information. *Shakspeare.*
- INTELLIGENTIAL.** *a.* [*from intelligent.*]
 1. Consisting of unbodied mind. *Milton.*
 2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.
- INTELLIGIBILITY.** *f.* [*from intelligible.*]
 1. Possibility to be understood.
 2. The power of understanding; intellection: not proper. *Glanville.*
- INTELLIGIBLE.** *a.* [*intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood. *Watts.*
- INTELLIGIBLENESS.** *f.* [*from intelligible.*]
 Possibility to be understood; perspicuity. *Locke.*
- INTELLIGIBLY.** *ad.* [*from intelligible.*] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly. *Rose.*
- INTEMERATE.** *a.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.]
 Undeified; unpolluted.
- INTEMPERAMENT.** *f.* [*in and temperament.*] Bad constitution. *Harvey.*
- INTEMPERANCE.** } *f.* [*intemperantia*, L.]
INTEMPERANCY. } Want of temperance, or moderation; excess in meat or drink, or any other gratification. *Hakewill.*
- INTEMPERATE.** *a.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.]
 1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous. *South.*
 2. Passionate; ungovernable. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean: as, an intemperate climate.
- INTEMPERATELY.** *ad.*
 1. With breach of the laws of temperance. *Tillotson.*
 2. Immoderately; excessively. *Sprat.*
- INTEMPERATENESS.** *f.* [*from intemperate.*]
 1. Want of moderation.
 2. Unseasonableness of weather.
- INTEMPERATURE.** *f.* [*from intemperate.*]
 Excess of some quality.
- TO INTEND.** *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]
 1. To stretch out; obsolete. *Spenser.*
 2. To enforce; to make intense. *Newton.*
 3. To regard; to attend; to take care of. *Bac.*
 4. To pay regard or attention to. *Bacon.*
 5. To mean; to design. *Dryden.*
- INTENDANT.** *f.* [*French.*] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the public business. *Arbuthnot.*
- INTENDIMENT.** *f.* Attention; patient hearing: not in use. *Spenser.*
- INTENDMENT.** *f.* [*entendement*, French.]
 Intention; design. *L'Estrange.*
- TO INTENERATE.** *v. a.* [*in and tener*, Lat.]
 To make tender; to soften. *Philips.*
- INTENERATION.** *f.* [*from intenerate.*] The act of softening or making tender. *Bacon.*
- INTENIBLE.** *a.* [*in and tenible.*] That cannot hold: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- INTENSE.** *a.* [*intensus*, Latin.]
 1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax. *Boyle.*
 2. Vehement; ardent. *Addison.*
 3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive. *Milton.*

INT

- INTENSELY.** *ad.* To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly. *Addison.*
- INTENSENESS.** *f.* [*from intense.*] The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission. *Woodward.*
- INTENSION.** *f.* [*intensio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or straining any thing. *Taylor.*
- INTENSIVE.** *a.* [*from intense.*]
 1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself. *Hale.*
 2. Intent; unremitted. *Wotton.*
- INTENSIVELY.** *ad.* By increase of degree.
- INTENT.** *a.* [*intentus*, Latin.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application. *Watts.*
- INTENT.** *f.* [*from intend.*] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hooker.*
- INTENTION.** *f.* [*intentio*, Latin.]
 1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *South.*
 2. Design; purpose. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. The state of being intense or strained. *Locke.*
- INTENTIONAL.** *a.* [*intentionel*, French:]
 Designed; done by design. *Rogers.*
- INTENTIONALLY.** *ad.*
 1. By design; with fixed choice. *Hale.*
 2. In will, if not in action. *Atterbury.*
- INTENTIVE.** *a.* [*from intent.*] Diligently applied; busily attentive. *Brown.*
- INTENTIVELY.** *ad.* [*from intentive.*] With application; closely.
- INTENTLY.** *ad.* [*from intent.*] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire. *Hammond.*
- INTENTNESS.** *f.* [*from intent.*] The state of being intent; anxious application. *Swift.*
- TO INTER.** *v. a.* [*interrer*, French.]
 1. To cover under ground; to bury. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To cover with earth. *Mortimer.*
- INTERCALAR.** } *a.* [*intercalaris*, Latin.]
INTERCALARY. } Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an intercalary day.
- TO INTERCALATE.** *v. a.* [*intercalo*, Lat.]
 To insert an extraordinary day.
- INTERCALATION.** *f.* [*intercalatio*, Lat.]
 Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. *Brown.*
- TO INTERCEDE.** *v. n.* [*intercedo*, Latin.]
 1. To pass between. *Newton.*
 2. To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy.*
- INTERCEDER.** *f.* [*from intercede.*] One that intercedes; a mediator.
- TO INTERCEPT.** *v. a.* [*interceptus*, Lat.]
 1. To stop and seize in the way. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated. *Newton.*
- INTERCEPTION.** *f.* [*interceptio*, Latin.]
 Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction. *Wotton.*
- INTERCESSION.** *f.* [*intercessio*, Lat.]
 Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another. *Rom.*

INT

INTERCE'SSOR. *f.* [*intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *South.*

To INTERCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together. *Shakspeare.*

To INTERCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.] 1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually. *Shakspeare.*

2. To succeed alternately. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Howel.*

2. Alternate succession. *Holder.*

3. Mutual donation and reception. *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *a.*

1. Given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession. *Tillotson.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. *Sb.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *f.* Exchange; mutual transference. *Swift.*

INTERCI'PIENT. *f.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage. *Wiseman.*

INTERCI'SION. *f.* [*inter* and *caedo*, Latin.] Interruption. *Brown.*

To INTERCLU'DE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION. *f.* [*interclusus*, Lat.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION. *f.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars. *Wotton.*

To INTERCO'MMON. *v. n.* [*inter* and *commun*.] To feed at the same table. *Bacon.*

INTERCOMMUNITY. *f.* [*inter* and *community*.] A mutual communication or community.

INTERCO'STAL. *a.* [*inter* and *costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs. *More.*

I'NTERCOURSE. *f.* [*entrecours*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange. *Milton.*

2. Communication. *Bacon.*

INTERCU'RRENCE. *f.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Passage between. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRENT. *a.* [*intercurrans*, Lat.] Running between. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL. *f.* [*inter* and *deal*.] Traffick; intercourse; obsolete. *Spenser.*

To INTERDI'CT. *v. a.* [*interdico*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit. *Tickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree. *Bacon.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *f.* [*interdictio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree. *Milton.*

2. Curse: from the papal *interdict*. *Shakf.*

INTERDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *interdict*.] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.*

To INTERE'SS. } *v. a.* [*interesser*, French.]

To INTERE'ST. } To concern; to affect;

to give share in.

To INTERE'ST. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion. *Dryden.*

I'NTEREST. *f.* [*interest*, Lat. *interet*, Fr.]

1. Concern; advantage; good. *Hammond.*

2. Influence over others. *Clarendon.*

3. Share; participation. *Watts.*

4. Regard to private profit. *Swift.*

5. Money paid for use; usury. *Arbutnot.*

6. Any surplus of advantage. *Shakspeare.*

To INTERFE'RE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other. *Smalrid.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFLUENT. *a.* [*interfluens*, Latin.]

Flowing between. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT. *a.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *a.* [*interfusus*, Lat.] Poured or scattered between. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *f.* [from *interjacent*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of lying between. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT. *a.* [*interjacent*, Lat.] In-

tervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*

INTERJE'CTION. *f.* [*interjeccio*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ab!*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between. *Bacon.*

I'NTERIM. *f.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time. *Tatler.*

To INTERJO'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shakspeare.*

INTERIOUR. *a.* [*interior*, Latin.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial. *Burnet.*

INTERKNO'WLEDGE. *f.* [*inter* and *know-ledge*.] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

To INTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another. *Hayward.*

INTERLA'PSE. *f.* [*inter* and *lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events. *Harvey.*

To INTERLA'RD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture. *Hale.*

To INTERLE'AVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.]

1. To write in alternate lines. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines. *Dryden.*

INTERLINEA'TION. *f.* [*inter* and *lineatio*.] Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift.*

To INTERLINK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another. *Dryden.*

INTERLOCU'TION. *f.* [*interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision. *Addison.*

INT

INTERLO'CUTOR. *f.* [*inter* and *loquer*, Lat.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

INTERLO'CUTORY. *a.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr.]

1. Consisting of dialogue. *Fiddes.*
2. Preparatory to decision.

To INTERLO'PE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER. *f.* [*from interlope.*] One who runs into business to which he has no right. *L'Esfrange.*

INTERLU'CENT. *a.* [*interlucens*, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERLUDE. *f.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Latin.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce. *Bacon.*

INTERLU'ENCY. *f.* [*interlucio*, Lat.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood. *Hale.*

INTERLU'NAR. } *a.* [*inter* and *luna*, Latin.]

INTERLU'NARY. } Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. *Milton.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE. *f.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Addison.*

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other. *Swift.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] To interpose officiously. *Clarendon.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mingle; to intermell. *Spenser.*

INTERME'DDLER. *f.* [*from intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right. *L'Esfrange.*

INTERME'DIACY. *f.* [*from intermediate*.] Interposition; intervention. *Derbam.*

INTERME'DIAL. *a.* Intervening; lying between; intervenient. *Evelyn.*

INTERME'DIATE. *a.* [*intermediat*, French.] Intervening; interposed. *Newton.*

INTERME'DIATELY. *ad.* [*from intermediate*.] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle: not in use. *Spenser.*

INTERMENT. *f.* [*interment*, French.] Burial; sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION. *f.* [*intermigration*, Fr.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other. *Hale.*

INTERMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *termino*, Lat.] Immense; admitting no boundary. *Milton.*

INTERMINATE. *a.* [*interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman.*

INTERMINATION. *f.* [*intermino*, Latin.] Menace; threat. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *minge*.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things among others. *Hooker.*

To INTERMINGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION. *f.* [*intermissio*, Latin.]

INT

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop. *Wilkins.*

2. Intervenant time. *Shakspeare.*

3. State of being intermitted. *Ben Jonson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever; or any fits of pain; rest. *Milton.*

INTERMI'SSIVE. *a.* [*from intermit*.] Coming by fits; not continual. *Brown.*

To INTERMIT. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. *Rogers.*

To INTERMIT. *v. n.* To grow mild between fits or paroxysms.

INTERMITTENT. *a.* [*intermittens*, Latin.] Coming by fits. *Harvey.*

To INTERMIX. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others. *Hayward.*

To INTERMIX. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE. *f.* [*inter* and *mixture*, Latin.]

1. Mals formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle.*
2. Something additional mingled in a mals. *Bacon.*

INTERMU'NDANE. *a.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL. *a.* [*inter* and *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

INTERMUTUAL. *a.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel.*

INTERN. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.] Inward; intestine; not foreign. *Howell.*

INTERNAL. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; not external. *Locke.*
2. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers.*

INTERNALLY. *ad.*

1. Inwardly.
2. Mentally; intellectually. *Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE. *a.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual destruction. *Hudibras.*

INTERNE'CION. *f.* [*internecio*, Lat.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter. *Hale.*

INTERNUNCIO. *f.* [*internuncius*, Latin.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION. *f.* [*interpellatio*, Lat.] A summons; a call upon. *Ayliffe.*

To INTERPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpolo*, Lat.]

1. To soist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Pope.*
2. To renew; to begin again: not used. *Hale.*

INTERPOLATION. *f.* [*interpolation*, Fr.] Something added or put into the original matter. *Cromwell.*

INTERPOLA'TOR. *f.* [*Lat*.] One that soists in counterfeit passages. *Swift.*

INTERPO'SAL. *f.* [*from interpose*.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons. *South.*
2. Intervention. *Glanville.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin.]

1. To place between; to make intervenient. *Bacon.*
2. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Swift.*

INT

3. To offer as a succour or relief. *Woodw.*
TO INTERPOSE. *v. n.*

1. To mediate ; to act between two parties.
 2. To put in by way of interpretation. *Boyle.*

INTERPOSER. *f.* [from *interpose*.]
 1. One that comes between others. *Shaks.*
 2. An intervenient agent ; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *f.* [*interpositio*, Latin.]
 1. Intervenient agency. *Atterbury.*
 2. Mediation ; agency between parties. *Add.*

3. Intervention ; state of being placed between two. *Raleigh.*
 4. Any thing interposed. *Milton.*

TO INTERPRET. *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.]
 To explain ; to translate ; to decipher ; to give a solution to. *Daniel.*

INTERPRETABLE. *a.* [from *interpret*.]
 Capable of being expounded. *Collier.*

INTERPRETATION. *f.* [*interpretatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of interpreting ; explanation *Sb.*
 2. The sense given by an interpreter ; exposition. *Hooker.*

3. The power of explaining. *Bacon.*

INTERPRETATIVE. *a.* [from *interpret*.]
 Collected by interpretation. *Hammond.*

INTERPRETATIVELY. *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*

INTERPRETER. *f.* [*interpretes*, Latin.]
 1. An expostor ; an expounder. *Burnet.*
 2. A translator. *Sherburne.*

INTERPUNCTION. *f.* [*interpungo*, Lat.]
 Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM. *f.* [Latin.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another. *Cowley.*

INTERREIGN. *f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*

TO INTERROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.]
 To examine ; to question.

TO INTERROGATE. *v. n.* To ask ; to put questions. *Hammond.*

INTERROGATION. *f.* [*interrogatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of questioning.

2. A question put ; an inquiry. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a question : thus ?

INTERROGATIVE. *a.* [*interrogativus*, Latin.] Denoting a question ; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE. *f.* A pronoun used in asking questions : as, who ? what ?

INTERROGATIVELY. *ad.* In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR. *f.* [from *interrogate*.]
 An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. *f.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr.]
 A question ; an inquiry. *Shakspeare.*

INTERROGATORY. *a.* Containing a question ; expressing a question.

TO INTERRUPT. *v. a.* [*interruptus*, Lat.]
 1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition. *Ecclesiasticus.*

3. To divide ; to separate.

INTERRUPT. *a.* Containing a chasm. *Milt.*

INTERRUPTEDLY. *ad.* [from *interrupt-*

INT

ed.] Not in continuity ; not without stoppages. *Boyle.*

INTERRUPTER. *f.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION. *f.* [*interruptio*, Latin.]
 1. Interposition ; breach of continuity. *Hale.*

2. Intervention ; interposition. *Dryden.*

3. Hindrance ; stop ; let ; obstruction. *Sp.*

4. Intermision. *Addison.*

INTERSCAPULAR. *a.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

TO INTERSCIND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

TO INTERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Latin.] To write between.

INTERSE'CANT. *a.* [*intersecans*, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.

TO INTERSECT. *v. a.* [*interseco*, Lat.] To cut ; to divide each other mutually. *Brown.*

TO INTERSECT. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other. *Wiseman.*

INTERSE'CTION. *f.* [*intersectio*, Lat.] Point where lines cross each other. *Bentley.*

TO INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*interfero*, Lat.] To put in between other things. *Brewerwood.*

INTERSE'RTION. *f.* [from *interfert*.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing. *Hammond.*

TO INTERSPERSE. *v. a.* [*interpersus*, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things. *Swift.*

INTERSPERSION. *f.* [from *interperso*.] The act of scattering here and there. *Watts.*

INTERSTE'LLAR. *a.* [*inter* and *stella*, Lat.] Intervening between the stars. *Bacon.*

INTERSTICE. *f.* [*interstitium*, Latin.]
 1. Space between one thing and another. *Arb.*

2. Time between one act and another. *Ayl.*

INTERSTICIAL. *a.* [from *interstices*.] Containing interstices. *Brown.*

INTERTE'XTURE. *f.* [*intertexto*, Lat.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

TO INTERTWINE. } *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*,
TO INTERTWIST. } or *twist*.] To unite by twitting one in another. *Milton.*

INTERVAL. *f.* [*intervallum*, Latin.]
 1. Space between places ; interstice ; vacuity ; space unoccupied ; void place ; vacancy ; vacant place. *Newton.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points. *Swift.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper. *Ast.*

TO INTERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Latin.]
 1. To come between things or persons.

2. To make intervals. *Milton.*

3. To cross unexpectedly. *Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE. *f.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview : out of use. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT. *a.* [*interveniens*, Latin.] Intercedent ; interposed ; passing between. *Bacon.*

INTERVE'NTION. *f.* [*interventio*, Latin.]
 1. Agency between persons. *Atterbury.*

2. Agency between antecedents and consequatives. *L'Estrange.*

INT

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed. *Holder.*
- To INTERVE'RT.** *v. a.* [*interverto*, Latin.]
1. To turn to another course. *Wotton.*
2. To turn to another use.
- INTERVIEW.** *f.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual fight; fight of each other. *Hooker.*
- To INTERVO'LTE.** *v. a.* [*intervolvō*, Lat.] To involve one within another. *Milton.*
- To INTERWEAVE.** *v. a.* pret. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle. *Milton.*
- To INTERWI'SH.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *wish*.] To wish mutually to each other. *Donne.*
- INTE'STABLE.** *a.* [*intestabilis*, Lat.] Disqualified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*
- INTE'STATE.** *a.* [*intestatus*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without a will. *Dryden.*
- INTESTI'NAL.** *a.* [*intestinal*, French, from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts. *Arbutnot.*
- INTE'STINE.** *a.* [*intestin*, French; *intestinus*, Latin.]
1. Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa.*
2. Contained in the body. *Milton.*
3. Domestick; not foreign. *Pope.*
- INTE'STINE.** *f.* [*intestinum*, Latin.] The gut; the bowels. *Arbutnot.*
- To INTHRA'LL.** *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. *Prior.*
- INTHRA'LEMENT.** *f.* [*from intbrall*.] Servitude; slavery. *Milton.*
- To INTHRO'NE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne. *Thomf.*
- INTIMACY.** *f.* [*from intimate*.] Close familiarity. *Rogers.*
- INTIMATE.** *a.* [*intimus*, Latin.]
1. Inmost; inward; intestine. *Tillotson.*
2. Near; not kept at distance. *South.*
3. Familiar; closely acquainted. *Roscommon.*
- INTIMATE.** *f.* [*intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- To INTIMATE.** *v. a.* [*intimer*, French.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Locke.*
- INTIMATELY.** *ad.* [*from intimate*.]
1. Closely; with intermixture of parts. *Arb.*
2. Nearly; inseparably. *Addison.*
3. Familiarly; with close friendship.
- INTIMA'TION.** *f.* [*from intimate*.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction. *Addison.*
- INTIME.** *a.* Inward; being within the mafs; internal; not used. *Digby.*
- To INTI'MIDATE.** *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr.] To make fearful; to daftardize; to make cowardly. *Young.*
- INTI'RE.** *a.* [*entier*, French; see **ENTIRE**.] Whole; undiminished; unbroken. *Hooker.*
- INTI'RENESS.** *f.* [*from intire*.] Wholeness; integrity. *Donne.*
- INTO.** *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]
1. Noting entrance with regard to place: *be*

INT

- went into the house.* *Wotton.*
2. Noting penetration beyond the outside: *moisture sinks into the body.* *Pope.*
3. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause: *be was brought into danger by rashness.* *Boyle.*
- INTO'LERABLE.** *a.* [*intolerabilis*, Latin.]
1. Infufferable; not to be endured; not to be born. *Taylor.*
2. Bad beyond sufferance.
- INTO'LERABLENESS.** *f.* Quality of a thing not to be endured.
- INTO'LERABLY.** *ad.* [*from intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.
- INTO'LERANT.** *a.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure. *Arbutnot.*
- To INTO'MB.** *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To enclose in a funeral monument; to bury. *Dryden.*
- To INTONATE.** *v. a.* [*intono*, Latin.] To thunder.
- INTONA'TION.** *f.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.] The act of thundering.
- To INTO'NE.** *v. n.* [*from tone*.] To make a slow protracted noise. *Pope.*
- To INTO'RT.** *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring. *Pope.*
- To INTO'XICATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*
- INTOXICA'TION.** *f.* [*from intoxicate*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk. *South.*
- INTRA'CTABLE.** *a.* [*intraEtabilis*, Latin.]
1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate. *Rogers.*
2. Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward.*
- INTRA'CTABLENESS.** *f.* Obstinacy; perverfeness.
- INTRA'CTABLY.** *ad.* [*from intraEtable*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.
- INTRANQUILLITY.** *f.* [*in* and *tranquillity*.] Unquietness; want of rest. *Temple.*
- INTRANSMU'TABLE.** *a.* [*in* and *transmutabile*.] Unchangeable to any other substance. *Ray.*
- To INTREA'SURE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasury. *Shakspeare.*
- To INTREN'CH.** *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *Dryden.*
- To INTREN'CH.** *v. a.*
1. To break with hollows. *Milton.*
2. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.
- INTRE'NCHANT.** *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible. *Shakspeare.*
- INTRE'NCHMENT.** *f.* [*from intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.
- INTREPID.** *a.* [*intrepede*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave. *Thom.*
- INTREPIDITY.** *f.* [*from intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness. *Swift.*
- INTREPIDLY.** *ad.* [*from intrepid*.] Fearlessly; daringly. *Pope.*
- INTRICACY.** *f.* [*from intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions. *Addison.*

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- INTRICATE.** *a.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure. *Addison.*
- To INTRICATE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken: not proper, nor in use. *Camden.*
- INTRICATELY.** *ad.* [from *intricate*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Swift.*
- INTRICATENESS.** *f.* [from *intricate*.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity. *Sidney.*
- INTRIGUE.** *f.* [*intrigue*, Fr.]
1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged. *Addison.*
 2. Intricacy; complication. *Hale.*
 3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction. *Pope.*
- To INTRIGUE.** *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr.] To form plots; to carry on private designs.
- INTRIGUER.** *f.* [*intriguer*, Fr.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women. *Ad.*
- INTRIGUINGLY.** *ad.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.
- INTRINSECAL.** *a.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]
1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent. *Bentley.*
 2. Intimate; closely familiar: not used. *Wot.*
- INTRINSECALLY.** *ad.*
1. Internally; naturally; really. *South.*
 2. Within; at the inside. *Wotton.*
- INTRINSECATE.** *a.* Perplexed; entangled: not in use. *Shakspeare.*
- INTRINSICK.** *a.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]
1. Inward; internal; real; true. *Hammond.*
 2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Rogers.*
- To INTRODUCE.** *v. a.* [*introduco*, Latin.]
1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person. *Locke.*
 2. To bring something into notice or practice. *Brown.*
 3. To produce; to give occasion to. *Locke.*
 4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.
- INTRODUCER.** *f.* [from *introduce*.]
1. One who conducts another to a place or person.
 2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Wotton.*
- INTRODUCTION.** *f.* [*introducio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.
 2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. *Clarendon.*
 3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.
- INTRODUCTIVE.** *a.* [*introducif*, Fr.] Serving as means to something else. *South.*
- INTRODUCTORY.** *a.* [from *introducus*, Latin.] Previous; serving as conveyance to something further. *Boyle.*
- INTROGRESSION.** *f.* [*introgressio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INV

- INTROIT.** *f.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of publick devotions.
- INTROMISSION.** *f.* [*intromissio*, Lat.] The act of sending in. *Peacham.*
- To INTROMIT.** *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]
1. To send in; to let in; to admit.
 2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters. *Newton.*
- To INTROSPECT.** *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.
- INTROSPECTION.** *f.* [from *introspect*.] A view of the inside. *Dryden.*
- INTROVENIENT.** *a.* [*inter and venio*, Lat.] Entering; coming in. *Brown.*
- To INTRUDE.** *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]
1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission. *Watts.*
 2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted. *Coleffians.*
- To INTRUDE.** *v. a.* To force without right or welcome. *Pope.*
- INTRUDER.** *f.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome. *Addison.*
- INTRUSION.** *f.* [*intrusio*, Latin.]
1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state. *Locke.*
 2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance. *Wake.*
 3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. *Wotton.*
- To INTRUST.** *v. a.* [*in and trust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value. *Arb.*
- INTUITION.** *f.* [*intuitus*, Latin.]
1. Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object. *Glanville.*
- INTUITIVE.** *a.* [*intuitivus*, Latin.]
1. Seen by the mind immediately. *Locke.*
 2. Seeing, not barely believing. *Hooker.*
 3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination. *Hooker.*
- INTUITIVELY.** *ad.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception. *Hooker.*
- INTUME'SCENCE.** } *f.* [*intumescence*, Fr.]
- INTUME'SCENCY.** } [*intumescio*, Latin.]
- Swell; tumour. *Brown.*
- INTURGE'SCENCE.** *f.* [*in and turgesco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling. *Brown.*
- INTU'SE.** *f.* [*intusus*, Lat.] Bruise. *Spenser.*
- To INTWINE.** *v. a.* [*in and twine*.]
1. To twist, or wreath together. *Hooker.*
 2. To be inserted by being wreathed or twisted. *Dryden.*
- To INVADE.** *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]
1. To attack a country; to make a hostile entrance. *Knollez.*
 2. To attack; to assail; to assault. *Shaksp.*
 3. To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack. *Dryden.*

INV

- INVA'DER.** *f.* [from *invado*, Latin.]
 1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another. *Bacon.*
 2. An assailant.
 3. Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond.*
INVA'LESCENCE. *f.* [*invalesco*, Latin.] Strength; health; force.
INVA'LID. *a.* [*invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency. *Milton.*
To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.
INVA'LIDE. *f.* [French.] One disabled by sickness or hurts. *Prior.*
INVA'LIDITY. *f.* [*invalidité*, French.]
 1. Weakness; want of cogency.
 2. Want of bodily strength. *Temple.*
INVA'LUABLE. *a.* [*in and valuable*.] Precious above estimation; inestimable. *Atterb.*
INVA'RIABLE. *a.* [*invariable*, French.] Unchangeable; constant. *Brown.*
INVA'RIABLENESS. *f.* [from *invariable*.] Immutability; constancy.
INVA'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *invariable*.] Unchangeably; constantly. *Atterbury.*
INVA'SION. *f.* [*invasio*, Latin.]
 1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment. *Dr.*
 2. Attack of a disease. *Arbutnot.*
INVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions. *Dryden.*
INVE'CTIVE. *f.* [*invektive*, French.] A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation. *Hooker.*
INVE'CTIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive. *Dryden.*
INVE'CTIVELY. *ad.* Satirically; abusively.
To INVE'IGH. *v. a.* [*inveho*, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach. *Arbutnot.*
INVE'IGHER. *f.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer. *Wiseman.*
To INVE'IGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Italian.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce. *Hudibras.*
INVE'IGLER. *f.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Sandys.*
To INVENT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, French.]
 1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before. *Arbutn.*
 2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate. *Stillington.*
 3. To feign; to make by the imagination. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To light on; to meet with: not used. *Sp.*
INVENT'ER. *f.* [from *inventeur*, French.]
 1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before. *Garrh.*
 2. A forger.
INVENTION. *f.* [*invention*, French.]
 1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new. *Dryden.*
 2. Discovery. *Ray.*
 3. Forgery; fiction. *Shakspeare.*
 4. The thing invented. *Milton.*
INVENTIVE. *a.* [*inventif*, French.]
 1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Ascham.*

INV

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction. *Raleigh.*
INVENT'OR. *f.* [*inventor*, Latin.]
 1. A finder out of something new. *Milton.*
 2. A contriver; a framer. *Shakspeare.*
INVENTOR'IALLY. *ad.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory. *Shakspeare.*
INVENTORY. *f.* [*inventoire*, Fr.] An account or catalogue of moveables. *Addison.*
To INVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue. *Shaks.*
INVENTRESS. *f.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor*.] A female that invents. *Burnet.*
INVERSE. *a.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inversus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to direct.
INVERSION. *f.* [*inversion*, Fr. *inversio*, Lat.]
 1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last. *Dryden.*
 2. Change of place, so that each takes the room of the other.
To INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.]
 1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Watts.*
 2. To place the last first. *Prior.*
 3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzele; to convert. *Knolles.*
INVE'RTEDLY. *ad.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order. *Derham.*
To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*investis*, Latin.]
 1. To dress; to clothe; to array. *Milton.*
 2. To place in possession of a rank or office. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
 3. To adorn; to grace. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To confer; to give. *Bacon.*
 5. To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.
INVE'STIENT. *a.* [*investiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*
INVE'STIGABLE. *a.* [from *investigate*.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition. *Hooker.*
To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Lat.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition. *Cheyn.*
INVESTIGATION. *f.* [*investigatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered. *Watts.*
 2. Examination. *Pope.*
INVE'STITURE. *f.* [French.]
 1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.*
 2. The act of giving possession.
INVESTMENT. *f.* [*in and vestment*.] Dress; clothes; garment; habit. *Shakspeare.*
INVE'TERACY. *f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]
 1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Addison.*
 2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.
INVE'TERATE. *a.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]
 1. Old; long established. *Bacon.*
 2. Obsolete by long continuance. *Swift.*
To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*invetero*, Latin.] To fix and settle by long continuance. *Bacon.*

INU

INVE'TERATENESS. *f.* [from *inveterate*.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*

INVETERA'TION. *f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS. *a.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]
1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*
2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Suift.*

INVIDIOUSLY. *ad.*
1. Malignantly; enviously.
2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *invidious*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE. *v. a.* [*in and vigour*.] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce. *Addison.*

INVIGORA'TION. *f.* [from *invigorate*.]
1. The act of invigorating.
2. The state of being invigorated. *Norris.*

INVINCIBLE. *a.* [*invincible*, Fr.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Sh.*

INVINCIBLENESS. *f.* Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY. *ad.* [from *invincible*.] Insuperably; unconquerably. *Milton.*

INVIO'LABE. *a.* [*inviolable*, French.]
1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured. *Milton.*

2. Not to be broken. *Hooker.*
3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*

INVIO'LABLY. *ad.* [from *inviolable*.] Without breach; without failure. *Sprat.*

INVIO'LABE. *a.* [*inviolatus*, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Dryden.*

INVIOUS. *a.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impassable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*

To INVISCATE. *v. a.* [*in and viscus*, Lat.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*

INVISIB'ILITY. *f.* [*invisibilit*, Fr.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight. *Ray.*

INVISIBLE. *a.* [*invisible*, Fr.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen. *Sidney.*

INVISIBLY. *ad.* [from *invisible*.] Imperceptibly to the sight. *Denham.*

INVITA'TION. *f.* [*invitatio*, Latin.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*

To INVITE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin.]
1. To bid; to ask to any place with intreaty and complaisance. *Swift.*

2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure. *Bacon.*

To INVITE. *v. a.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*

INVI'TER. *f.* [from *invite*.] He who invites. *Smalridge.*

INVI'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *inviting*.] In such manner as invites or allures. *Decay of Picty.*

To INUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Latin.] To shade; to cover with shades.

INU'NCTION. *f.* [*inunctus*, Latin.] The act of smearing or anointing. *Ray.*

INW

INUNDA'TION. *f.* [*inundatio*, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood. *Dryden.*
2. A confluence of any kind. *Spenser.*

To INVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. *Milton.*

INVOC'A'TION. *f.* [*invocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer. *Hooker.*
2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being. *Addison.*

INVOICE. *f.* [perhaps corrupted from the French *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to. *Sidney.*

To INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*involvero*, Latin.]

1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. *Dryden.*

2. To imply; to comprise. *Tillotson.*

3. To intertwist; to join. *Milton.*

4. To take in; to catch. *Sprat.*

5. To entangle. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate. *Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly. *Milton.*

INVOLUNTARILY. *ad.* [from *involuntary*.]

Not by choice; not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY. *a.* [*involuntaire*, Fr.]

1. Not having the power of choice. *Pope.*

2. Not chosen; not done willingly. *Locke.*

INVOLUTION. *f.* [*involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The state of being entangled; complication. *Glanville.*

3. That which is wrapped round any thing. *Brown.*

To INURE. *v. a.* [*in and ure*.] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice; to accustom. *Addison.*

INUREMENT. *f.* [from *inure*.] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. *Wotton.*

To INURN. *v. a.* [*in and urn*.] To intomb; to bury. *Shakspeare.*

INU'STION. *f.* [*inustio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INUTILE. *a.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Latin.] Useless; unprofitable. *Bacon.*

INUTILITY. *f.* [*inutilitas*, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE. *a.* [*invulnerable*, Fr.]

Not to be wounded; secure from wound. *Sh.*

To INWALL. *v. a.* To enclose or fortify with a wall. *Spenser.*

INWARD. } *ad.* [*inreard*, Saxon.]

INWARDS. }

1. Toward the internal parts; within. *Bac.*

2. With inflection or incurvity; concavely. *Dryden.*

3. Into the mind or thought. *Hooker.*

INWARD. *a.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within. *Milton.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking. *Prior.*

3. Intimate; domestick; familiar. *Job.*

4. Seated in the mind. *Shakspeare.*

JOC

INWARD. *f.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular. *Milton.*
2. Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakspeare.*

INWARDLY. *ad.* [from *inward*.]

1. In the heart; privately. *Shakspeare.*
2. In the parts within; internally. *Arbutnot.*
3. With inflection or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *f.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity. *Shakspeare.*

TO INWEAVE. *preter. inwove or inwreaved, part. pass. inwove or inwoven.* [in and weave.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture. *Pope.*
2. To intertwine; to complicate. *Milton.*

TO INWOOD. *v. a.* [in and wood.] To hide in woods; not used. *Sidney.*

TO INWRAP. *v. a.* [in and wrap.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve. *Spenser.*
2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity. *Bacon.*
3. To ravish; to transport. *Milton.*

INWROUGHT. *a.* [in and wrought.] Adorned with work. *Milton.*

TO INWREATH. *v. a.* [in and wreath.] To surround as with a wreath. *Milton.*

JOB. *f.* [A low word, of which the etymology is not known.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance-work.
2. A low mean lucrative busy affair. *Pope.*
3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

TO JOB. *v. a.*

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument. *E'strange.*
2. To drive in a sharp instrument. *Moxon.*

TO JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope.*

JOB'S TEARS. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

JOBBER. *f.* [from *job*.]

1. A man who sells stocks in the publick funds. *Swift.*
2. One who does chance-work.

JOBBERNOWL. *f.* [jobbe, Flemish, dull, and nowl, hñol, Saxon, a head.] Logger-head; blockhead. *Hudibras.*

JOCKEY. *f.* [from *Jack*.]

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race. *Add.*
2. A man that deals in horses.
3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

TO JOCKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To juggle by riding against one.
2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCOSE. *a.* [jocosus, Latin.] Merry; wag-gish; given to jest. *Watts.*

JOCOSELY. *ad.* Waggishly; in jest; in game. *Broome.*

JOCOSENES. } *f.* [from *jocose*.] Wag-gery;

JOCOSITY. } merriment. *Brown.*

JO'CLAR. *a.* [jocularis, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish. *Dryden.*

JOCULARITY. *f.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest. *Brown.*

JOCUND. *a.* [jocundus, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Milton.*

JOCUNDLY. *ad.* Merrily; gayly. *South.*

JOI

TO JOG. *v. a.* [schocken, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push. *Norris.*

TO JOG. *v. n.*

1. To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot. *Shaksp.*
2. To travel idly and heavily. *Dryden.*

JOG. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push. *Arbutnot.*
2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion. *Glanville.*

JO'GGER. *f.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden.*

TO JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To shake. *Derham.*

JO'HNAPPLE. *f.* A sharp apple. *Mortimer.*

TO JOIN. *v. a.* [joindre, French.]

1. To add one to another in contiguity. *Isaiab.*
2. To couple; to combine. *Locke.*
3. To unite in league or marriage. *Dryden.*
4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter. *Kneller.*
5. To associate. *Ats.*
6. To unite in one act. *Dryden.*
7. To unite in concord. *Corinthians.*
8. To act in concert with. *Dryden.*

TO JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous. *Ats.*
2. To close; to clash. *Shakspeare.*
3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Ezra.*
4. To become confederate. *Maccabees.*

JO'INDER. *f.* [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining; not used. *Shakspeare.*

JO'INER. *f.* [from *join*.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted. *Moxon.*

JO'INERY. *f.* [from *joiner*.] An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. *Moxon.*

JOINT. *f.* [jointure, French.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. *Temple.*
2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.*
3. [In joinery.] Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot or planed. *Moxon.*
4. A knot or commissure in a plant.
5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Swift.*
6. *Out of JOINT.* Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves. *Herbert.*
7. *Out of JOINT.* Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused. *Shakspeare.*

JOINT. *a.*

1. Shared among many. *Shakspeare.*
2. United in the same possession. *Donne.*
3. Combined; acting together in concert. *Addison.*

TO JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form in articulations. *Ray.*
2. To form many parts into one. *Dryden.*
3. To join together in confederacy. *Shaksp.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden.*
- JO'INTED. *a.* [from *joint*.] Full of joints, knots, or commissures. *Philips.*
- JO'INTER. *f.* [from *joint*.] A sort of plane. *Moxon.*
- JO'INTLY. *ad.* [from *joint*.]
1. Together; not separately. *Hooker.*
2. In a state of union or co-operation. *Dryd.*
- JO'INTRESS. *f.* [from *jointure*.] One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shakspeare.*
- JOINTSTOOL. *f.* [from *joint* and *stool*.] A stool made not merely by infertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another. *Arbutnot.*
- JO'INTURE. *f.* [from *jointure*, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. *Pope.*
- JOIST. *f.* [from *joindre*, French.] The secondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer.*
- To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.
- JOKE. *f.* [*jocus*, Latin.] A jest; something not serious. *Watts.*
- To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Latin.] To jest; to be merry in words and actions. *Gay.*
- JO'KER. *f.* [from *joke*.] A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*
- JOLE. *f.* [*gueule*, French; *crol*, Saxon.]
1. The face or cheek. *Collier.*
2. The head of a fish. *Pope.*
- To JOLL. *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence. *Shakspeare. L'Estrange.*
- JO'LLILY. *ad.* [from *jolly*.] In a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden.*
- JO'LLIMENT. *f.* [from *jolly*.] Mirth; merriment; gayety; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- JO'LLINESS. } *f.* [from *jolly*.]
JO'LLITY. }
1. Gayety; elevation of spirit. *Sidney.*
2. Merriment; festivity. *Addison.*
- JO'LLY. *a.* [*joli*, French.]
1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful. *Prior.*
2. Plump; like one in high health. *South.*
- To JOLT. *v. n.* To shake as a carriage on rough ground. *Swift.*
- To JOLT. *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.
- JOLT. *f.* Shock; violent agitation. *Swift.*
- JO'LTHEAD. *f.* A great head; a dolt; a blockhead. *Grew.*
- JONQUILLE. *f.* [*jonquille*, French.] A species of daffodil. *Thomson.*
- JO'RDEN. *f.* [*zōn*, *hercus*, and *den*, receptaculum.] A pot. *Pope.*
- To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouster*, French.] To juttle; to rush against.
- JOT. *f.* [*iura*.] A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable. *Shakspeare.*
- JO'VIAL. *a.* [*joyal*, French.]
1. Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown.*
2. Gay; airy; merry. *Bacon.*
- JO'VIALLY. *ad.* Merrily; gayly.
- JO'VIALNESS. *f.* [from *joyal*.] Gayety; merriment.
- JO'UISANCE. *f.* [*rejouissance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; festivity; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- JO'URNAL. *a.* [*journal*, French.] Daily; quotidian: out of use. *Shakspeare.*
- JO'URNAL. *f.* [*journal*, French.]
1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions. *Arbutnot.*
2. Any paper published daily.
- JOURNALIST. *f.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.
- JO'URNEY. *f.* [*journée*, French.]
1. The travel of a day. *Milton.*
2. Travel by land; distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea. *Rogers.*
3. Passage from place to place. *Burnet.*
- To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place. *Milton.*
- JO'URNEYMAN. *f.* [*journée*, a day's work, French, and *man*.] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day. *Addison.*
- JO'URNEYWORK. *f.* [*journée*, Fr. and *work*.] Work performed for hire; work done by the day. *Arbutnot.*
- JOUST. *f.* [*jouff*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *juff*. *Milton.*
- To JOUST. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.] To run in the tilt. *Milton.*
- JO'WLER. *f.* The name of a hunting dog or beagle. *Dryden.*
- JO'WTER. *f.* A fish driver. *Carew.*
- JOY. *f.* [*joye*, French.]
1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation. *South.*
2. Gayety; merriment; festivity. *Dryden.*
3. Happiness; felicity. *Shakspeare.*
4. A term of fondness. *Shakspeare.*
- To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. *Wotton.*
- To JOY. *v. a.*
1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly. *Prior.*
2. To gladden; to exhilarate. *Sidney.*
3. [*jour de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession of. *Milton.*
- JO'YANCE. *f.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gayety; festivity; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- JO'YFUL. *a.* [*joy* and *full*.] Full of joy; glad; exulting. *Kings.*
- JO'YFULLY. *ad.* With joy; gladly. *Wake.*
- JO'YFULNESS. *f.* [from *joyful*.] Gladness; joy. *Deuteronomy.*
- JO'YLESS. *a.* [from *joy*.]
1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure. *Dryden.*
2. Giving no pleasure. *Shakspeare.*
- JO'YOUS. *a.* [*joyeux*, French.]
1. Glad; gay; merry. *Prior.*
2. Giving joy. *Spenser.*
- IPECACU'NHA. *f.* An Indian root, taken to procure vomits. *Hill.*
- IRA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*irascibilis*, low Latin; *irascible*, French.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Digby.*
- IRE. *f.* [French; *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred. *Dryden.*
- I'REFUL. *a.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious. *Dryden.*
- I'REFULLY. *ad.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

IRR

IRIS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. The rainbow. *Brown.*
2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow. *Newton.*
3. The circle round the pupil of the eye. *Milton.*
4. The flower-de-luce. *Milton.*

To IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, *Islandick*.] This word is used only impersonally, *it irks me*; it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. *Sb.*

IRKSOME. *a.* [from *irk*.] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome. *Swift.*

IRKSOMELY. *ad.* Wearisomely; tediously.

IRKSOMENESS. *f.* [from *irksome*.] Tedi-ousness; wearisomeness.

IRON. *f.* [*ipen*, Saxon.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is considerably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, it is scarce malleable. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*
2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, or smoothing *iron*. *Pope.*
3. Chain; shackle; manacle. *Psalms.*

IRON. *a.*

1. Made of iron. *Mortimer.*
2. Resembling iron in colour. *Woodward.*
3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable. *Crashaw.*
4. Indissoluble; unbroken. *Philips.*
5. Hard; impenetrable. *Shakspeare.*

To IRON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.
2. To shackle with irons.

IRONICAL. *a.* [from *irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries. *Brown.*

IRONICALLY. *ad.* [from *ironical*.] By the use of irony. *Bacon.*

IRONMONGER. *f.* [*iron* and *monger*.] A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD. *f.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONWORT. *f.* [*sideritis*.] A plant. *Mill.*

IRONY. *a.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron; par- taking of iron. *Hammond.*

IRONY. *f.* [*ironie*, French.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *f.* [*irradiance*, French.]

IRRA'DIANCY. }

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*
2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South.*
2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton.*
3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*
4. To decorate with shining ornaments. *Pope.*

IRRADIATION. *f.* [*irradiation*, French.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light. *Digby.*
2. Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*

IRR

IRRA'TIONAL. *a.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discursive faculty. *Milton.*
2. Absurd; contrary to reason. *Harvey.*

IRRA'TIONALITY. *f.* [from *irrational*.] Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *irrational*.] Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLA'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reclaimable*.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Addison.*

IRRECONCI'ABLE. *a.* [*irreconcilable*, Fr.]

1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased. *Dryden.*
2. Not to be made consistent. *Rogers.*

IRRECONCI'ABLENESS. *f.* [from *irreconcilable*.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'ABLY. *ad.* [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner not admitting reconcilia- tion.

IRRECONCI'LED. *a.* [*in* and *reconciled*.] Not atoned. *Shakspeare.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *recoverable*.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be remedied. *Hooker.*

IRRECO'VERABLY. *ad.* [from *irrecoverable*.] Beyond recovery; past repair. *Milton.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *reducible*.] Not to be brought or reduced. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *f.* [from *irrefragable*.] Strength of argument not to be re- futed.

IRREFRA'GABLE. *a.* [*irrefragabilis*, Lat.] Not to be confuted; superiour to argumental opposition. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *ad.* [from *irrefragable*.] With force above confutation. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE. *a.* [*irrefutabilis*, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR. *a.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature. *Prior.*
2. Immethodical; not confined to any cer- tain rule or order. *Milton. Cowley.*
3. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULA'RITY. *f.* [*irregularité*, Fr.]

1. Deviation from rule.
2. Neglect of method and order. *Brown.*
3. Inordinate practice; vice. *Rogers.*

IRRE'GULARLY. *ad.* [from *irregular*.] Without observation of rule or method. *Locke.*

To IRRE'GULATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *regula*, Lat.] To make irregular; to disorder. *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected. *Brown.*

IRRELI'GION. *f.* [*irreligion*, Fr.] Contempt of religion; impiety. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *a.* [*irreligieux*, French.]

1. Contemning religion; impious. *South.*
2. Contrary to religion. *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *irreligious*.] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRR

IRRE'MEABLE. *a.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin] Admitting no return. *Dryden.*
IRREME'DIABLE. *a.* [*irremediable*, Fr.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied. *Bacon.*
IRREME'DIABLY. *ad.* [from *irremediable*.] Without cure. *Taylor.*
IRREMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*irremissible*, Fr.] Not to be pardoned.
IRREMI'SSABLENESS. *f.* The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Hammond.*
IRREMO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in and remove*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed. *Shakspeare.*
IRRENO'W'NED. *a.* [*in and renown*.] Void of honour; unrenowned. *Spenser.*
IRRE'PARABLE. *a.* [*irreparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired. *Sh.*
IRRE'PARABLY. *ad.* [from *irreparable*.] Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle.*
IRREPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*in and replevy*.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.
IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.
IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreprehensibilis*.] Without blame.
IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *a.* [*in and represent*.] Not to be figured by any representation. *Still.*
IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *a.* [*in and reproachable*.] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atterbury.*
IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *ad.* [from *irreproachable*.] Without blame; without reproach.
IRREPRO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in and reproveable*.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.
IRRESISTIB'ILITY. *f.* [from *irresistible*.] Power or force above opposition. *Hammond.*
IRRESI'STIBLE. *a.* [*irresistible*, Fr.] Superiour to opposition. *Hooker.*
IRRESI'STIBLY. *ad.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed. *Rogers.*
IRRE'SOLUBLE. *a.* [*in and resolvable*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved. *Boyle.*
IRRE'SOLUBLENES. *f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to separation of the parts. *Boyle.*
IRRESO'LVEDLY. *ad.* [*in and resolved*.] Without settled determination. *Boyle.*
IRRE'SOLUTE. *a.* [*in and resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined. *Temple.*
IRRE'SOLUTELY. *ad.* Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.
IRRESOLU'TION. *f.* [*irresolution*, French.] Want of firmness of mind. *Addison.*
IRRESPE'CTIVE. *a.* [*in and respective*.] Having no regard to any circumstances. *Rogers.*
IRRESPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* Without regard to circumstances. *Hammond.*
IRRETRIE'VABLE. *a.* [*in and retrieve*.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.
IRRETRIE'VABLY. *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably. *Woodward.*
IRRE'VERENCE. *f.* [*irreverentia*, Latin; *irreverence*, French.]
 1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect. *Pope.*
 2. State of being disregarded. *Clarendon.*

ISI

IRRE'VERENT. *a.* [*irreverent*, Fr.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect. *Raleigh.*
IRRE'VERENTLY. *ad.* Without due respect or veneration. *Government of the Tongue.*
IRREVE'RSIBLE. *a.* [*in and reverse*.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed. *Rogers.*
IRREVE'RSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change. *Hammond.*
IRRE'VOCABLE. *a.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed. *Dryden.*
IRRE'VOCABLY. *ad.* [from *irrevocabilis*.] Without recall. *Boyle.*
To I'RRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Lat.] To wet; to moisten; to water. *Ray.*
IRRIGA'TION. *f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of watering or moistening. *Bacon.*
IRRIGUOUS. *a.* [from *irrigate*.]
 1. Watery; watered. *Milton.*
 2. Dewy; moist. *Philips.*
IRRI'SION. *f.* [*irrisio*, Latin.] The act of laughing at another. *Woodward.*
To I'RRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin.]
 1. To provoke; to tease. *Clarendon.*
 2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate. *Bacon.*
 3. To agitate; to enforce. *Bacon.*
IRRITA'TION. *f.* [*irritatio*, Latin.]
 1. Provocation; exasperation.
 2. Stimulation; vellication. *Arbuthnot.*
IRRUPTION. *f.* [*irruptio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance. *Burnet.*
 2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place. *Addison.*
IS. [*is*, Saxon.] The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he is.
ISCHIA'DICK. *a.* [*ischiadix*.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischiadick* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica.
ISCHURE'TICK. *f.* [*ischuretique*, Fr.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.
I'SCHURY. *f.* [*ischuria*; *iscurie*, French.] A stoppage of urine.
ISH. *f.* [*is*, Saxon.]
 1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue.
 2. It is likewise sometimes the determination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*.
 3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as, *man*, *mannish*.
I'SICLE. *f.* [more properly *icicle*, from *ice*.] A pendent shoot of ice. *Dryden.*
ISINGLA'SS. *f.* [from *ice*, or *ife*, and *glass*.] A tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is a species of sturgeon. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*

ITC

I'SINGLASS *Stone*. A fossil which is one of the purest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses composed of thin flakes. The masses are brownish or reddish; but the plates separated, are perfectly colourless, and more pellucid than the finest glass. *Hill.*

I'SLAND. *f.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water. *Thomson.*

I'SLANDER. *f.* [from *island*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water. *Pope.*

ISLE. *f.* [*isle*, French. Pronounced *ile*.] 1. An island; a country surrounded by water. *Waller.*

2. A long walk in a church, or public building. *Pope.*

ISOPERIMETRICAL. *f.* [*isos*, *αἶσι*, and *μετρον*.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISO'SCELES. *f.* [*isocèle*, French.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

ISSUE. *f.* [*issue*, French.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress; passage out. *Proverbs.*

3. Event; consequence. *Fairfax.*

4. Termination; conclusion. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises. *Shaksp.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours. *Wiseman.*

7. Evacuation. *Matthew.*

8. Progeny; offspring. *Dryden.*

9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Corwell.*

To I'SSUE. *v. n.* [*issuer*, Fr.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place. *Pope.*

2. To make an eruption; to break out. *Dr.*

3. To proceed as an offspring. *Kings.*

4. To be produced by any fund. *Ayliffe.*

5. To run out in lines. *Bacon.*

To I'SSUE. *v. a.*

1. To send out; to send forth. *Bacon.*

2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*

I'SSUELESS. *a.* [from *issue*.] Having no offspring; wanting descendants. *Carew.*

I'STHMUS. *f.* [*isthmus*, Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent. *Sand.*

IT. *pronoun*. [hit, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. *Cowley.*

2. It is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair. *Shakspere.*

3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair. *Shakspere.*

4. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. *Locke.*

5. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons. *Shakspere.*

ITCH. *f.* [*gicha*, Saxon.]

JUD

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur. *Hudibras.*

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teasing desire. *Pope.*

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. *Shak.*

IT'CHY. *a.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.

IT'EM. *ad.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

IT'EM. *f.*

1. A new article. *Shakspere.*

2. A hint; an innuendo. *Glanville.*

To I'TERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker.*

2. To do over again. *Milton.*

I'TERANT. *a.* [*iterans*, Lat.] Repeating. *Bac.*

ITERATION. *f.* [*iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again. *Hammond.*

ITI'NERANT. *a.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Wandering; not settled. *Addison.*

ITI'NERARY. *f.* [*itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels. *Addison.*

ITI'NERARY. *a.* [*itinerarius*, Latin.] Travelling; done on a journey. *Bacon.*

ITSE'LF. *pronoun*. [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JU'BILANT. *a.* [*jubilans*, Latin.] Uttering songs of triumph. *Milton.*

JUBILATION. *f.* [*jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE. *f.* [*jubile*, French; *jubilum*, Lat.]

A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy. *Dryden.*

JUCUNDITY. *f.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness. *Brown.*

JU'DAS Tree. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

To JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaizo*, low Lat.]

To conform to the manner of the Jews. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *f.* [*juge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal. *Milton.*

2. One who presides in a court of judicature. *Shakspere.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Pope.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.* [*juger*, French.]

1. To pass sentence. *Genesis.*

2. To form or give an opinion. *Milton.*

3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately. *Addison.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally. *Dryden.*

2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. *Matthew.*

JU'DGER. *f.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment, or passes sentence. *Digby.*

JU'DGMENT. *f.* [*judgement*, French.]

1. The power of discerning the relations be-

JUL

tween one term or one proposition and another.

- Locke.*
2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment. *Shakspeare.*
3. The act of exercising judicature. *Addison.*
4. Determination; decision. *Burnet.*
5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism. *Dennis.*
6. Opinion; notion. *Shakspeare.*
7. Sentence against a criminal. *Milton.*
8. Condemnation. *Tillotson.*
9. Punishment inflicted by providence. *Add.*
10. Distribution of justice. *Arbutnot.*
11. Justiciary law; statute. *Deuteronomy.*
12. The last doom. *Shakspeare.*
JUDICATORY. *f.* [*judico*, Latin.]
1. Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.*
2. Court of justice. *Atterbury.*
JUDICATURE. *f.* [*judicature*, French.]
1. Power of distributing justice. *Bacon.*
2. Court of justice. *South.*
JUDICIAL. *a.* [*judicium*, Latin.]
1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice. *Bentley.*
2. Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*
JUDICIALLY. *ad.* In the forms of legal justice. *Grew.*
JUDICIARY. *a.* [*judicare*, French.] Passing judgment upon any thing. *Boyle.*
JUDICIOUS. *a.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Prudent; wise; skilful. *Locke.*
JUDICIOUSLY. *ad.* Skilfully; wisely; with just determination. *Dryden.*
JUG. *f.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly. *Swift.*
To JUGGLE. *v. n.* [*jouguer*, French.]
1. To play tricks by slight of hand. *Digby.*
2. To practise artifice or imposture. *Shakspeare.*
JUGGLE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson.*
JUGGLER. *f.* [from *juggle*.]
1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives by nimble conveyance. *Sandys.*
2. A cheat; a trickish fellow. *Donne.*
JUGGLINGLY. *ad.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.
JUGULAR. *a.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiseman.*
JUICE. *f.* [*jus*, French.]
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits. *Watts.*
2. The fluid in animal bodies. *Ben Jonson.*
JUICELESS. *a.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moisture. *More.*
JUICINESS. *f.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.
JUICY. *a.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of juice; succulent. *Milton.*
To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, Fr.] To perch upon any thing as birds.
JUB. } *f.* A plant. The fruit is like a
JUBES. } small plum, but it has little
 flesh upon the stone. *Miller.*
JULAP. *f.* [Arabick; *julapium*, low Latin.]
 An extemporaneous form of medicine, made

JUN

of simple and compound water sweetened, and serving for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

- JULUS.** *f.*
1. July flower.
2. Those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, &c. *Miller.*
JULY. *f.* [*Julius*, Latin.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cesar*; the seventh month from January.
JUMART. *f.* [French.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*
To JUMBLE. *v. a.* To mix violently and confusedly together. *Locke.*
To JUMBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swift.*
JUMBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation. *Swift.*
JUMENT. *f.* [*jument*, Fr.] Beasts of burden. *Brown.*
To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
1. To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding. *Swift.*
2. To leap suddenly. *Collier.*
3. To jolt. *Nabum.*
4. To agree; to tally; to join. *Hakewill.*
To JUMP. *v. a.* To pass by a leap; to pass eagerly or carelessly over. *Shakspeare.*
JUMP. *ad.* Exactly; nicely; obsolete. *Sb.*
JUMP. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound. *Locke.*
2. A lucky chance. *Shakspeare.*
3. [*jupe*, Fr.] A waistcoat; a kind of limber itays worn by fickle ladies. *Cleveland.*
JUNCATE. *f.* [*juncade*, French.]
1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.
2. Any delicacy. *Milton.*
3. A furtive or private entertainment: now improperly written *junket*.
JUNCOUS. *a.* [*juncus*, Latin.] Full of bulrushes.
JUNCTION. *f.* [*junction*, French.] Union; coalition. *Addison.*
JUNCTURE. *f.* [*junctura*, Latin.]
1. The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle.*
2. Joint; articulation. *Hale.*
3. Union; amity. *K. Charles.*
4. A critical point or article of time. *Addison.*
JUNE. *f.* [*Jun*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat.] The sixth month from January.
JUNIOR. *a.* [*junior*, Latin.] One younger than another. *Swift.*
JUNIPER. *f.* [*juniperus*, Latin.] A tree.
JUNK. *f.* [probably an Indian word.]
1. A small ship of China. *Bacon.*
2. Pieces of old cable.
JUNKET. *f.* [properly *juncate*.]
1. A sweetmeat. *Shakspeare.*
2. A stolen entertainment.
To JUNKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

JUS

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth. *Swift.*
2. To feast. *South.*
- JUNTO.** *f.* [Italian] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design. *Swift.*
- IVORY.** *f.* [ivoire, French.] A hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour. The elephant carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these ivory tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height. *Hill.*
- JUPPON.** *f.* [juppon, French.] A short close coat. *Dryden.*
- JURAT.** *f.* [juratus, Latin.] A magistrate in some corporations.
- JURATORY.** *a.* [juratoire, French.] Comprising an oath. *Ayliffe.*
- JURIDICAL.** *a.* [juridicus, Latin.]
 1. Acting in the distribution of justice.
 2. Used in courts of justice. *Hale.*
- JURIDICALLY.** *ad.* With legal authority; according to forms of justice.
- JURISCONSULT.** *f.* [juris consultus, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law. *Arbutnot.*
- JURISDICTION.** *f.* [jurisdictio, Latin.]
 1. Legal authority; extent of power. *Hayw.*
 2. District to which any authority extends.
- JURISPRUDENCE.** *f.* [jurisprudence, Fr. jurisprudentia, Lat.] The science of law.
- JURIST.** *f.* [juriste, Fr.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian. *Bacon.*
- JUROR.** *f.* [juro, Latin.] One that serves on the jury. *Spenser. Dryden.*
- JURY.** *f.* [jurata, Latin; juré, French.] A company of men, sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. Trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a jury, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This jury is most notorious in the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is called a jury, whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. The grand jury consists ordinarily of twenty-four, who consider of all bills of indictment, which they either approve by writing upon them *billa vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they approve, are further referred to another jury. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are so many as can be had, of the hundred, where the land in question doth lie, and four at the least. *Corwell.*
- JURYMAN.** *f.* [jury and man.] One who is impannelled on a jury. *Swift.*
- JURYMAST.** *f.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm. *Harris.*
- JUST.** *a.* [juste, French.]
 1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice. *Dryden.*
 2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others. *Tillotson.*

JUS

3. Exact; proper; accurate. *Glanville.*
4. Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Matthew.*
5. True; not forged. *Hooker.*
6. Grounded on principles of justice; right-ful. *Milton.*
7. Equally retributed. *Romans.*
8. Complete without superfluity. *Bacon.*
9. Regular; orderly. *Addison.*
10. Exactly proportioned. *Shakspeare.*
11. Full; of full dimensions. *Knolles.*
- JUST.** *ad.*
 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker.*
 2. Merely; barely. *Dryden.*
 3. Nearly; almost. *Temple.*
- JUST.** *f.* [jouste, French.] Mock encounter on horseback. *Jouste* is more proper. *Dryden.*
- To JUST.** *v. n.* [jouster, French.]
 1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
 2. To push; to drive; to juggle.
- JUSTICE.** *f.* [justice, Fr. justitia, Lat.]
 1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke.*
 2. Equity; agreeableness to right.
 3. Vindicative retribution; punishment. *Ba.*
 4. Right; assertion of right. *Shakspeare.*
 5. [justiciarius, Latin.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cow.*
 6. *Justice of the King's Bench.* [justiciarius de Banco Regis.] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; he is called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office is to determine all pleas of the crown; such as concern offences committed against the king; as treasons, felonies, and mayhems.
 7. *Justice of the Common Pleas.* Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He originally did determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown.
 8. *Justices of Assize.* Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assizes.
 9. *Justices in Eyre.* In ancient times they were sent into divers counties, to hear pleas of the crown, for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench.
 10. *Justices of Gaol Delivery.* Are such as are sent to determine all causes pertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol.
 11. *Justices of Nisi Prius.* Are all one now-a-days with justices of assize.
 12. *Justices of Peace.* [justicarii ad pacem.] Are appointed by the king's commission to attend the peace of the county where they dwell; of whom some are made of the quorum, because business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of one of them. *Corwell.*
- To JUSTICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any: not in use. *Hayw.*
- JUSTICEMENT.** *f.* [from justice.] Procedure in courts.

JUS

JU'STICER. *f.* [from *To justice.*] Administrator of justice. *Davies.*
JU'STICESHIP. *f.* [from *justice.*] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*
JUST'ICABLE. *a.* [from *justice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.
JU'STIFIABLE. *a.* [from *justify.*] Defensible by law or reason. *Brown.*
JU'STIFIABLENESS. *f.* Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended. *K. Charles.*
JU'STIFIABLY. *ad.* [from *justifiable.*] Rightly; so as to be supported by right. *Locke.*
JUSTIFICATION. *f.* [justification, French.]
 1. Absolution. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support. *Swift.*
 3. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*
JUSTIFICA'TOR. *f.* [from *justify.*] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.
JU'STIFIER. *f.* [from *justify.*] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon. *Romans.*
To JU'STIFY. *v. a.* [*justifier*, French.]
 1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation. *Dryden.*
 2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. *Atterbury.*

IVY

3. To free from past sin by pardon. *Asa.*
To JU'STLE. *v. n.* [*juster*, French.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other. *Lee.*
To JU'STLE. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. *Brown.*
JU'STLY. *ad.* [from *just.*]
 1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner. *South.*
 2. Properly; exactly; accurately. *Dryden.*
JU'STNESS. *f.* [from *just.*]
 1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Shaksp.*
 2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. *Dryden.*
To JUT. *v. n.* [supposed to be corrupted from *jut*, perhaps from *shoot.*] To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk. *Broome.*
To JU'TTY. *v. a.* [from *jut.*] To shoot out beyond. *Shakspeare.*
JU'VILE. *a.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful. *Bacon.*
JU'VILITY. *f.* [from *juvenile.*]
 1. Youthfulness. *Glanville.*
 2. Light and careless manner. *Glanville.*
JUXTAPOSITION. *f.* [*juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other. *Glanville.*
IVY. *f.* [1113, Saxon.] A plant. *Raleigh.*

K.

KEC

K, A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill.* *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell.*
KALENDAR. *f.* [now written *calendar.*] An account of time. *Shakspeare.*
KALI. *f.* [An Arabick word.] Sea weed, of the ashes of which glass is made, whence the word *alkali.* *Bacon.*
KAM. *a.* Crooked. *Shakspeare.*
To KAW. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *Lucie.*
KAW. *f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow. *Dryden.*
KAYLE. *f.* [*quille*, French.]
 1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which skittles seems a corruption. *Carew.*
To KECK. *v. a.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting. *Bacon.*
To KE'CKLE. *v. a.* To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainsworth.*
KE'CKSY. *f.* [commonly *kex*, *cigue*, Fr. *cicuta*, Latin.] Hemlock. *Shakspeare.*
KE'CKY. *a.* [from *kex.*] Resembling a *kex*. *Grew.*

KEE

To KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a small vessel, Dut.] To bring a ship up or down a narrow river against the wind. *Harris.*
KE'DGER. *f.* [from *kedge.*] A small anchor used in a river.
KE'DLACK. *f.* A weed that grows among corn; charlock. *Tusser.*
KEE. The provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kinge*.
KEEL. *f.* [cæle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch.] The bottom of a ship. *Swift.*
To KEEL. *v. a.* [cælan, Saxon.] To scum.
KE'ELFAT. *f.* [cælan, Sax. to cool; and *fat* or *vat*, a vessel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.
KE'ELSON. *f.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel. *Harris.*
To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale.*] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.
KEEN. *a.* [cene, Saxon.]
 1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. *Dryden.*
 2. Severe; piercing. *Ellis.*
 3. Eager; vehement. *Tatler.*
 4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind. *Swift.*
To KEEN. *v. a.* To sharpen. *Thomson.*

KEE

KE'ENLY. *ad.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS. *f.* [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpness; edge. *Shakspeare.*
2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.
3. Asperity; bitterness of mind. *Clarendon.*
4. Eagerness; vehemence.

To KEE *v. a.* [cepan, Sax. *kepen*, old Dut.]

1. To retain; not to lose. *Temple.*
2. To have in custody. *Knolles.*
3. To preserve; not to let go. *Chronicles.*
4. To preserve in a state of security. *Addison.*
5. To protect; to guard. *Genesis.*
6. To refrain from flight. *Acts.*
7. To detain, or hold as a motive. *Dryden.*
8. To hold for another. *Milton.*
9. To tend; to have care of. *Carew.*
10. To preserve in the same tenour or state.

Addison.

11. To regard; to attend. *Dryden.*

12. To not suffer to fall. *Psalms.*

13. To hold in any state. *Locke.*

14. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. *Sidney.*

15. To continue any state or action. *Knolles.*

16. To preserve in any state. *Ecclus.*

17. To practise; to use habitually. *Pope.*

18. To copy carefully. *Dryden.*

19. To observe or solemnize any time. *Milt.*

20. To observe; not to violate. *Shakspeare.*

21. To maintain; to support with necessities of life. *Milton.*

22. To have in the house. *Shakspeare.*

23. Not to intermit. *Ecclus.*

24. To maintain; to hold. *Hayward.*

25. To remain in; not to leave a place. *Sh.*

26. Not to reveal; not to betray. *Tillotson.*

27. To refrain; to withhold. *Boyle.*

28. To debar from any place. *Milton.*

29. **To KEE** *back.* To reserve; to withhold. *Jeremiab.*

30. **To KEE** *back.* To withhold; to refrain. *Psalms.*

31. **To KEE** *company.* To frequent any one; to accompany. *Donne.*

32. **To KEE** *company with.* To have familiar intercourse. *Brome.*

33. **To KEE** *in.* To conceal; not to tell. *Addison.*

34. **To KEE** *in.* To restrain; to curb. *Locke.*

35. **To KEE** *off.* To bear to distance.

36. **To KEE** *off.* To hinder. *Locke.*

37. **To KEE** *up.* To maintain without abatement. *Addison.*

38. **To KEE** *up.* To continue; to hinder from ceasing. *Taylor.*

39. **To KEE** *under.* To oppress; to subdue. *Atterbury.*

To KEE *v. n.*

1. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state. *Pope.*

2. To continue in any place or state; to stay. *Sidney.*

3. To remain unhurt; to last. *Sidney.*

4. To dwell; to live constantly. *Shakspeare.*

KER

5. To adhere strictly. *Addison.*

6. **To KEE** *on.* To go forward. *Dryden.*

7. **To KEE** *up.* To continue unsubdued.

KEEP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Custody; guard. *Dryden.*

2. Guardianship; restraint. *Ascham.*

KE'EPER. *f.* [from *keep*.]

1. One who holds any thing for the use of another. *Sidney.*

2. One who has prisoners in custody. *Dryd.*

3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase. *Shakspeare.*

4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing. *Kings.*

KE'EPER of the great seal. Is called lord keeper of the great seal of England, and is of the privy council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, strengthened by the great seal. This lord keeper, by the statute of 5 Eliz. hath the like jurisdiction and advantages, as the lord chancellor of England. *Cowell.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *f.* [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper. *Carew.*

KEG. *f.* [*cague*, French.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL. *f.* A sort of pottage; a soup made with shreds greens. *Ainsworth.*

KELL. *f.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts. *Wifeman.*

KELP. *f.* A salt produced from calcined sea weed. *Boyle.*

KE'LSON. *f.* [more properly *keelson*.] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh.*

To KEMB. *v. a.* [cæmban, Saxon.] To separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument; to comb. *Ben Jonson.*

To KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry. *Addison.*

2. To know: obsolete. *Gay.*

KEN. *f.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight. *Shakspeare. Locke.*

KENNEL. *f.* [*chenil*, French.]

1. A cot for dogs. *Sidney.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shakspeare.*

3. The hole of a fox or other beast.

4. [*kennel*, Dutch; *chenal*, French.] The watercourse of a street. *Arbutnot.*

To KENNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt. *L'Estrange.*

KEPT. The pret. and part. pass. of *keep*.

KERCHE'IF. *f.* [*covrecchief*, Chaucer; *couvre*, to cover, and *chef*, the head.]

1. A headdress. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any loose cloth used in dress. *Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED. } *a.* [from *kercheif*.] Dress-
KERCHE'IFT. } ed; hooded. *Milton.*

KERF. *f.* [ceopran, Saxon, to cut.] The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff. *Moxon.*

KE'RMES. *f.* A roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour. It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed, yield a scarlet juice. *Hist.*

K I C

KERN. *f.* [Irish] Irish foot-soldier; an Irish boor. *Philips.*

KERN. *f.* A handmill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.

To KERN. *v. n.* [probably from kernel.]

1. To harden as ripened corn. *Carew.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *f.* [cýnnel, a gland, Saxon.]

1. The edible substance contained in a shell.

2. Any thing included in a husk or integument. *Denham.*

3. The seed of pulpy fruits. *Bacon.*

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted. *Arbutnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in children's flesh.

To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels. *Mortimer.*

KE'RNELLY. *a.* [from *kernel.*] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KE'RNELWORT. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KE'RSEY. *f.* [*karfaye*, Dutch.] Coarse stuff.

KEST. The preterit tense of *cast*. *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *f.* A little kind of bastard hawk.

KETCH. *f.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship. *Shakspeare.*

KE'TTLE. *f.* [cerl, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDROM. *f.* [*kettle and drum.*] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass. *Shakspeare.*

KEY. *f.* [cæg, Saxon.]

1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock. *Shaksp.*

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. *Swift.*

3. An explanation of any thing difficult. *Loc.*

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers. *Pamela.*

5. [In musick.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted. *Harris.*

6. [*kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the use of lading and unlading ships. *Dryden.*

KEY'AGE. *f.* [from *key.*] Money paid for lying at the key, or quay. *Ainsworth.*

KEYHO'LE. *f.* [*key and hole.*] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put. *Prior.*

KEYSTONE. *f.* [*key and stone.*] The middle stone of an arch. *Moxon.*

KIBE. *f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel. *Shak.*

KI'BED. *a.* [from *kibe.*] Troubled with kibes.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kaichen*, German.] To strike with the foot. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt. *Tillotson.*

KICK. *f.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot. *Dryden.*

KICKER. *f.* [from *kick.*] One who strikes with his foot.

KICKSHAW. *f.* [a corruption of *quelque chose*, something.]

K I N

1. Something uncommon or fantastical; something ridiculous. *Milton.*

2. A dith so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. *Fenton.*

KICKSY-WICKSEY. *f.* [from *kick* and *wince.*] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Shakspeare.*

KID. *f.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat. *Spenser.*

2. [from *cidwlen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KI'DDER. *f.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth.*

To KIDNA'P. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap.*] To steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNA'PPER. *f.* [from *kidnap.*] One who steals human beings. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY. *f.* [Etymology unknown.]

1. There are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidney-beans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood. *Quincy.*

2. Sort; kind: in ludicrous language. *Sb.*

KI'DNEYBEAN. *f.* [So named from its shape.] A leguminous plant. *Mortimer.*

KI'DNEYVETCH. } *f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

KI'DNEYWORT. }

KI'LDERKIN. *f.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel. *Dryden.*

To KILL. *v. a.* [anciently *to quell*; *cyellan*, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent. *Mae.*

2. To destroy animals for food. *Shakspeare.*

3. To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument. *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. *Floyer.*

KI'LLER. *f.* [from *kill.*] One that deprives of life. *Sidney. Waller.*

KI'LLOW. *f.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour. *Woodward.*

KILN. *f.* [cýln, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it. *Bacon.*

To KI'LNDRY. *v. n.* [*kiln and dry.*] To dry by means of a kiln. *Mortimer.*

KILT, for *killed.* *Spenser.*

KI'MBO. *a.* [*a schembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched. *Arbutnot.*

KIN. *f.* [cýnne, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity. *Bacon.*

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related. *Davies.*

4. The same generical class. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*, *wilkin*.

KIN

- KIND.** *a.* [from *cynne*, relation, Saxon.]
1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will. *South.*
 2. Favourable; beneficent. *Luke.*
- KIND.** *f.* [*cynne*, Saxon.]
1. Race; generical class. *Hooker.*
 2. Particular nature. *Baker.*
 3. Natural state. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Nature; natural determination. *Shaksp.*
 5. Manner; way. *Bacon.*
 6. Sort. *Bacon.*
- To K'INDLE.** *v. a.* [*cinnu*, Welsh; *cýndelan*, Saxon.]
1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn. *King Charles.*
 2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to fire the mind. *Daniel.*
- To K'INDLE.** *v. n.*
1. To catch fire. *Isaiah.*
 2. [from *cennan*, Saxon.] To bring forth.
- K'INDLER.** *f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames. *Gay.*
- K'INDLY.** *ad.* [from *kind*.] Benevolently; favourably; with good-will. *Shaksp.*
- K'INDLY.** *a.* [from *kind*.]
1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. *Hammond.*
 2. Bland; mild; softening. *Dryden.*
- K'INDNESS.** *f.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence; good-will; favour. *Collier.*
- K'INDRED.** *f.* [*cýnnene*, Saxon.]
1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity. *Dryden.*
 2. Relation; suit. *Shaksp.*
 3. Relatives. *Denham.*
- K'INDRED.** *a.* Congenial; related; cognate. *Dryden.*
- KINE.** *f.* plur. from *cow*.
- KING.** *f.* [*cuning*, or *cýning*, Teut.]
1. Monarch; supreme governor. *Pope.*
 2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine.
 3. A card with the picture of a king. *Pope.*
- KING at Arms.** a principal officer at arms; of whom there are three in number, Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux. *Phillips.*
- To KING.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with a king. *Shaksp.*
 2. To make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shaksp.*
- KINGAPPLE.** *f.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*
- KINGCRAFT.** *f.* [*king* and *craft*.] The art of governing. *K. James.*
- KINGCUP.** *f.* [*king* and *cup*.] A flower. *Gay.*
- K'INGDOM.** *f.* [from *king*.]
1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch. *Shaksp.*
 2. A different class or order of beings: as, the mineral kingdom. *Locke.*
 3. A region; a tract. *Shaksp.*
- K'INGFISHER.** *f.* A species of bird. *May.*
- K'INGLIKE.** *a.* [from *king*.]
- K'INGLY.** *a.* [from *king*.]
1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical. *Shaksp.*
 2. Belonging to a king. *Shaksp.*
 3. Noble; august; magnificent. *Sidney.*
- K'INGLY.** *ad.* With an air of royalty; with superior dignity. *Milton.*

KNA

- KINGSE'VIL.** *f.* [*king* and *evil*.] A ferocious distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of a king. *Wifeman.*
- K'INGSHIP.** *f.* [from *king*.] Royalty; monarchy. *King Charles.*
- K'INGSPEAR.** *f.* A plant.
- K'INGSTONE.** *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
- K'INSFOLK.** *f.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; those who are of the same family. *Speclator.*
- K'INSMAN.** *f.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family. *Addison.*
- K'INSWOMAN.** *f.* [*kin* and *woman*.] A female relation. *Dennis.*
- K'IRK.** *f.* [*cýrce*, Saxon.] A church. An old word yet retained in Scotland. *Cleveland.*
- K'IRTLE.** *f.* [*cýrtel*, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown. *Shaksp.*
- To KISS.** *v. a.* [*cusan*, Welsh; *uiss*.]
1. To touch with the lips. *Sidney.*
 2. To treat with fondness. *Shaksp.*
 3. To touch gently. *Shaksp.*
- KISS.** *f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips. *Dryden.*
- K'ISSER.** *f.* [from *kiss*.] One that kisses.
- K'ISSINGCRUST.** *f.* [*kissing* and *crust*.] Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King.*
- KIT.** *f.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]
1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*
 2. A small diminutive fiddle. *Grew.*
 3. A small wooden vessel.
- K'ITCHEN.** *f.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *kytsen*, Erse.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked. *Hooker.*
- K'ITCHENGARDEN.** *f.* Garden in which esculent plants are produced. *Speclator.*
- K'ITCHENMAID.** *f.* A maid under the cook-maid.
- K'ITCHENSTUFF.** *f.* The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan. *Donne.*
- K'ITCHENWENCH.** *f.* Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shaksp.*
- K'ITCHENWORK.** *f.* Cookery; work done in the kitchen.
- KITE.** *f.* [*cýta*, Saxon.]
1. A bird of prey that infects the farms, and steals the chickens. *Grew.*
 2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity. *Sh.*
 3. A fictitious bird made of paper. *G of T.*
- K'ITESFOOT.** *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- K'ITTEN.** *f.* [*katteken*, Dutch. It is probable that the true singular is *kit*, the diminutive of *cat*, of which the old plural was *kitten*, or young cats.] A young cat. *Prior.*
- To K'ITTEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats. *Shaksp.*
- To K'CLICK.** *v. n.* [from *clack*.]
1. To make a small sharp noise.
 2. To steal away suddenly with a snatch.
- To K'NAB.** *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.] To bite; to bite something brittle. *L'Esrange.*
- To K'NABBLE.** [from *knab*.] To bite isy, or wantonly; to nibble. *Brown.*

KNE

KNACK. *f.* [cnapinge, skill, Saxon.]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Shakspeare.*
2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *Ben Jonson.*
3. A nice trick. *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNA'CKER. *f.* [from *knack*.]

1. A maker of small work. *Mortimer.*
2. A ropemaker. *Ainsworth.*

KNAG. *f.* [*knag*, a wart, Dutch.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *a.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *f.* [*cnap*, Welsh; *cnæp*, Saxon.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short. *Common Prayer.*
2. [*knæp*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise. *Wifeman.*

KNA'PBOTTLE. *f.* A plant.

To KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knæp*.] To break off with sharp quick noise. *Ainsworth.*

KNA'PSACK. *f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions. *K. Charles.*

KNA'PWEED. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *f.* [*knor*, Germ.] A hard knot. *Dr.*

KNAVE. *f.* [*cnafa*, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a male child: obsolete. *Sidney.*
2. A servant: obsolete.
3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel. *South.*
4. A card with a soldier painted on it. *Hudib.*

KNA'VEY. *f.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villany. *Dryd.*
2. Mischievous tricks or practices. *Shaksp.*

KNA'VISH. *a.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope.*
2. Waggish; mischievous. *Shakspeare.*

KNA'VISHLY. *ad.*

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.
2. Waggishly; mischievously.

To KNEAD. *v. a.* [*cnædan*, Saxon.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. *Donne.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *f.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together. *Exodus.*

KNEE. *f.* [*cnæop*, Saxon.]

1. The joint where the leg is joined to the thigh. *Bacon.*
2. A piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Mexon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling. *Shakspeare.*

KNE'ED. *a.* [from *knee*.]

1. Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.
2. Having joints: as, *kneed* grafts.

KNE'EDEEP. *a.* [*knee* and *deep*.]

1. Rising to the knees. *Dryden.*
2. Sunk to the knees. *Ainsworth.*

KNE'EHOLM. *f.* An herb.

KNO

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflexion; to bend the knee. *Sb.*

KNE'EPAN. *f.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone at the knee, about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its forefide. *Quincy.*

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *f.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflexion; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling. *Milton.*

KNEL. *f.* [*cnil*, Welsh, a funeral pile; *cnylan*, to ring, Saxon.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral. *Cowley.*

KNEW. The preterit of *know*.

KNIFE. *f.* plur. *knives*. [*cnif*, Saxon.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *f.* [*cnicht*, Sax. *knecht*, German, a servant or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir* Thomas, *sir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say, *sir* knight. *Daniel.*
2. A pupil or follower. *Shakspeare.*
3. A champion. *Drayton.*

KNIGHT Errant. A wandering knight. *Den.*

KNIGHT Errantry. The character or manners of wandering knights. *Norris.*

KNIGHT of the Post. A hireling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping post. *South.*

KNIGHT of the Shire. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but new any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight. *Wotton.*

KNIGHTLY. *a.* [from *knight*.] Befitting a knight; befitting a knight. *Sidney.*

KNIGHTHOOD. *f.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight. *Ben Jonson.*

KNIGHTLESS. *a.* [from *knight*.] Unbecoming a knight: obsolete. *Spenser.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* preterit *knit*, or *knitted*. [*cnittan*, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Waller.*
2. To tie. *Shakspeare.*
3. To join; to unite. *Wifeman.*
4. To contract. *Addison.*
5. To tie up. *Acton.*

To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom. *Dryden.*
2. To join; to unite: not used. *Shakspeare.*

KNIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Texture. *Shaksp.*

KNIT'TER. *f.* [from *knit*.] One who weaves or knits. *Shakspeare.*

KNIT'TINGNEEDLE. *f.* [*knit* and *needle*.] A wire which women use in knitting. *Arb.*

KNIT'TLE. *f.* [from *knit*.] A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.*

KNOB. *f.* [*knop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest. *Ray.*

KNOBBED. *a.* [from *knob*.] Set with knobs; having protuberances. *Grew.*

KNO

KNO'BBISS. *f.* [from *knobby*.] The quality of having knobs.

KNO'BBY. *a.* [from *knob*.]

1. Full of knobs.

2. Hard; stubborn.

Howel.

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnuclan, Saxon.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together.

Bentley.

2. To beat, as at a door for admittance. *Dry.*

3. **To KNOCK under.** A common expression, denoting that a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by blows.

Pope.

2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise.

Rowe.

3. **To KNOCK down.** To fell by a blow.

4. **To KNOCK on the head.** To kill by a blow; to destroy.

South.

KNOCK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

Brown.

2. A loud stroke at a door for admission. *Dry.*

KNO'CKER. *f.* [from *knock*.]

1. He that knocks.

2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

Pope.

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Shakspeare.

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To sound as a bell. *Shaks.*

KNOLL. *f.* A little hill.

Ainsworth.

KNOP. *f.* [a corruption of *knop*.] Any tufty top.

Ainsworth.

KNOT. *f.* [cnotta, Saxon.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easy to be disentangled.

Addison.

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.

Prior.

3. Any bond of association or union. *Shak.*

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Wisdom.

5. Difficulty; intricacy.

South.

6. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

Dryden.

7. A confederacy; an association; a small band.

Ben Jonson.

8. A cluster; a collection.

Dryden.

To KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Sedley.

2. To entangle; to perplex.

Bacon.

3. To unite.

To KNOT. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Mortimer.

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNO'TBERRYBUSH. *f.* A plant.

Ains.

KNO'TGRASS. *f.* A plant.

Shaks.

KNO'TTED. *a.* [from *knot*.] Full of knots.

Dryden.

KNO'TTINESS. *f.* [from *knotty*.] Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy. *Peacbam.*

KYD

KNO'TTY. *a.* [from *knot*.]

1. Full of knots.

Shakspeare.

2. Hard; rugged.

Rowe.

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

Bacon.

To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. 1 *knew*, I have

known. [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

Locke.

2. To be informed; to be taught.

Milton.

3. To distinguish.

Locke.

4. To recognise.

Milton.

5. To be no stranger to.

Shakspeare.

6. To converse with another sex.

Genesis.

7. To see with approbation.

Hofea.

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

Ath.

2. Not to be ignorant.

Bacon.

3. To be informed.

Boyle.

4. **To KNOW for.** To have knowledge of. *Sb.*

5. **To KNOW of.** To take cognisance of. *Sb.*

KNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *know*.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

Bentley.

KNO'WER. *f.* [from *know*.] One who has skill or knowledge.

Glanville.

KNO'WING. *a.* [from *know*.]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

Boyle.

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Blackmore.

KNO'WING. *f.* [from *know*.] Knowledge.

Shakspeare.

KNO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge.

Atterbury.

KNO'WLEDGE. *f.* [from *know*.]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Locke.

2. Learning; illumination of the mind. *Sb.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Kings.

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. *Sid.*

5. Cognisance; notice.

Ben Jonson.

6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow.

Bacon.

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*knipler*, Danish.] To beat.

Skinner.

KNU'CKLE. *f.* [cnucl, Saxon.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Garth.

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Bacon.

3. The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bac.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit.

KNU'CKLED. *a.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.

Bacon.

KNUFF. *f.* A lost. An old word. *Hayward.*

KNUR. } *f.* [*knur*, German.] A knot; a

KNURLE. } hard substance. *Woodward.*

KONED, for *knew*.

Spenser.

To KYD. *v. n.* [corrupted probably from *cuð*, Saxon.] To know.

Spenser.



